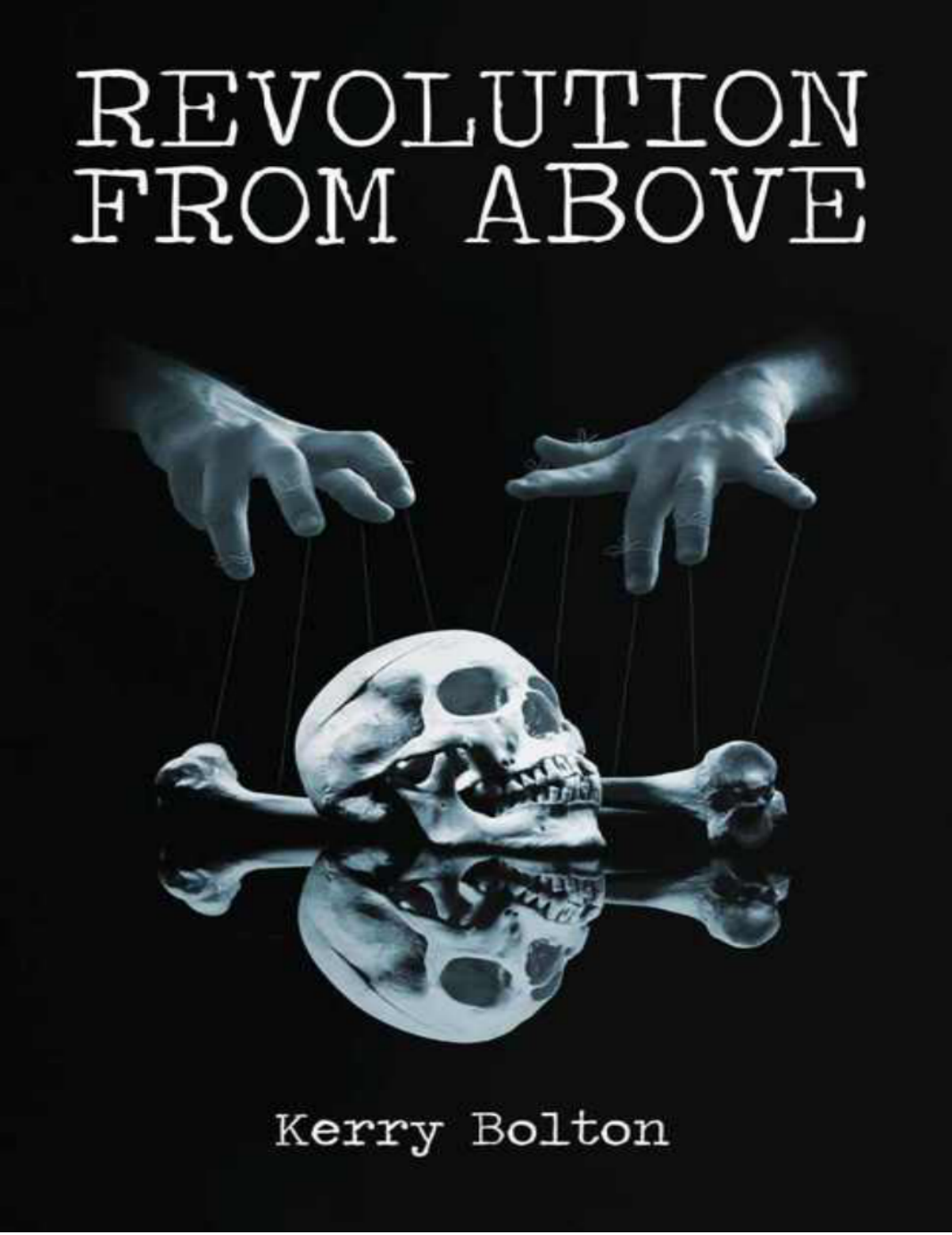
REVOLUTION FROM ABOVE



Kerry Bolton

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Manufacturing ‘Dissent’ in the New World Order

Kerry Bolton

ARKTOS

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Table of Contents

Introduction

1. Capitalist and Marxist Dialectics

2. Plato: Father of Collectivism

3. Abolishing the Family — Primary Obstacle to Tyranny

4. Socialism for the Super-Rich

5. Huxley's Brave New World

6. Revolution from Above

7. Revolution by Stealth

8. Revolution by Degeneracy

9. New Left from Old

10. Scenarios for Crises and Control

11. The 'Global Democratic Revolution'

12. 'Total World Planning'

Conclusion

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Introduction

'Globalisation' and the 'New World Order' are two current phrases used to describe a process that has been proceeding for generations.

International plutocracy has often pursued policies, used movements, and promoted doctrines that most people would consider to be anti-capitalist. Yet both capitalism and the Left arose during the same period of history, both have the same historical outlook, and both view traditional culture, the family, and nations as obstacles in the path towards a World State.[1]

Lenin is alleged to have described liberals as the 'useful idiots of communism' — serving as apologists for Bolshevik revolution by heralding it as a noble experiment.[2] Our hypothesis, to the contrary, is that not only liberals but also communists are the 'useful idiots' of global plutocrats who desire a World Collectivist State. These interests are what Huxley in his prophetic novel *Brave New World* called the 'World Controllers', what President Dwight Eisenhower referred to as the 'military-industrial complex' in his 'farewell speech' to the American people, what Harvard historian Carroll Quigley wrote of as an 'international network' of 'international financiers', and what is commonly referred to as 'Big Business', which has become increasingly globalised.

The main objective of this book is to expose what might be called the 'feel-good' and supposedly 'progressive' causes of a variety of types that fool often well-meaning people into serving as dupes for aims of which they know nothing, in the service of individuals and groups which they believe they are opposing; be it in the name of 'peace,' 'human rights,' 'democracy,' 'women's rights,' 'global warming,' 'world poverty,' and so on. Not all such causes are unworthy. However, often the causes that are embraced by the well-meaning have been contrived by those who offer bogus solutions to serve their own agendas. All of these are being pressed into the service of those who desire the creation of a 'World State' built upon the edifice of Mammon.

1. Capitalist and Marxist Dialectics

Both Big Business and Marxism view history as *dialectical*. This means that history proceeds from the clash of opposites (*thesis* and *antithesis*) and from this tension emerges something new (*synthesis*). In the instance of *dialectical capitalism*, the synthesis that is supposed to emerge is a centralised world state controlled not by commissars and a politburo but by plutocratic coteries and their technocrats. A strategy of dialectics means backing movements in the short term to achieve quite different, even opposite goals, in the long term. Hence the rationale behind capitalists supporting socialist and even communist movements, as will be shown.

In the case of communist dialectics, the Marxists believe that socialism cannot emerge in a peasant or agricultural society and that a stage of capitalism and industrialisation must first be reached. Of course the communist analysis is wrong: the major communist revolutions have taken place in peasant societies (China, Russia, and Cuba).

On the other hand, the dialectics of Big Business considers that plutocracy cannot be achieved until a society has gone from its peasant stage into an industrial phase. In order to achieve this sudden and forced industrialisation from a peasant society, the plutocrats have used socialism. History has shown that the plutocratic dialectic is proceeding successfully: the plutocrats backed communist revolutions in Russia and China to overthrow the traditional peasant societies. Once socialism had been used to achieve the industrialisation of those societies, the next phase of the dialectic has been to introduce privatisation and globalisation to the economies of the former Eastern bloc.[3]

Dr. Antony Sutton later in his career came to understand the key to seemingly contradictory and even self-destructive policies on the part of globalist businessmen when he realised that *dialectics* and the use of 'managed conflict' (Sutton) and controlled 'opposition' were part of a dialectical process learnt directly from Hegelians in German universities by the sons of banking and business dynasties during the 19th century.[4] Sutton was to succinctly write of this dialectical strategy, which provides the key to understanding much that often seems to be confusing and paradoxical in history and current events:

> In fact, there is another largely unrecorded history and it tells a story quite different than our sanitized textbooks. It tells a story of the deliberate creation of war, the knowing finance of revolution to change governments, and the use of conflict to

create a New World Order.[5]

That global Big Business operates in a dialectical manner, similar in doctrine to the Marxists, is evident from a statement by one of the leading functionaries of the World Controllers. Zbigniew Brzezinski, who served as President Carter's National Security adviser, and is a foreign policy adviser to President Obama, has been the North American director of the Rockefeller think tank the Trilateral Commission,[6] is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations,[7] and a participant at the international conferences of the Bilderberg Group, [8] wrote *Between Two Ages* as a dialectical treatise on the process of *internationalisation*, or *globalisation* as it is now called. While he sees Marxian dialectics as simplistic, his own approach is nonetheless dialectical. Brzezinski considers — approvingly — the technocratic age as progressively destroying the nation-state and undermining traditional loyalties, out of which a ruling global elite would emerge. He wrote:

> Today we are again witnessing the emergence of transnational elites, but now they are composed of international businessmen, scholars, professional men, and public officials. The ties of these new elites cut across national boundaries, their perspectives are not confined by national traditions, and their interests are more functional than national. These global communities are gaining in strength and as was true in the Middle Ages, it is likely that before long the social elites of most of the more advanced countries will be highly internationalist or globalist in spirit and outlook.[9]

This 'transnational elite . . . composed of international businessmen, scholars, professional men, and public officials,' is precisely the network of World Controllers we will be considering, and Brzezinski is an influential member of this 'elite.' Brzezinski laments that most of humanity does not yet share the globalist vision of this 'elite,' writing in 1970:

> The new global consciousness, however, is only beginning to become an influential force. It still lacks identity, cohesion, and focus. Much of humanity — indeed, the majority of humanity — still neither shares nor is prepared to support it.[10]

Over pages 31 to 33 of *Between Two Ages* Brzezinski considers the *dialectical* progression of human consciousness towards internationalism, starting with the spiritual universalism of the Church, through to the secularisation of this universal outlook with the rise of (liberal) nationalism[11] and the French and American Revolutions,[12] to Marxism which further internationalised and desacralised man's consciousness, to the present state of globalism that is being propounded by the 'international elite' for which

Brzezinski has worked his entire career. Brzezinski explains the process:

> With nationalism, the distinction between the inner contemplative man, concerned with his relationship to God, and the external man, concerned with shaping his environment, became blurred. Nationalism as an ideology was more activist; man's relations to man were objectivized externally by legal norms and were not dependent, as was man's relation to God, on personal conscience; yet at the same time the definition of man as a 'national' was based largely on abstract, historically determined, and highly emotional criteria. This outlook involved considerable vagueness and even irrationality when used as a conceptual framework within which relations between nations and developments within nations might be understood. Nationalism only partially increased men's self-awareness; it mobilized them actively but failed to challenge their critical faculties; it was more a mass vehicle for human passion and fantasizing than a conceptual framework that made it possible to dissect and then deliberately reassemble our reality.

Ideological Universalism

> That is why Marxism represents a further vital and creative stage in the maturing of man's universal vision. Marxism is simultaneously a victory of the external, active man over the inner, passive man and a victory of reason over belief: it stresses man's capacity to shape his material destiny — finite and defined as man's only reality — and it postulates the absolute capacity of man to truly understand his reality as a point of departure for his active endeavors to shape it. To a greater extent than any previous mode of political thinking, Marxism puts a premium on the systematic and rigorous examination of material reality and on guides to action derived from that examination.
>
> Though it may be argued that this intellectually rigorous method was eventually subverted by its strong component of dogmatic belief, Marxism did expand popular self-awareness by awakening the masses to an intense preoccupation with social equality and by providing them with both a historical and a moral justification for insisting upon it. More than that, Marxism represented in its time the most advanced and systematic method for analyzing the dynamic of social development, for categorizing it, and for extrapolating from it certain principles concerning social behavior.
>
> . . . In this sense, Marxism has served as a mechanism of human 'progress,' even if its practice has often fallen short of its

ideals.[13]

> . . . Moreover, Marxism has decisively contributed to the political institutionalization and systematization of the deliberate effort to define the nature of our era and of man's relationship to history at any given stage in that history.[14]

This dialectical outlook explains for example why US Administrations under Trilateralist/CFR influence supported Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. The psychotic Khmer Rouge (Red Khmer) was ultra-Maoist and received backing from both the US and China. American support was based on the premise that Pol Pot was opposed to Vietnam and was supposed to serve as a bulwark against the expansion of Vietnamese influence in Indochina, the Vietnamese being backed by the USSR. A *Time* magazine article by Strobe Talbott[15] explains:

> The consequences of U.S. intervention in Kampuchea have made a mockery of American intentions before, and they could do so again. The emergence of Pol Pot's ultra-Maoist Khmer Rouge was partly a result of misguided American policy 20 years ago. Richard Nixon's secret bombing of Kampuchea in 1969 and the CIA's support for a coup by a feckless military junta the following Spring contributed to the chaos in which the Khmer Rouge thrived. In 1975 Pol Pot seized power and unleashed a holocaust.
>
> Four years and nearly 2 million deaths later, the Vietnamese invaded and installed their own regime in Phnom Penh. To much of the world, Hanoi's aggression against a neighbor mattered more than Pol Pot's atrocities against his own people. After all, Viet Nam was expanding not only its own influence but also that of its backer, the Soviet Union.
>
> The Khmer Rouge, whom the arch-moralist Jimmy Carter called 'the worst violators of human rights in the world,' became an instrument to drive the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea.
>
> 'I encouraged the Chinese to support Pol Pot,' recalled Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's National Security Adviser, in 1981. 'Pol Pot was an abomination. We could never support him. But China could.' The U.S., he added, 'winked semipublicly' as the Chinese funnelled arms to the Khmer Rouge, using Thailand as a conduit.
>
> Throughout the Reagan Administration, the Khmer Rouge have been part of a loose and unholy alliance of anti-Vietnamese guerrilla groups that the U.S. helped create. Pol Pot has lurked in the shadows of the Reagan Doctrine.[16]

The reader is invited to ponder at length the above passages from *Time* and from Brzezinski's *Between Two Ages*, as they say much about how

the World Controllers operate and the extent of their amorality in the pursuit of world power. It shows that the promotion of Marxism can be part of a dialectical process and why arch-capitalists can promote their supposed mortal enemies of the Left, including those as extreme as the Khmer Rouge.

2. Plato: Father of Collectivism

There is nothing 'progressive' or 'new' or even rebellious about feminism, liberalised abortion, and gender equality in the labour market. Plato, the Greek philosopher, fathered the doctrine of collectivism several thousand years ago.

Today we know collectivism more commonly as communism or socialism. However, the collectivist doctrine that has come down to us from Plato is now embraced as much by Big Business as it is by the Marxists.[17]

The historian, novelist, and Fabian Socialist H. G. Wells explained the kinship between Big Business and Communism in 1920. Wells described himself not as a Marxist or as a Communist but as a Collectivist. Travelling to Bolshevik Russia in 1920 where he interviewed Bolshevik luminaries including Lenin, Wells hoped that the Western Powers and in particular the US would come to the Soviet's aid. Wells also met there Washington Vanderlip who was in the Soviet Union to try — even at this early date when the success of Bolshevism was far from sure — and negotiate business contracts with the Bolshevik government. Wells comments on the situation he would like to see developing with Collectivist capitalism propping up Collectivist communism:

> The only Power capable of playing this role of eleventh-hour helper to Russia single-handed is the United States of America. That is why I find the adventure of the enterprising and imaginative Mr. Vanderlip very significant. I doubt the conclusiveness of his negotiations; they are probably only the opening phase of a discussion of the Russian problem upon a new basis that may lead it at last to a comprehensive world treatment of this situation. Other Powers than the United States will, in the present phase of world-exhaustion, need to combine before they can be of any effective use to Russia. Big business is by no means antipathetic to Communism. The larger big business grows the more it approximates to Collectivism. It is the upper road of the few instead of the lower road of the masses to Collectivism.[18]

What is not explained by Wells is that Vanderlip, representing both a consortium of capitalists and the US government, successfully negotiated from the Soviet government a sixty-year lease of the Far Eastern Kamchatka Peninsula to secure important oil and mining concessions.[19] This moreover was at a time when the Soviet regime had not even yet secured control over the region, and when the Allied

forces were supposedly assisting the White Armies against the Reds in a horrendous civil war.

3. Abolishing the Family — Primary Obstacle to Tyranny

In 386 BC Plato founded his Academy in Athens. This Academy was a prototype of the schools of political science that were founded in the early 20th century by Fabian Socialists with funding from Big Business. Just like the London School of Economics & Political Science and the New School for Social Research, Plato's Academy was founded 'as a school for statesmen.' Plato's translator, Sir Desmond Lee, explains:

> Plato had decided that nothing could be done with contemporary politics and with contemporary politicians. He therefore decided to set up a school where a new type of politician could be trained . . .[20]

In about 375 BC Plato wrote *The Republic*, 'a statement of the aims which the Academy set itself to achieve.'[21] Plato's collectivist state involved three classes: philosopher-rulers; 'Guardians,' who uphold the laws of the Republic; and those below who engage in labour and commerce. Private property and family were to be abolished in the first two classes because they divide one's loyalties from duty towards the state, whilst they were to be strictly overseen among the lower class. Sir Desmond states of Plato's Republic:

> He starts from the principle of the equality of the sexes. By this he means that though men and women have different functions in the process of reproduction, they should apart from that difference, follow the same careers, share the same education, and have the same opportunities. Women may not always be able to do quite the same heavy or energetic work as men, as for example in war; but within the limitations imposed by their physique equality is to be absolute.
>
> It follows logically that they must be exempted so far as possible from family responsibilities. For under the family system what stands in the way of the kind of sex equality which Plato wants is the domestic responsibility for running a household and bringing up a family. With complete logic therefore he removes that responsibility by abolishing the family and substituting for it a system of state nurseries. . . . And it may be said that this scheme . . . perhaps anticipates the objectives of the Women's Liberation movement.
>
> In his dialogue on women and family in *The Republic*, Plato has it that, 'things in common between friends should apply to women and children.'[22]

'. . . So if we are going to use men and women for the same purposes, we must teach them the same things . . .'

'. . . There is therefore no administrative occupation which is peculiar to woman as woman or man as man; natural capacities are similarly distributed in each sex, and it is natural for woman to take part in all occupations as well as men . . .'[23]

Of the class of Guardians Plato writes that women and children should be 'held in common, and no parent should know its child, or child its parent.'[24] State nurseries would look after the children. Unwanted children would be disposed of by abortion, infanticide, or by secreting the children out to the general community.

Doesn't this, written over two thousand years ago, sound very familiar today? Didn't the Communist states push women into the labour market by equalising the sexes occupationally, and rearing children through State crèches? And doesn't it sound similar to the measures that have been demanded by feminism and are now being discussed at international conferences chaired by feminists and funded by Big Business? Like Plato and Marx, global plutocracy considers family, motherhood and traditional gender roles to be as much hindrances to a globalised economy as they consider nation-states barriers to world trade.

ILLUMINATI & THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

This collectivist idea of the City State of Plato's time was carried over to the ideal of a World Collectivist State and resurfaced during the 18th century.

The Order of the Illuminati was founded by Professor Adam Weishaupt in Bavaria in 1775 and was outlawed[25] by the Elector of Bavaria in 1786. The Illuminati was comprised mostly of the literati and debased aristocrats in France and the German states. Its aim was the creation of a world state by the destruction of monarchy, Church, nation-states, and the traditional concept of family. Although suppressed, the Illuminati had infiltrated Continental (Grand Orient) Masonry, which played a prominent part in the French Revolution.[26] The Masonic and crypto-Masonic secret societies that fomented the French Revolution and the revolutions of mid 19th century Europe[27] formed the basis of the communist and socialist movements that were to culminate in communism and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917.[28]

Like the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia over a century later, and the various movements of the New Left and liberalism today, there was no lack of funding. As in the Bolshevik Revolution certain influential coteries overthrew aristocracy in the name of 'the people.' Professor John Robison, an eminent 18th century Scottish academic,

studied the documents relating to the Illuminati, Masonry, and the French Revolution, including those produced by the investigation into the Illuminati by the Elector of Bavaria. He states that the *Regiment de Flandre*, arriving at Versailles to protect the royal family was bribed with 45,000 livres to disband but refused. The Duke of Orleans, Grand Master of French Grand Orient Masonry acknowledged that he paid out over 50,000 livres in bribing the *Gardes Françoises*. The Duke was seen with a sack of money to pay the armed mob that had descended on Versailles from Paris.[29]

It was a group of some 6,000 women who were the first to take to the streets and marched on the Paris Town Hall. These proto-feminists of this era of upheaval formed into the armed and uniformed Revolutionary Republican Women Citizens to support the Jacobins.[30]

ENGELS & MARX: THE BIRTH OF COMMUNISM

In 1848 the collectivist doctrine applied to the family received its most systematic treatment when Friedrich Engels, a wealthy merchant and Marx's principal colleague and financial backer, wrote *The Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State*. He argued that in man's pre-civilised state there had been no differences in gender roles. In this supposed natural utopian existence the household was a 'public, socially necessary industry' like any economic activity of the primitive era. The individual family of the civilised eras made the family no longer a 'public' matter, states Engels, and the wife became a 'private, domestic servant,' pushed out of participation in social production.'[31]

Not only are the communists and other socialists concerned with abolishing the traditional family; but also the process of bringing women fully into production, 'liberated' from the bonds of home and children, is now a major agenda of global Big Business. Hence, the nexus between socialism, feminism and plutocracy pushing us towards a World Collectivist State.

4. Socialism for the Super-Rich

In 1918 the philosopher-historian Oswald Spengler published the first volume of his magnum opus, *The Decline of the West*. The work had considerable influence and aroused controversy for several decades, but is now out of favour because it repudiates the orthodox view that history is one long line of 'progress' from primitive to modern.

To Spengler there is not a single 'history of mankind,' but many histories of civilisations rising and falling. This is the organic and cyclic approach to history, which treats civilisations and cultures as living organisms subject to birth, growth, age and decay like other living things. Furthermore, cvilisations, vastly different and self-contained in the ways they are expressed, nonetheless go through these same cycles. Therefore, there is nothing genuinely 'progressive' about such phenomena in our own Western civilisation as the rise of Big Business, birth control, socialism and the 'liberation of women.' These have arisen in prior civilisations during their cycles of decay.

Little wonder that Spengler's theory of cyclic history was pushed aside by those who control education and publishing. An understanding of history by reading Spengler exposes precisely what is happening and will continue to happen to the West unless action is taken to reverse the cycle of decline, a cycle that is dominated by the rule of Money (plutocracy).

Spengler was one of the first historians to expose the connections between Big Business and the Left. In *The Decline of the West* he calls socialism 'capitalistic' because it does not aim to replace money-based values, 'but to possess them.' He states of socialism that it is 'nothing but a trusty henchman of big Capital, which knows perfectly well how to make use of it.' He elaborates in a footnote:

> Herein lies the secret of why all radical (i.e. poor) parties necessarily become the tools of the money-powers, the *Equites*, the *Bourse*. Theoretically their enemy is capital, but practically they attack, not the *Bourse*, but Tradition on behalf of the *Bourse*. This is as true today as it was for the Gracchan age, and in all countries . . .[32]

Spengler's perspective is particularly relevant to this chapter, for I contend that the so-called 'Left,' liberals, 'progressives,' 'revolutionaries,' whether of socialism, feminism, or the myriad lobby groups for 'minority rights' are the tools of Money — the Bourse — for the purposes of destroying what Spengler called *Tradition*.

Spengler had observed through his panoramic study of civilisations that revolutions 'in the name of the people' are a façade for the

seizure of power from the traditional ruling classes by the newly emergent Money class: As noted above Spengler refers to such a revolution as far back as the Gracchan age of Rome. Previously he had explained:

> The concepts of Liberalism and Socialism are set in effective motion only by money. It was the *Equites*, the big-money party, which made Tiberius Gracchus's popular movement possible at all; and as soon as that part of the reforms that was advantageous to themselves had been successfully legalized, they withdrew and the movement collapsed.[33]

Spengler goes on to explain the same situation in regard to the socialist movements of our own time:

> There is no proletarian, not even a Communist, movement that has not operated in the interest of money, in the directions indicated by money, and for the time permitted by money — and that, without the idealist amongst its leaders having the slightest suspicion of the fact.[34]

Today the same situation occurs before our eyes with the so-called 'colour revolutions,' supposedly 'spontaneous' street demonstrations of workers and students which have brought down governments in the former Soviet bloc, including those of Ukraine, Georgia, and others such as Yugoslavia, and the succession of revolts in North Africa in 2011. All are highly organised, planned, agitated, funded, and directed by the Open Society networks of currency speculator George Soros, and the Trotskyist inspired, US funded National Endowment for Democracy, as will be explained.

Socialism, as Spengler explained, arose from the same economic factors and at the same time as capitalism; i.e. the Industrial Revolution, and express the same 'spirit of the age' or *zeitgeist*. It is therefore quite natural and nothing surprising that these mirror images of the same system should find common ground. That *zeitgeist* during the 19th century was the rise and central importance given to industry and economics, which had begun to replace the traditional beliefs of religion, monarchy and hierarchy. This *zeitgeist* continues to dominate the West.

Professor QUIGLEY'S EXPOSÉ

Nearly fifty years later, in 1966, another scholar, this one a liberal with impeccable Establishment credentials, stated something similar to that of Spengler in his magnum opus, *Tragedy and Hope*. Professor Carroll Quigley was one of the most influential historians in the US. He taught at the Foreign Service School at Georgetown University, and at Harvard and Princeton. One of his students at Georgetown, who was to pay him public tribute during his nomination acceptance

speech for the Democratic presidential candidacy, was Bill Clinton.[35] Quigley cannot therefore be dismissed smugly as a 'conspiracy crank,' 'right-wing extremist,' or 'amateur historian.'

What Quigley stated is that there exists an 'international network' of international bankers and other super-capitalists whose object is to use their influence to create a system of world political and financial control. Quigley writes:

> There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international Anglophile network[36] which . . . has no aversion to co-operating with Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so. I know the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960s, to examine its papers and secret records.[37] I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies . . . but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known.[38]

Quigley explained, additionally, that: 'It is this power structure which the Radical Right in the United States has been attacking for years in the belief that they were attacking the Communists.'[39]

Quigley, as one of the Establishment's leading academics, had exposed a 'network' that desires to remain secret. Certain conspiracy theorists made extensive use of Quigley's book, and it became available in a pirate edition after Quigley's publisher scuttled its circulation.[40] *Tragedy and Hope* was comprehensively reviewed and analysed by W. Cleon Skousen in *The Naked Capitalist*,[41] and was extensively used by Gary Allen in the underground best-seller *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*.[42]

The power mechanism that Quigley was writing of is that of the international bankers, who, Quigley states, are 'devoted to secrecy and the secret use of financial influence in political life.'[43] Quigley identifies this 'international network' as that of the international bankers who brought into their 'financial network' the commercial and other types of financial institution:

> [T]o form . . . a single financial system on an international scale which manipulated the quantity and flow of money so that they were able to influence, if not control, governments on one side and industries on the other. The men who did this . . . aspired to establish dynasties of international bankers and were at least as successful at this as were many of the dynastic political rulers.[44]

Among these 'dynasties of international bankers,' Quigley lists 'Baring, Lazard, Erlanger, Warburg, Schröder, the Speyers, Mirabaud, Mallet,

Fould, and above all Rothschild and Morgan';[45] to which we can add the Rockefellers and Soros.

FOUNDATIONS AND THINK TANKS

The primary means of funding the globalist and socialist agendas of Big Business is through tax-exempt foundations.

During the 1950s Congressional and Senate investigations into both Communism and the tax-exempt foundations were underway. So far from the so-called anti-Communist hysteria of the 'McCarthy era' reflecting the attitudes of the 'American Establishment,' as both orthodox and Leftist history presents it, Establishment figures were horrified that their financial patronage of the Left would be exposed.

Professor Quigley states:

> It must be recognized that the power that these energetic Left-wingers exercised was never their own power or Communist power but ultimately the power of the international financial coterie, and, once the anger and suspicions of the American people were aroused, as they were by 1950, it was a fairly simple matter to get rid of the Red sympathizers. Before this could be done, however, a congressional committee, following backward to their sources the threads which led from admitted Communists like Whittaker Chambers, through Alger Hiss, and the Carnegie Endowment to Thomas Lamont and the Morgan Bank, fell into the whole complicated network of the interlocking tax-exempt foundations.[46]

While the Establishment media condemned Senator Joseph McCarthy and his investigations into communism, espionage, and subversion, Quigley refers to the 'most respected' newspapers 'closely allied with these men of wealth,' as giving the silent treatment to any revelations about the foundations being investigated by the Reece Congressional Committee at the time.[47]

Director of Research Norman Dodd reported to the Reece Committee that the foundations he investigated, mainly Ford and Carnegie, used their grant-making in the field of education for the purpose of '[d]irecting education in the United States toward an international viewpoint and discrediting the traditions to which it [formerly] had been dedicated.' Dodd found that foundation grant-making had been used to take education away from the local community level and eliminate the safeguards of tradition, changing school and college curricula to deny 'the principles underlying the American way of life,' and '[f]inancing experiments designed to determine the most effective means by which education could be pressed into service of a political nature.'[48]

Dodd's team investigated the main organisations concerned with

education, and found that all promoted collectivism, and all were funded by foundations to the extent that these institutions and foundations themselves described their relationship as one of 'an interlock.' These 'accessory agencies' funded by the foundations included: the American Council of Learned Societies, which Dodd stated seems to dominate the social sciences; the National Research Council; the Social Science Research Council; the American Council on Education; the teachers' unions, the National Education Association; the League for Industrial Democracy, which Dodd compares to the Fabian Society in England; the Progressive Education Association, aiming at introducing 'radical ideas' into education; the American Historical Association, a society of social scientists which in 1934 issued a report advocating 'collectivism'; and the John Dewey Society, based on the 'progressive education' philosophy of the American Fabian socialist.[49] Dodd stated that through the support of these and other agencies, the foundations have utilised the social sciences to promote 'social change.' The danger in this, Dodd emphasised, was that the 'social change' was detrimental to the US, and was being pushed by 'a relatively small and tightly knit group backed by disproportionately large amounts of money.'[50] Dodd stated that his research showed the foundations and the organisations they fund 'constitute a highly efficient, functioning whole,' promoting through the change of the educational curricula the indoctrination of students into the doctrines of collectivism, or 'centralized power' as Dodd calls it.[51]

Dodd's studies showed that among social scientists there was 'zeal for a radically new social order':

> For these reasons, it has been difficult for us to dismiss the supposition that, latent in the minds of many social scientists, has lain the belief that, given sufficient authority and enough funds, human behavior can be controlled, and that this control can be exercised without risk to either ethical principles or spiritual values and that, therefore, the solution to all social problems should be entrusted to them.[52]

Dodd urged the Committee to give special attention to the Ford Foundation, which he stated seems to be the first foundation established to solve problems on a 'world scale.' Dodd considered that the Foundation acts on the basis that there is a 'need to indoctrinate adults,' and to view 'control over human behavior [as] indispensable.'[53]

Dodd concluded by stating that the effects of his team's report were 'electric' and that '[m]oves were launched within a matter of hours to block an effective probe' into the foundations.[54]

Meanwhile, Senator McCarthy was destroyed by a combination of

media smear and Senate censure at the behest of international banker Senator Herbert Lehman,[55] and 'McCarthyism,' coined by one of the Establishment newspapers, the *Washington Post*, has gone down as one of the blackest stains on American — if not world — history.[56]

It must be understood when dealing with the foundations and the oligarchy that, despite what the Ford family, for example, might have stated in their disagreement with the policies of the foundation named after them, these foundations operate in the interests of the plutocrats. In the chapter on the New Left[57] which discusses the funding of the so-called 'youth revolt' by the oligarchy through the CIA and the foundations McGeorge Bundy, who had multiple associations with the oligarchy, and who was then president of the Ford Foundation, features prominently even although he was not working in the interests of the Ford family or the Ford Motor Company. Therefore the reader should not be deceived into thinking that the foundations are or have ever been subverted by Left-wingers or liberals who are independent of the oligarchs. They are servants of the oligarchs, despite their liberal or 'progressive' credentials.

The Council on Foreign Relations

Among the oligarchic think tanks to which Bundy belonged was the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), a high-powered group established in 1921 by President Wilson's chief adviser Edward Mandell House out of a previous think tank called the Inquiry, formed in 1917-1918 to advise President Wilson on the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

Ben Whitaker[58] states of the relationship between the foundations and the CFR: 'The overlap between US government (particularly its foreign service) and foundation personnel is remarkable.' He also states 'a widespread trait of the big New York foundations is how often they are run largely by people who are members of the Council on Foreign Relations . . .'[59]

In the words of the CFR historian Peter Grose, the Inquiry was a band of academics who, 'through the winter of 1917-18 . . . gathered discreetly at a hideaway at 155th Street and Broadway in New York City to assemble the data they thought necessary to make the world safe for democracy.'[60] This 'discreet meeting' of academics at the behest of the oligarchy has continued ever since not only with the CFR, but with numerous other internationalist think tanks such as the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. Grose writes of the CFR:

> What began as an intellectual response to a juncture of history grew into an institution that would thrive through all the diplomacy of America's twentieth century. Perpetually renewing its membership and its mission, reaching out beyond an elite

> circle to help educate the entire public, the Council grew into a model that is now emulated by a host of newer research centers, in the United States and abroad. . . .

Note that Grose describes the CFR as 'an elite circle' whose influence extends nationally and globally and has had a major influence on US diplomacy since its founding. Grose states that the CFR had already existed as a group of US financiers, and when joined by the academics of the Inquiry, the group was given added impetus and became the organisation as it continues to exist:

> But it was a more discreet club of New York financiers and international lawyers organized in June 1918 that most attracted the attention of the Americans from the Peace Conference. Headed by Elihu Root, the secretary of state under Theodore Roosevelt and a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, this select group called itself the Council on Foreign Relations. It began with 108 members, Shepardson recorded, 'high-ranking officers of banking, manufacturing, trading and finance companies, together with many lawyers.' Its purpose was to convene dinner meetings, to make contact with distinguished foreign visitors under conditions congenial to future commerce.[61]

Note here that Grose also describes this coterie as 'a more discrete club of New York financiers' aiming to influence US and overseas policies in the interests of commerce. Once the merger between the two groups was formalised in 1921, the CFR was committed to broadening its membership to 'a number of carefully chosen individuals.' This group was also committed to supporting the League of Nations as an incipient institution for global governance believing that an international system would be good for business.[62] The first annual report of the CFR, November 1922, states that nearly 300 'carefully chosen' members had been recruited including the international banker Herbert Lehman, who served as Governor and Senator of New York, and as previously alluded to, led the Establishment attack on Senator McCarthy; W. Averell Harriman, and John Foster Dulles.[63] Among other founder-members of the CFR mentioned by Grose are the international bankers Paul Warburg, architect of the 1913 Federal Reserve Bank Act; and Otto Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Kuhn, Loeb senior partner Jacob Schiff, the bankroller of the Russian revolutionary movement,[64] was also a founder-member, as were many other bankers.

The CFR was unequivocally established as a secret coterie, and it is difficult not to think of the word 'conspiracy,' however much this concept is ridiculed by orthodox academics. Grose writes:

> Immediately arising was the matter of privacy and confidentiality. Like the Inquiry, the Council determined not to

publish its proceedings. 'The Council never takes part in affairs for the general public,' declared Walter Mallory, an early Council officer.[65]

Aside from the references to 'democracy' and 'public opinion,' it becomes clear enough that the purpose of this admittedly secret coterie of Big Business and Academe was — and is — to shape 'public opinion' and policy along the lines desired to create 'conditions congenial to future commerce.' Grose writes of this:

> Lionel Curtis, a leading light in London's Chatham House,[66] had written that 'right public opinion was mainly produced by a small number of people in real contact with the facts, who had thought out the issues involved.' The leadership of the New York Council concurred.[67]

This is precisely as the plutocrats and their chained intelligentsia continue to view themselves and the masses of serfs. They know best what is good for humanity. 'Public opinion' is a farce and a fiction, as it is shaped by such coteries. Here we have it in plain terms. In common parlance, it is 'global elitism.'

FIRST REPORT ON BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA

We have previously considered the superficially paradoxical historic relationship between the oligarchs and communism including the USSR, and will do so again in more detail in Chapter Six. However the attitude of the CFR towards the USSR in the earliest years of both is very instructive, and provides supporting testimony regarding the relationship between plutocracy and Bolshevism. Grose writes:

> Awkward in the records of the Inquiry had been the absence of a single study or background paper on the subject of Bolshevism. Perhaps this was simply beyond the academic imagination of the times. Not until early 1923 could the Council summon the expertise to mobilize a systematic examination of the Bolshevik regime, finally entrenched after civil war in Russia. The impetus for this first study was Lenin's New Economic Policy, which appeared to open the struggling Bolshevik economy to foreign investment. Half the Council's study group were members drawn from firms that had done business in prerevolutionary Russia, and the discussions about the Soviet future were intense. The concluding report dismissed 'hysterical' fears that the revolution would spill outside Russia's borders into central Europe or, worse, that the heady new revolutionaries would ally with nationalistic Muslims in the Middle East to evict European imperialism. The Bolsheviks were on their way to 'sanity and sound business practices,' the Council study group concluded, but the welcome to foreign concessionaires would likely be

> short-lived. Thus, the Council experts recommended in March 1923 that American businessmen get into Russia while Lenin's invitation held good, make money on their investments, and then get out as quickly as possible. A few heeded the advice; not for seven decades would a similar opportunity arise.[68]

As will be considered in Chapter Six, Wall Street had already in 1917 sent a delegation organised by William Boyce Thompson of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and other Wall Street financiers, and lawyers, to study the situation in Russia under the guise of a 'Red Cross Mission.' As previously discussed, H. G. Wells was commenting in 1920 — before the Bolsheviks had even consolidated their power — that Washington Vanderlip was negotiating business deals with the new communist government (deals that were successful). In Chapter Six we will consider the opinions of two widely divergent observers, British conservative newspaper editor Henry Wickham Steed and American labour leader Samuel Gompers, both of whom concluded that it was international finance that was pushing for the diplomatic recognition of the Bolsheviks in order to open up the new communist state to exploitation.

As for the 1923 CFR report on Bolshevik Russia, this plutocratic think tank was obviously following a policy of pushing for business with the Soviets, and trying to undermine any concern that Bolshevism might pose a danger to the world. Yet already in 1919 Bela Kun had imposed a short-lived Bolshevik reign in Hungary that over the course of a few months inaugurated the so-called Red Terror under thuggish brigands called the Lenin Boys,[69] while the public was already well aware of the sadism meted out by the Bolsheviks in the Russian Red Terror. But such concerns were dismissed by the CFR as 'hysterical.'

The CFR was correct in warning that the opening up of the USSR to exploitation under Lenin and Trotsky might be short-lived. Four years later Stalin had consolidated absolute power, Trotsky was exiled, and many of the veteran Bolsheviks — including Bela Kun — were going to be liquidated. Armand Hammer, head of Occidental Petroleum, reminisced that he had intimately known every Soviet leader from Lenin to Gorbachev — except for Stalin. In 1921 Hammer was in the USSR concluding business deals when he met Trotsky, who wanted to know whether financial circles in the US 'regard Russia as a desirable field of investment?' Trotsky remarked to Hammer 'capital was really safer in Russia than anywhere else' because capitalists who invested there would have their investments protected even after the 'world revolution.'[70] Hammer states that Trotsky remarked to him 'no true Marxist would allow sentiment to interfere with business,' comments that 'startled' Hammer at the time, 'but they wouldn't surprise me

today.'[71] In contrast, Hammer said he never had any dealings with Stalin and that by 1930 'Stalin was not a man with whom you could do business. Stalin believed that the state was capable of running everything without the support of foreign concessionaires and private enterprise.'[72]

POST-WAR INFLUENCE

The aftermath of World War II saw a new era that would destroy the European empires and provide further opportunities for international finance as the US filled the vacuum of the vast lands abandoned by the destitute and indebted colonial powers. Of this time Grose says of CFR influence:

> Lawyers from the Wall Street firms predominated in the occupational grouping; the 55 Council officers and directors also held 74 corporate directorships. Next came professional academics, with five university presidents, including Bowman of Johns Hopkins and Harold W. Dodds of Princeton. Twelve of the leadership had served in cabinet or subcabinet positions for different administrations in the interwar and wartime years; another 30 had experience elsewhere in the federal bureaucracy, including 21 in the State Department.[73]

Money came in from the foundations to support the CFR as the primary think tank for formulating globalist US foreign policy:

> Over the course of the 1950s large foundations stepped in to support and enlarge the Council as a leading force in America's international awareness; from the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation came $500,000 each, topped by $1.5 million from the new Ford Foundation in 1954.[74]

Yet, despite the wartime alliance with Stalin, the USSR had become problematic as the globalists centred around the CFR tried to formulate a new world order around the United Nations, but were rebuffed by Stalin.[75] This important historical factor is often overlooked by conservative critics of the CFR who maintain the theory that the international financiers continued to work secretly in tandem with the USSR to create a World State. Grose states of this period: 'In characteristic fashion, Council planners conceived a study group to analyze the coming world order.' What they envisaged was a joint CFR-Soviet study group to prepare proposals for the 'coming world order.' Grose writes of the Soviet response:

> Percy Bidwell, director of the Council's new Studies Program, had courteously approached the Soviet Embassy as early as January 1944 to stimulate interest in the joint project. He was received by Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, whose response would become all too familiar in the years to come. Through

> Gromyko the Russian word 'nyet' entered the English language. Without any pretense of diplomatic tact, the ambassador (soon to be foreign minister) told the men from the Council he would not permit any responsible Soviet spokesman to join in such a discussion.[76]

However, the globalists continued to hold out the prospect of Soviet accord via their usual manner;[77] trade and credit, something they continued to profit from during the whole Cold War era, while working covertly to undermine Soviet influence.[78] Grose quotes the Chairman of the CFR study group on the post-war world, William H. Schubart, whom Grose notes was a partner in the international banking firm Lazard Frères, as stating of the situation with the USSR:

> 'The main thing is to be sure that we are not asking for something unreasonable' of the Soviet Union. Specifically, he was pressing for endorsement of a $6 billion loan from the United States to finance Soviet imports for postwar reconstruction. 'It seems reasonable to suppose that if economic and political cooperation between Russia and the United States could be developed in peace as military cooperation between the two nations has been developed in war,' Schubart said, 'the world might look forward to an era of relative stability and considerable prosperity.'

In other words, despite the stubborn refusal of the USSR to join in a United Nation-based 'world order' that would place her in a subordinate position, the international financiers such as those represented by Schubart, saw no reason that profits could not still be had; and the situation might slowly transform the USSR into something more pliable.[79] The policy formulated for the US vis-à-vis the USSR was 'containment,' a word coined by diplomat and CFR member George F. Kennan.[80]

Grose is candid in describing the clandestine — conspiratorial? — manner by which the CFR influences policy:

> The Council on Foreign Relations functioned at the core of the public institution-building of the early Cold War, but only behind the scenes. As a forum providing intellectual stimulation and energy, it enabled well-placed members to convey cutting-edge thinking to the public — but without portraying the Council as the font from which the ideas rose.[81]

The attitude of the globalists towards the former colonies of Europe was one of a new scramble for 'colonies' that was now between the USSR and the US. The US, it is evident from Grose's comments, considered certain types of communist revolution as options for manipulation. The oligarchs rivalled the USSR as the patrons of revolution, just as they were to co-opt the New Left and other forms of

socialism several decades later. Thus, it is my contention that New York and Moscow were rival centres of 'world revolution,' Wall Street seeking a World State revolving around the axis of money, while the USSR had since Stalin pressed the 'revolution' into the service of its national and pan-Slavic aims. The CFR's War and Peace Studies group considered the manner by which the US could move into the former European colonies. While here alluding to French Indochina, the attitude applies as much to all the other European colonies in Asia and Africa:

> Indochina was seen as a French colonial problem; the consensus of the wartime studies was that France could never expect to return to its Southeast Asian colonies in force, and the region would necessarily become a geopolitical concern of the United States as the emerging Pacific power.[82]

Grose mentions that the leader of the communist insurgents against French rule in Indochina, Ho Chi Minh, had been met by members of the Inquiry in their capacity as President Wilson's advisers at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I. It was here that Henry Wickham Steed, editor of the London *Times*, observed first-hand the machinations of the international bankers in trying to secure the diplomatic recognition of the Bolsheviks.[83] Grose writes:

> After the Korean War ended in 1953, the Council returned to a serious examination of Indochina, where France's restored colonial regime was clashing with the guerrilla forces of a self-described Marxist revolutionary named Ho Chi Minh, whom members of the Inquiry had first encountered as one of the obscure nationality plaintiffs at the Paris Peace Conference more than three decades earlier.[84]

In November 1953 a CFR study group released its first report on Indochina stating, like the report on Bolshevik Russia decades before, that the Viet Minh rebellion did not represent a communist threat. The report stated of the rebellion against the French in Indochina:

> The war was 'far larger than anything' the policy thinkers supposed . . . It was wrong to see Ho's Vietminh forces as simply a forward guard of world communism; nothing in Moscow's designs could explain the size and violence of the Vietnamese rebels. Marxism 'has little to do with the current revolution'; rather, it was pent-up nationalism, pure and simple. With France discredited by its colonial past, the opportunity was opening for the United States to guide Ho's revolutionaries away from their irrelevant Marxist rhetoric.[85]

Although Grose does not suggest anything of the type, it is tempting to theorise that Ho had been spotted as far back as 1919, among other colonial revolutionists at the Paris Peace Conference, and kept in mind

for future cultivation, according to the dialectical, long-range strategy of the oligarchs previously considered. That dialectical long-range strategy might not have consisted of anything more than allowing Ho to achieve power in the entirety of Vietnam over the course of pursuing several decades of what many military professionals referred to as a 'no-win war' in Vietnam.[86] Whatever the motives, the outcome was the elimination of France from Indochina, and despite the revolutionary rhetoric of the Viet Minh, what in recent years seems to be the inexorable entry of Vietnam into the world economy. Certainly, we have already seen that the US backed Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge in Cambodia.[87] It is also interesting to speculate that at least one reason for the prolonged 'no-win war' in Vietnam was to so economically exhaust the country — North and South, as it was — that only colossal debt and servitude to international finance and the world trade system would be left as the option for rebuilding the new unified State.

Here is an example of what the New Left students marched for in Western streets, chanting 'Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh,' while Vietnamese peasants and American youth fought it out in the villages, jungles, and rice paddies, according to what the World Bank reports on today's Vietnam:

> . . . During this period, the World Bank Group's relationship with Vietnam has also matured and grown considerably. The Country Partnership Strategy for FY07-FY11 supports the government's Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010, which lays out a path of transition towards a market economy with socialist orientation, with the goal of attaining middle income country status by 2010.[88]

'A market economy with socialist orientation' is the dialectical synthesis that the oligarchy considers the most desirable form of economy. The World Bank states that:

> Vietnam has become increasingly integrated with the world economy and has become a member of the World Trade Organization. . . . Recent growth is driven by the rising importance of the private sector. The role of the state sector in manufacturing activity has declined appreciably: from 52 percent in 1995 to under 35 percent in 2006 . . . Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) commitments almost doubled, to $20.3 billion, whereas stock market capitalization reached 43 percent of GDP by end 2007, compared to 1.5 percent two years earlier. The level of public debt, at 42 percent of GDP, is moderate and is considered to be sustainable. The indebtedness is similar to other ASEAN countries. The baseline scenario of the most recent Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) by the World Bank and the

> International Monetary Fund (IMF) is broadly in line with the investment and growth outlook of the SEDP. It estimates public and publicly-guaranteed debt to increase from 44 percent of the GDP in 2007 to around 51 percent by 2016, and decline slightly thereafter. This increase, though significant, is still considered within manageable limits, especially since more than half of it will remain on highly concessional terms.[89]

While the World Bank overview on Vietnam is enthusiastic as to the privatisation of the economy, and the rise of the public debt to over half the GDP, it is a very graphic example of how a supposedly socialist state was quickly integrated into the world economic system, after having been devastated by decades of 'no-win war.' The scenario is very similar to that of South Africa, the issue of 'apartheid' having caught the imagination of masses of youth and 'radical' useful idiots throughout the world, whose agitation from 'below' in tandem with Black and White communist terrorists combined with the pressure of international finance from 'above' brought down the state-interventionist Afrikaner economy and resulted in a privatised economy under the ANC/Communist coalition government.[90]

McCARTHY'S THREAT TO THE GLOBALIST ESTABLISHMENT

It seems likely that Senator Joseph McCarthy woke up to the real threat to America as not being the Soviet Communists, but the globalists of the US Establishment who often operated like communists, as Quigley noted. While the popular imagination has been moulded by academe and media into thinking that McCarthy was a bullying political opportunist, who persecuted well-meaning liberal intellectuals as 'communist spies and infiltrators,' it was McCarthy who endured the abuse of the most powerful elements of the Establishment, headed by international banker Senator Herbert Lehman,[91] and the CIA-connected *Washington Post*.

Grose writes of this period, the so-called 'McCarthy era,' supposedly a time of great infamy:

> Concerns that seemed more pressing bore down at the turn of the 1950s. The nation was in danger of succumbing to a red-baiting frenzy, marked by the rise into the headlines of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. Not surprisingly, the Council's membership seemed solidly united in contempt for the Wisconsin demagogue; under his provocative rhetoric, after all, was a thinly veiled attack on the entire East Coast foreign policy establishment, whose members gathered regularly in the closed conference rooms of the Harold Pratt House.[92]

Here Grose is saying in an official CFR history that (1) the entire 'network' was 'solidly united against' McCarthy in what he at first saw

as nothing other than a fight against communism and Soviet influence; (2) that what McCarthy thought was communism and Soviet infiltration was actually the 'entire East Coast foreign policy establishment' centred around the CFR (i.e. Harold Pratt House, the CFR headquarters). It was McCarthy who was the beleaguered and persecuted underdog, so intensely persecuted as to die prematurely. His enemies were not a few dozen hapless Left-liberal intellectuals, but highly placed individuals patronised by international finance.[93]

CFR AND COMMUNIST CHINA

Grose next turns his attention to the communisation of China. There are many reasons for believing that the globalists wished to see a communist regime in China for long-range dialectical reasons. China, like Czarist Russia, and more recently Afrikaner South Africa, was a 'tradition-ridden,' rural-based society. Such societies are not much use for exploitation by international finance capitalism. They are anachronisms in the world economy. Communism or some type of socialism is an efficient and quick means of imposing industrialisation on a society and ridding it of traditional values. This is what Spengler meant when he observed that socialism, including communism, serves the interests of Money. I will not here catalogue the events that resulted in Mao Zedong's triumph, suffice it to say that David Rockefeller was impressed.[94] In another of those supposed paradoxes of history the US was more supportive of Mao than was Stalin.[95]

Although it was to take several decades to secure recognition and open financial inroads, in the early 1960s the globalists began to commission the CFR to formulate a policy on China. Grose explains:

> The Council turned in earnest to the problem of communist China early in the 1960s. Various Council publications had started developing the idea of a 'two-China' policy — recognition of both the Nationalist government of Taiwan and the communist government on the mainland. This, Council authors suggested, might be the least bad policy direction. Professor A. Doak Barnett published a trail-blazing book for the Council in 1960, *Communist China and Asia*. A major Council study of relations between the United States and China commenced in 1964, the year China exploded its first nuclear bomb; the group met systematically for the next four years. 'Contentment with the present stalemate in relations with the Chinese is not statesmanship,' declared Robert Blum of the Asia Society,[96] the first director of the project. 'American impatience and the strong currents of political emotion often make it impossible to plan ahead to manage our policy in a persevering but flexible way.'[97]

Taiwan presented a problem for the globalists insofar as the US had guaranteed Taiwan's security in the supposed line-up of the Cold War. The CFR therefore formulated another dialectical solution of seemingly supporting a 'two-China' policy that in practice would mean that Taiwan could be ditched by the US while seeming to not have abandoned her. That in reality is what happened, as the US used the 'two-China policy' formulated years before within the CFR to secure Red China's entry into the United Nations, and to sideline Taiwan. The CFR approach was one of gradual promotion of the Mao regime, decrying the so-called 'strong currents of emotion' that were holding back the globalist relationship with Red China, just as the CFR had in 1923 decried the anti-communist 'hysteria' that was preventing the development of commerce with Bolshevik Russia.

However the intentions were clear enough, and Grose is explicit — as he is throughout — regarding the CFR attitude towards Mao's China:

> This seemed just the sort of political stalemate that the Council on Foreign Relations, free of electoral and partisan constraints, was endowed to repair. Midway through the project, the Council published an analysis of public opinion called *The American People and China* by A. T. Steele, who reached the unexpected conclusion that Americans were more willing than many of their elected officeholders to forge new relations with China. This study argued that it was only a steady diet of hostile public statements that had made Americans 'disposed to believe the worst of communist China and they [the Chinese] the worst of us.'[98]

The CFR had from its start sought to mould 'public opinion,' as we have seen, and the CFR report indicates that they believed the public would be susceptible to a pro-China policy, and the abandonment of Taiwan. Grose continues:

> In 1969 the Council summed up the project under the title, *The United States and China in World Affairs*, publication came just as Richard Nixon,[99] a longtime and outspoken foe of Chinese communism, became president of the United States. (Some months earlier, Nixon himself had chosen *Foreign Affairs* as his forum for exploring a fresh look at Asia in general, and China in particular.) Tilting at the long-prevailing freeze, the Council's project defined a two-China policy with careful analysis. It advocated acquiescence in mainland Chinese membership in the United Nations, and argued that America must 'abandon its effort to maintain the fiction that the Nationalist regime is the government of China.'[100]

Grose concludes by proudly citing Kissinger and Cyrus Vance in their

pivotal roles of opening up Red China, inaugurating a process that has made China a world power:

> Kissinger, acting as Nixon's national security adviser, embarked on a secret mission to Beijing in 1971,[101] to make official, exploratory contact with the communist regime. Nixon himself followed in 1972. The delicate process of normalizing diplomatic relations between the United States and China was completed in 1978 by Kissinger's successor as secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, a leading Council officer before and after his government service.[102]

* * *

Peter Grose's book is of more significance in 'exposing' the plutocratic 'network' than Carroll Quigley's 1300 page magnum opus, which contains several dozen pages on the subject. Grose's book is, as he mentions, something of an 'authorised' history insofar as it is published by the Council on Foreign Relations. Grose is candid, one might say boastful, of the importance of the CFR. In describing the changes made in the CFR beginning with David Rockefeller's chairmanship, Grose writes:

> Novel techniques for defining and disseminating ideas nurtured at the Harold Pratt House have been developed to supplement the traditional study and discussion groups: the Council started sending high-level groups of directors and members to meet with foreign leaders in Russia, China, Hungary, Poland, Vietnam, and the Middle East. The Council's board of directors now meets regularly with an International Advisory Board, composed of leading figures in business, government, and scholarship overseas, to help define issues for attention and add international perspective to the evolving Council program. Though most of the Council meetings continue in the tradition of confidential exchanges, critical public issues and distinguished speakers, . . . are presented before a wide audience sometimes through national television, in the form of debates between speakers of opposing viewpoints.[103]

While Grose states that the CFR organises public debates, he also states that the CFR continues to function and to formulate policies in secret.

Over the course of *Continuing the Inquiry*, Grose has confirmed many claims of much-maligned 'conspiracy theorists,' and has settled some misconceptions. Grose has confirmed:

> That international bankers founded the CFR as a secret cabal, and that is what it remains.

> That the CFR adopted a pro-Bolshevik attitude at an early

stage.

That the CFR pursued a pro-China policy, which became the official policy of the US.

That Senator McCarthy's real antagonists during his campaign against what he naïvely thought was only a 'Soviet threat,' were what Grose calls 'the entire East Coast foreign policy establishment.'

That US foreign policy is hatched at Harold Pratt House, and that the CFR has filled US Administrations with functionaries since its founding; 'the foreign policy establishment.'

That the CFR serves as a means of shaping 'right public opinion . . . mainly produced by a small number of people . . .' This is facilitated by the CFR affiliation of many publishers, editors, and leading journalists.[104]

On the other hand, Grose has convincingly disposed of some stubbornly maintained misconceptions:

Although the CFR/international bankers aimed to continue their wartime alliance with the USSR in establishing a World State through the United Nations, they were rebuffed by the Soviet Union. The result was the Cold War, which was a genuine divide between the Soviet bloc and the globalists, rather than a conspiratorial plot between the two to fool the world.

That — contrary to what many conspiracy theorists (especially Americans) believe — the CFR never pursued an alliance with British imperialists, and therefore even Quigley errs in calling the CFR an 'international Anglophile network.'

That to the contrary the CFR and international bankers pursued a policy of antagonism towards the European empires, so that they could fill the void with their 'neo-colonialism' when the European states vacated.

We shall further consider the affiliations and activities of CFR members, and the revelations of Hollywood producer Aaron Russo, whom Nicholas Rockefeller tried to recruit into the CFR.

5. Huxley's Brave New World

The British author Aldous Huxley had much of relevance to say in his prophetic novel *Brave New World* about what the future holds under the globalists whom he refers to as 'World Controllers.' This novel depicts a World Collectivist State where the population is controlled not with fear (like Orwell's *1984*) but with pleasure.[105] Huxley very accurately described the kind of world that we are now seeing unfold through globalisation and liberalism, writing in *Brave New World Revisited*:

> . . . As the Little Men disappear, more and more economic power comes to be wielded by fewer and fewer people. Under a dictatorship the Big Business, made possible by advancing technology and the consequent ruin of Little Business, is controlled by the State . . . In a capitalist democracy, such as the United States, it is controlled by what Professor C. Wright Mills has called the Power Elite . . .
>
> . . . We see, then, that modern technology has led to the concentration of economic and political power, and to the development of a society controlled . . . by Big Business and Big Government. . . .[106]

In contrast to the State described by Orwell in *1984*, always at war and with the subjects in a state on constant tension, Huxley's *Brave New World*,

> . . . Is a world-state in which war has been eliminated and where the first aim of the rulers is at all cost to keep their subjects from making trouble. This they achieve by (among other methods) legalizing a degree of sexual freedom (made possible by the abolition of the family) that practically guarantees the Brave New Worlders against any form of destructive (or creative) emotional tension. In *1984* the lust for power is satisfied by inflicting pain; in *Brave New World*, by inflicting a hardly less humiliating pleasure.[107]
>
> . . . If the first half of the twentieth century was the era of the technical engineers, the second half may well be the era of the social engineers — and the twenty-first century, I suppose, will be the era of World Controllers, the scientific caste system and Brave New World.[108]

A drug called 'soma' maintains social conditioning. Huxley calls this drugged state 'not a private vice' but 'a political institution':[109]

> . . . It was the very essence of the Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. But this most

> precious of the subjects' inalienable privileges was at the same time one of the most powerful instruments of rule in the dictator's armoury. The systematic drugging of individuals for the benefit of the State . . . was a main plank in the policy of the World Controllers. . . .[110]

Huxley calls 'soma' the opium of the people, keeping them content and docile. He states that the nearest to this drug at the present is LSD, which we shall see was experimented with by the CIA and by the 'psychedelic revolution' which the CIA backed.

As for population growth, this has been solved in the *Brave New World* by the 'World Controllers' setting an optimum number for world population. Family and motherhood are replaced by test-tube babies; 'Pregnancy Substitute';[111] and permissive, non-reproductive sex, including the use of orgies[112] with accompanying mind-altering music.[113]

Huxley described the scene of one such 'solidarity' event:

> Round they went, a circular procession of dancers, each with hands on the hips of the dancer preceding, round and round, shouting in unison, stamping to the rhythm of the music with their feet, beating it, beating it out with hands on the buttocks in front; twelve pairs of hands beating as one; as one, twelve buttocks slabbily resounding. Twelve as one, twelve as one. 'I hear him, I hear him coming.' The music quickened; faster beat the feet, faster, faster fell the rhythmic hands. And all at once a great synthetic bass boomed out the words which announced the approaching atonement and final consummation of solidarity, the coming of the Twelve-in-One, the incarnation of the Greater Being. 'Orgy-porgy,' it sang, while the tom-toms continued to beat their feverish tattoo:
>
> 'Orgy-porgy, Ford and fun,
> Kiss the girls and make them One.
> Boys at One with girls at peace;
> Orgy-porgy gives release.'
>
> 'Orgy-porgy,' the dancers caught up the liturgical refrain. . . .[114]

The reader will be able to relate the scene to 'popular music'; and the mass hysteria and conformity induced at large music festivals: the frenzied, atavistic rhythms designed to obliterate both individuality and any rooted ethno-historical identity, and to create an indistinct 'mass.' Interestingly, the 'World Controllers' in *Brave New World* have eliminated any sense of history as 'bull.' It seems that in the *Brave New World* there is only the 'now.' How familiar does all this sound as reminiscent of the 'hippie' era and in many ways what has become mainstream? Could it be that the so-called 'youthful rebellion,' including the 'New Left' and the 'hippies' and other supposedly

youthful forms of 'non-conformity' are 'Establishment'-contrived?

* * *

Following chapters will consider communism and the 'New Left,' feminism, and other supposed 'revolts' as part of a *dialectic* of 'controlled conflict' for the purposes of destroying tradition — what Huxley's 'World Controllers' would call 'bull' — in order to create an uprooted mass of producers and consumers as part of what Huxley called a 'World State.'[115]

History Obliterated

Huxley portrays this obliteration of any historical sense that can give the individual identity and a sense of Being beyond the World State, in the following passage:

> The students are awed by the presence of Mustapha Mond. He is one of the Ten World Controllers. He shares with the students: 'You all remember, I suppose, that beautiful and inspired saying of Our Ford's: 'History is bunk.' History has been wiped away like dust; all forms of past culture, even the memories of Ancient Greece and Rome, Jerusalem, Shakespeare, and Odysseus have been eliminated. The Director is nervous and confused to leave the students in the hands of Mond because he has heard rumours that the Controller has forbidden books like poetry and Bibles in his office.[116]

Isn't this exactly what globalisation seeks, the destruction of ethnic historical cultures, replacing them with a world consumer culture, a synthetic religion of the marketplace, and a loyalty that is centred around self-indulgence, just as Huxley's scenario predicts?

Family and parenthood

In *Brave New World*, Huxley has a character express the attitude towards the family induced by the World Controllers:

> Our Freud has been the first to reveal the appalling dangers of family life. The world was full of fathers — was therefore full of misery; full of mothers — therefore of every kind of perversion from sadism to chastity; full of brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts — full of madness and suicide.[117]

Shortly after a 'Controller' is stating:

> Mother, monogamy, romance. High spurts the fountain; fierce and foamy the wild jet. The urge has but a single outlet. My love, my baby. No wonder those poor pre-moderns were mad and wicked and miserable.[118]

As we shall see, the global plutocrats are pushing precisely this formula predicted by Huxley: denigration of the family, population

control through social and technological engineering, narcotics and non-reproductive sex. The 'psychedelic revolution,' feminism and the 'New Left' were set up to push these very ideas, and have always been heavily funded by the likes of the Ford and Rockefeller foundations. Global currency speculator George Soros, with his Open Society Institute and myriad of agents and front-groups is in particular a major advocate of liberalised marijuana laws, feminism, liberalised abortion laws, and anything else that will undermine traditional societies and 'open' them up to global capitalism.

ORWELL'S 'DOUBLETHINK'

Although Huxley's *Brave New World* is the most prophetic and accurate in its description of how the 'World Controllers' would proceed to establish a 'World State'; Orwell's *1984* has valuable insights into the psychology of the *dialectical* process and its use by the 'World Controllers' in mass mind manipulation. Here I refer to Orwell's concept of 'doublethink' that was used to mentally control the masses in the Collectivist State of *1984*. Orwell describes 'doublethink' as:

> To know and not to know, to be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling carefully constructed lies, to hold simultaneously two opinions which cancelled out, knowing them to be contradictory and believing in both of them, to use logic against logic, to repudiate morality while laying claim to it, to believe that democracy was impossible and that the Party was the guardian of democracy, to forget whatever it was necessary to forget, then to draw it back into memory again at the moment when it was needed, and then promptly to forget it again: and above all, to apply the same process to the process itself. That was the ultimate subtlety: consciously to induce unconsciousness, and then, once again, to become unconscious of the act of hypnosis you had just performed. Even to understand the word 'doublethink' involved the use of doublethink.[119]

Hence, the reader should keep in mind that when a World Controller or one of their useful idiots talks of 'individual freedom' the reality is that the process being advanced will lead *dialectically* to mass serfdom. When 'gender equality' or feminism is advocated by a dupe at the behest and patronage of the World Controllers the result is not a harmonious equality between man and woman, but destruction of the family bond — the primary obstruction to *statist* bondage and the integration of women into the production process, not as a means of 'liberation' but as a means of economic servitude. When 'minority rights' are advocated, including the overthrow of apartheid South

Africa, the result is designed by the World Controllers not to achieve freedom and liberation from 'colonialism' or 'white exploitation' and 'racism,' but for the obliteration of traditional cultural and ethnic attachments, in order to create a global consumer culture that better serves world marketing and production needs than divisions of race, gender, culture, and ethnicity.[120] When 'pop idols' advocate 'feel-good' causes such as an 'end to poverty,' the result is not an end to the debt-banking system that creates or aggravates poverty, but the increase of debt by Westerners to the international banking system under the pretext of 'development aid,' since all credit must be lent into circulation by loans from the international banks; and in repaying the debt the debtor states end up having to sell off their resources to the global corporations, while poverty continues. When there are calls for the military overthrow of an alleged tyrant by the United Nations and/or by NATO the result is the opening up of the resources of that state to globalisation and privatisation; just as the so-called 'colour revolutions,' supposed 'spontaneous' street demonstrations sponsored by George Soros, have resulted in opening up states to the international financial predators. This is the cynical manipulation of 'useful idiots' for the benefit of would-be tyrants. The propaganda used to create the 'right public opinion . . . mainly produced by a small number of people . . . ,' in the words of CFR historian Peter Grose, is that of 'doublethink.'

6. Revolution from Above

Our Civilisation entered a period of cultural decline several hundred years ago when merchants and bankers replaced the landed aristocracy as the new ruling class, and the peasant and tenant farmer were uprooted by industrialisation and flocked to the cities. Culture and bonds of family and land were broken. The French Revolution was one of the first revolutions in our Civilisation to be funded by a financial coterie in the name of 'the people.' It was a forerunner of the communist revolutions. Socialism was promoted by the super-rich as the 'capitalism of the lower classes.' Socialism was used as the battering ram by the *nouveau riche* to undermine the old ruling class. Despite the supposed opposition between socialism and capitalism, the result was to imbue all classes of society with money-thinking, or what the Bible calls the worship of Mammon[121] as the meaning of life. The result over several generations has been that most people are now content — indeed aspire — to be cogs in a global factory and consumers in a shopping mall. We are the blissful serfs of Huxley's *Brave New World*; all trying to work towards the Nirvana of material plenty, while paradoxically getting further into debt to the international banking system: as individuals, families, businesses, communities, nations, and the entire Earth. This contradiction in our lives requires us to automatically put the 'doublethink' process into operation.

When money becomes the primary aim of society, family and children are seen as a burden. Spengler pointed out that during this materialistic cycle of a Civilisation, a stage of depopulation arises.[122] Hence, abortion, feminism, and birth control are nothing 'progressive'; the catchcry of the liberal-Left and their corporate sponsors for every trend and policy designed to wreck tradition, while those in opposition are ridiculed as being 'reactionary,' 'regressive,' 'old fashioned' . . . These are the signs of decay of any civilisation rotting in its old age. Spengler wrote of this cycle:

> The *meaning* of man and wife, the will to perpetuity, is being lost. People live for themselves alone, not for future generations. The nation as society, once the organic web of *families*, threatens to dissolve, from the city outwards, into a sum of *private atoms*, of which each is intent on extracting from his own and other lives the maximum of amusement—*panem et circenses*. The women's emancipation . . . wanted, not freedom from the husband, but freedom from the child, from the burden of children . . .[123]

Looking at our own present state of Civilisation and society, who can deny that Spengler was right in his analysis based on his research into the rise and fall of past civilisations?[124] Over the past twenty years in New Zealand several hundred thousand babies have been aborted. Fertility rates are falling.[125] Women are opting for careers rather than children, or are limiting themselves to one child later in life.[126] This is the state of the West in general. It is a situation that is being actively encouraged by the super-rich who come to the fore as rulers in this cycle of a civilisation's decline, when 'Money wills in Late Civilisation.'[127]

BANKROLLING REVOLUTION

Big Business saw socialism as a means for destroying the traditional foundations of nations and societies as well as a control mechanism. One early example of the way revolutionary agitation was used to bring down a system not to one's liking was the funding of the 1905 Russian Revolution by Jacob H. Schiff, a senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York. The 1905 Revolution laid the foundations for the 1917 revolutions culminating in Bolshevism. The Russo-Japanese War played a significant role in the formation of a Russian revolutionary cadre.

The individual most responsible for turning American opinion, including government and diplomatic opinion, against Czarist Russia was the journalist George Kennan,[128] who was sponsored by Schiff. Robert Cowley states that during the Russo-Japanese War Kennan was in Japan organising Russian POWs into 'revolutionary cells' and claimed to have converted '52,000 Russian soldiers into 'revolutionists.' Cowley also adds, significantly, 'Certainly such activity, well-financed by groups in the United States, contributed little to Russian-American solidarity.'[129]

The source of the revolutionary funding 'by groups in the United States' was explained by Kennan at a celebration of the March 1917 Russian Revolution, as reported as by the *New York Times*:

> Mr. Kennan told of the work of the Friends of Russian Freedom in the revolution.
>
> He said that during the Russian-Japanese war he was in Tokio, and that he was permitted to make visits among the 12,000 Russian prisoners in Japanese hands at the end of the first year of the war. He had conceived the idea of putting revolutionary propaganda into the hands of the Russian army.
>
> The Japanese authorities favored it and gave him permission. After which he sent to America for all the Russian revolutionary literature to be had . . .
>
> 'The movement was financed by a New York banker you all

know and love,' he said, referring to Mr. Schiff, 'and soon we received a ton and a half of Russian revolutionary propaganda. At the end of the war 50,000 Russian officers and men went back to their country ardent revolutionists. The Friends of Russian Freedom had sowed 50,000 seeds of liberty in 100 Russian regiments. I do not know how many of these officers and men were in the Petrograd fortress last week, but we do know what part the army took in the revolution.'

Then was read a telegram from Jacob H. Schiff, part of which is as follows: 'Will you say for me to those present at tonight's meeting how deeply I regret my inability to celebrate with the Friends of Russian Freedom the actual reward of what we had hoped and striven for these long years.'[130]

The reaction to the Russian revolution by Schiff and indeed by bankers generally, in New York and London, was one of jubilation. Schiff wrote enthusiastically to the *New York Times*:

> May I through your columns give expression to my joy that the Russian nation, a great and good people, have at last effected their deliverance from centuries of autocratic oppression and through an almost bloodless revolution have now come into their own. Praised be God on high! Jacob H. Schiff.[131]

Writing to the *New York Evening Post* in response to a question about revolutionary Russia's new status in world financial markets, Schiff wrote:

> Replying to your request for my opinion of the effects of the revolution upon Russia's finances, I am quite convinced that with the certainty of the development of the country's enormous resources, which, with the shackles removed from a great people, will follow present events, Russia will before long take rank financially amongst the most favored nations in the money markets of the world.[132]

Schiff's reply reflected the general attitude of New York and London financial circles at the time of the revolution. John B. Young of the National City Bank, who had been in Russia in 1916 in regard to a US loan, stated in 1917 of the revolution that it had been discussed widely when he had been in Russia the previous year. He regarded those involved as 'solid, responsible and conservative.'[133] In the same issue, the *New York Times* reported that there had been a rise in Russian exchange transactions in London 24 hours preceding the revolution, and that London had known of the revolution before New York. The article reported that most prominent financial and business leaders in New York and London had a positive view of the revolution.[134] Another report states that, while there had been some disquiet about the revolution, 'this news was by no means unwelcome in more

important banking circles.'[135]

These bankers and industrialists are cited in these articles as regarding the revolution as being able to eliminate pro-German influences in the Russian government and as likely to pursue a more vigorous course against Germany in the war. Yet such seemingly 'patriotic sentiments' cannot be considered the motivation behind the plutocratic support for the revolution. While Max Warburg of the Warburg banking house in Germany advised the Kaiser and while the German government arranged for funding and safe passage of Lenin and his entourage from Switzerland across Germany to Russia;[136] his brother Paul,[137] an associate of Schiff's, looked after the family interests in New York. The factor that was behind this banking support for the revolution whether from New York, London,[138] Stockholm,[139] or Berlin, was that of the largely untapped resources that would become available to the world financial markets, which had hitherto been denied control under the Czar.

This common interest in the exploitation of Russian resources beyond any national consideration was discerned by two widely different sources, Henry Wickham Steed of the London *Times*, and Samuel Gompers, the US labour leader.[140] On 1 May 1922 the *New York Times* reported that Gompers, reacting to negotiations at the international economic conference at Genoa, declared that a group of 'predatory international financiers' were working for the recognition of the Bolshevik regime for opening Russia to exploitation. Despite the rhetoric by New York and London bankers during the war, as noted above, that a Russian revolution would serve the Allied cause against Germany, Gompers noted that this was an 'Anglo-American-German banking group'; that they were 'international bankers' that did not owe any nation allegiance. He also noted that prominent Americans with a history of anti-labour attitudes were advocating recognition of the Bolshevik regime.[141]

What Gompers stated was confirmed by Henry Wickham Steed. In a first-hand account of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, Steed stated that proceedings were interrupted by the return from Moscow of William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens, 'who had been sent to Russia towards the middle of February by Colonel House and Mr. Lansing, for the purpose of studying conditions, political and economic, therein for the benefit of the American Commissioners plenipotentiary to negotiate peace.'[142] Steed also refers to British Prime Minister Lloyd George as being likely to have known of the Mission and its purpose. Steed states specifically and at some length that international finance was behind the move for recognition of the Bolshevik regime and other moves in favour of the Bolsheviks, and specifically identified Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, as one of the principal

bankers 'eager to secure recognition':

> Potent international financial interests were at work in favour of the immediate recognition of the Bolshevists. Those influences had been largely responsible for the Anglo-American proposal in January to call Bolshevist representatives to Paris at the beginning of the Peace Conference — a proposal which had failed after having been transformed into a suggestion for a Conference with the Bolshevists at Prinkipo . . . The well-known American Jewish banker,[143] Mr. Jacob Schiff, was known to be anxious to secure recognition for the Bolshevists . . .[144]

In return for diplomatic recognition Gregory Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Commissar for Foreign Affairs, was offering 'extensive commercial and economic concessions.' As we have seen already with H. G. Wells' allusion to having met Washington A. Vanderbilt in Russia in 1922, many financiers and industrialists obtained lucrative business deals with the USSR before US diplomatic recognition in 1933.[145]

In alliance with the London *Times*' proprietor, Lord Northcliffe, Steed campaigned to expose the machinations going on to secure recognition of the Bolsheviks by international finance, on the premise that the post-war peace being inaugurated by President Woodrow Wilson under the banner of high moral principles, and a League of Nations, would appal American, British, and other public opinion.

Steed relates that he was called upon by President Wilson's 'alter ego' and primary adviser, Edward Mandell House, concerned at Steed's exposé of the Bolsheviks and international financiers:

> That day Colonel House asked me to call upon him. I found him worried both by my criticism of any recognition of the Bolshevists and by the certainty, which he had not previously realized, that if the President were to recognize the Bolshevists in return for commercial concessions his whole 'idealism' would be hopelessly compromised as commercialism in disguise. I pointed out to him that not only would Wilson be utterly discredited but that the League of Nations would go by the board, because all the small peoples and many of the big peoples of Europe would be unable to resist the Bolshevism which Wilson would have accredited.[146]

Steed then stated to House that it was Schiff, Warburg, and other bankers who were behind the diplomatic moves in favour of the Bolsheviks:

> I insisted that, unknown to him, the prime movers were Jacob Schiff, Warburg, and other international financiers, who wished above all to bolster up the Jewish Bolshevists in order to secure a field for German and Jewish exploitation of Russia.[147]

Steed revealed an uncharacteristic naïveté in assuming that House would not have known of the plans of Schiff, Warburg, et al., for House had been an agent of these very people throughout his career. He was moreover of socialist orientation, his novel *Philip Dru: Administrator* having been written from a pro-Marxian orientation.[148] It was Schiff, Paul Warburg, and other Wall Street bankers who called on House in 1913 to get his support for the creation of the Federal Reserve Bank.[149]

House disingenuously asked Steed to compromise; to support a move that would supposedly secure benefits for both the pro-Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik Russian masses in terms of humanitarian aid. Steed agreed to consider this, but soon after talking to House found out that British Prime Minister Lloyd George and Wilson were to proceed with recognition the next day. Steed therefore wrote the leading article for the Paris *Daily Mail* of 28 March 1919, exposing the manoeuvres and asking where a pro-Bolshevik stance stood with Wilson's high moral principles for the post-war world?

> Who are the tempters that would dare whisper into the ears of the Allied and Associated Governments? They are not far removed from the men who preached peace with profitable dishonour to the British people in July, 1914. They are akin to, if not identical with, the men who sent Trotsky and some scores of associate desperadoes to ruin the Russian Revolution as a democratic, anti-German force in the spring of 1917.[150]

What is of special interest in this passage is that Steed identified Schiff, Warburg, et al. as similar to or identical with those prominent individuals who allowed Trotsky in New York and Lenin in Switzerland to proceed to Russia in 1917 and foment the Bolshevik Revolution.

Charles Crane,[151] who had recently talked with Wilson, related to Steed that he was concerned that Wilson was about to recognise the Bolsheviks, which would generate hostile public opinion in the US and thwart Wilson's post-war internationalist aims. Significantly, Crane also identified the pro-Bolshevik faction as being that of Big Business, stating to Steed: 'Our people at home will certainly not stand for the recognition of the Bolshevists at the bidding of Wall Street.' Steed was again seen by House, who stated that Steed's article in the *Daily Mail* 'had got under the President's hide.' House asked that Steed postpone further exposés in the press, and again raised the prospect of recognition based on humanitarian aid. Lloyd George was also greatly perturbed by Steed's articles in the *Daily Mail* and complained that he could not undertake a 'sensible' policy towards the Bolsheviks while the press held an anti-Bolshevik position.[152]

As we have seen, Colonel House attempted to sell Steed on the idea

of some type of relationship with Bolshevik Russia in the guise of humanitarian aid for the Russian people. This type of activity had already been undertaken just after the Bolshevik Revolution, when the regime was precarious, under the guise of the American Red Cross Mission. William Boyce Thompson, a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, organised the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, funded mainly by Thompson and by International Harvester that gave $200,000. The so-called Red Cross Mission was largely comprised of business personnel, and was according to Thompson's assistant, Cornelius Kelleher, 'nothing but a mask' for business interests.[153] Of the 24 members of the American Red Cross Mission, five were doctors and two were medical researchers. The rest were lawyers and businessmen associated with Wall Street. Dr. Billings nominally headed the Mission.[154] Sutton states that the Red Cross Mission provided aid for the assistance of the revolutionaries: 'We know from the files of the U.S. embassy in Petrograd that the U.S. Red Cross gave 4,000 roubles to Prince Lvoff, president of the Council of Ministers, for "relief of revolutionists" and 10,000 roubles in two payments to Kerensky for "relief of political refugees." '[155]

Thompson himself would give $1 million to the Bolsheviks for propaganda in Germany and Austria.[156] Thompson met Thomas Lamont of J. P. Morgan Co. in London to persuade the British War Cabinet to drop its anti-Bolshevik policy, despite the separate peace the Bolsheviks were to make with Germany. On his return to the US Thompson undertook a tour pleading for US recognition of the Bolsheviks.[157]

The 'Bolshevik of Wall Street'

Such was Thompson's enthusiasm for Bolshevism that he was affectionately nicknamed 'the Bolshevik of Wall Street' by his plutocratic comrades. Thompson gave a lengthy interview with the *New York Times* just after his four month tour with the American Red Cross Mission, lauding the Bolsheviks and assuring the American public that the Bolsheviks were not about to make a separate peace with Germany.[158] The article is an interesting indication of how Wall Street viewed their supposedly 'deadly enemies,' the Bolsheviks, at the time the Soviets were still far from secure. Thompson stated that while the 'reactionaries' might seek peace with Germany if they assumed power, the Bolsheviks would not. 'His opinion is that Russia needs America, that America must stand by Russia,' states the *New York Times*. Thompson is quoted: 'The Bolsheviki peace aims are the same as those of the United States.' Thompson alluded to President Wilson's speech to the Congress on Russia as 'a wonderful meeting of the situation,' but that the American public 'know very little about the

Bolsheviki.' The *New York Times* states:

> Colonel Thompson is a banker and a capitalist, and he has large manufacturing interests. He is not a sentimentalist nor a 'radical.' But he has come back from his official visit to Russia in absolute sympathy with the Russian democracy as represented by the Bolsheviki at present.

While Thompson did not consider Bolshevism the final form of government, he did see it as the most promising step towards a 'representative government' and that it was the 'duty' of the US to 'sympathise' and 'aid' Russia 'through her days of crisis.' He stated that in reply to surprise at his pro-Bolshevik sentiments he did not mind being called 'red' if that meant sympathy for 170 million people 'struggling for liberty and fair living.' Thompson also saw that while the Bolsheviks had entered a 'truce' with Germany, they were also agitating Bolshevism among the German people, which Thompson called 'their ideals of freedom' and their 'propaganda of democracy.' Thompson, the plutocrat, lauded the Bolshevik government as being the equivalent to America's democracy, stating: 'The present government in Russia is a government of workingmen. It is a government by the majority, and, because our government is a government of the majority, I don't see how it can fail to support the government of Russia.'

Thompson saw the prospects of the Bolshevik government being transformed as it incorporated a more centrist position and included employers. If Bolshevism did not proceed thus, then 'God help the world,' warned Thompson. The plutocratic hope for Russia at the time was that it would be submerged into a Wilsonian post-war 'new world order' based around the League of Nations. Nothing of this worked out, however. America itself repudiated Wilson's League of Nations, Stalin assumed leadership of the USSR, and Trotsky was deposed and exiled.

The *New York Times* article ends: 'At home in New York, the Colonel has received the good-natured title of "the Bolshevik of Wall Street." '[159] It was in this environment that Samuel Gompers, the American labour leader, denounced Bolshevism as brigandage and tyranny, and a tool of 'predatory international finance,' while Thompson lauded it as 'a government of working men' with the same peacetime ideals as the US.

American 'Intervention in Russia'

If there were such influential people and corporations in the US of a pro-Bolshevik nature, why then did the US 'intervene' in Russia during the several years of civil war between the Red and White armies? Surely this shows that the US Establishment was anti-Bolshevik? This

again is one of the great myths of history. It rests on the misconception that the US troops and attachés went to Russia with the intention of destroying the Bolsheviks.

One of the primary elements in the analysis of 20th century history has been the assumption of an almost Zoroastrian 'tremendous dichotomy'[160] of 'good versus evil' manifested in the conflict between the 'Free World' and communism. Hence, the eminent Russian expert for the US State Department, George F. Kennan, writes in his seminal book on the Allied intervention in Russia during the Civil War that,

> there are those today who see the winter of 1917-1918 as one of the great turning points of modern history, the point at which there separated and branched out, clearly and for all to see, the two great conflicting answers — totalitarian and liberal — to the emerging problems of the modern age . . .[161]

However this epochal event, 'clearly and for all to see,' is largely a myth. The assumption that the 'Cold War' was the continuation of a conflict between capitalism and communism that had been going on since the October 1917 Revolution does not take into account the new situation that emerged when Stalin declined to continue his wartime alliance with the US and opposed American plans for a new world order, which hinged on (1) the United Nations' General Assembly functioning as a 'world parliament,'[162] and (2) the 'Baruch Plan' for the 'internationalisation' of atomic energy.[163] The USSR was to perceive both these twin pillars of post-war US global policy as a guise for American global hegemony.[164]

Hence, the perception that the 'Cold War' was a continuation of Allied policy since the 1917-1920 intervention in Russia is incorrect, and rests on the assumption that the intervention was motivated by anti-Bolshevism, which it was not.

The purpose of Allied intervention in the Civil War was not to defeat Bolshevism, but to maintain Allied interests at a time when the Great War was still being fought and when the Bolsheviks seemed to favour a separate peace with Germany. Nor did this Allied intervention, after Russia withdrew from the war, and America had entered it, transform at any stage into a determined effort by capitalism to destroy the precarious Bolshevik regime.

Yet the myth of Allied anti-Bolshevism remains a subject of much study. For example, David S. Fogles, having alluded to American President Woodrow Wilson's secrecy and duplicity, states of American intervention:

> From the Bolshevik Revolution to the end of the Civil War the United States sought to encourage and support anti-Bolshevik movements in a variety of secretive and semi-secret ways. Constrained by a declared commitment to the principal of self-

> determination and hemmed by idealistic and later isolationist sentiments, Wilson and his advisors pursued methods of assisting anti-Bolshevik forces that evaded public scrutiny and avoided the need for congressional appropriations.[165]

While maintaining diplomatic relations with the US representative of the deposed Provisional Government, Fogles states that Wilson's policy was one of covertly providing funds and other support to anti-Bolshevik forces, particularly in Siberia, where Wilson sent American troops in 1918. Fogles describes this as an 'undeclared war against Bolshevism' which continued even after the defeat of the remaining White armies in Russia in 1920.[166] However, Fogles also alludes to the manner by which the US intervention embittered anti-Bolsheviks, who considered it to be inadequate, meddlesome, and irresolute.[167]

Fogles quotes Ludwig Martens, who represented Bolshevik interests in the US, as publicly condemning the US intervention against the Soviets as tantamount to 'waging war against the Russian people.'[168] Yet that does not explain the situation. Martens had set up the Soviet Bureau at the World Tower Building in New York in 1919, and had successfully engaged in extensive deals with American firms. When the Soviet Bureau offices were raided by agents of the Lusk Committee of New York on 12 June 1919, communications with almost a thousand firms were found.[169] A British intelligence report noted that the J. P. Morgan company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, was funding Martens.[170]

Fogles states that despite the US involvement in the Allied intervention, the Soviet regime considered the US to be the most likely source from which to secure diplomatic and commercial relations.[171] Given the duplicitous nature of President Wilson, mentioned by Fogles as being at the back of a covert anti-Bolshevik policy, placed in the context of other aspects of the US involvement in Russia, the assumption that Wilson was intent on a secret anti-Bolshevik policy might not be so convincing.

Reasons for Allied Intervention

The reasons for Allied intervention had nothing to do with 'stopping Bolshevism.' The original concerns involved Russia in the war against Germany. Kennan states that when the Americans sent their first representative to Archangel in 1917:

> At the time of the Bolshevik seizure of power in Petrograd the Allies were interested in Archangel not only for its importance as a channel of entrance and egress for European Russia but that also for the fact that here too, as at Vladivostok, war supplies shipped to former Russian governments had accumulated in large quantity.[172]

This materiel included 2,000 tons of aluminium, 2,100 tons of antimony, 14,000 tons of copper, 5,230 tons of lead, etc.[173] With the possibility of Russia concluding an armistice with Germany the Allies were anxious to recover the stocks. The Bolsheviks dispatched a commission to the region to secure Archangel and deliver the materiel to the interior.[174] Despite the arrival of two British ships, the British sat by for several months while the Bolsheviks removed the materiel.[175]

The second factor was to ensure the safety of Czech soldiers who had been POWs in Russia and wished to fight Germany with the aim of securing a sovereign Czech nation in the post-war world. Their release was sanctioned by the Bolshevik regime, and the Americans and Japanese were responsible for their transport by rail to Vladivostok. They were to become a major catalyst in the eruption of the Civil War as they fell afoul firstly of the Soviets, and finally with the White Russian leader Admiral Kolchak, ending with the surrender of Kolchak to the Soviets by his Czech 'protectors.'

General William S. Graves, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, explained:

> It should be remembered that the main reason advanced by those interested in military intervention in Siberia, was the immediate and urgent need for protection of the Czechs who were supposed to be trying to get through Siberia to Vladivostok and then to the Western front where they could join the Allies.[176]

The position of the Bolsheviks in regard to Germany was at the time by no means clear, as indicated by the release of the anti-German Czech soldiers. Robert Service states that 'most Bolshevik leaders . . . thought that a separate peace with the Central Powers was an insufferable concession to capitalist imperialism.'[177] The Bolsheviks were amenable to dealings with the Allies if there were assurances of help in the event of a German invasion. Despite Lenin's directions, Trotsky as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, had instead of signing a peace treaty at Brest-Litovsk, called for a revolution against Germany, and with Trotsky's intransigence the armistice broke, with the Germans launching another offensive on the Eastern Front, where they now fought the unprepared Red Army. This caused a 'sense of solidarity' between the Soviets and the Allied representatives.[178]

From the US side, 'Major' Thomas D. Thacher, a Wall Street lawyer in Russia working under the guise of the American Red Cross Mission organised by 'Colonel' William B. Thompson, was dispatched to Murmansk by Red Cross Mission leader 'Colonel' Raymond Robins to report the local situation to Thompson,[179] by then back in the US, full of enthusiasm for the Bolsheviks,[180] and offering a million dollars of his own money to fund Bolshevik propaganda among the Germans and

Austrians.[181] Thacher wrote a memorandum for submission via J. P. Morgan partner Dwight W. Morrow, who was then a partner in the Thacher firm, to be given to the British, in which Thacher recommended that 'the fullest assistance should be given to the Soviet government in its efforts to organize a volunteer revolutionary army.'[182]

The pro-Bolshevik efforts of both William B. Thompson and his deputy Raymond Robins were favourably noticed by General William V. Judson of the US Army, who recommended both for the Distinguished Service Medal 'for their effective work with Bolshevism.'[183]

With unwarranted fears of a German and Finnish anti-Bolshevik attack on Murmansk, the Murmansk Soviet telegraphed the Petrograd Soviet that they were preparing for the defence of Murmansk and the railway, describing the attitude of the missions of the 'friendly powers,' the French, British, and Americans, as 'inalterably well inclined towards us,' and prepared to provide any wherewithal, from food to weapons.[184] Believing that negotiations for a peace treaty between Germany and Russia at Brest-Litovsk had broken down and that there would be an impending German advance on Petrograd, Trotsky's response was to state to the Murmansk Soviet that, 'You must accept any and all assistance from the Allied missions and use any means to obstruct the [German] advance.'[185]

With the belief in a German attack the Allied missions formulated a program that included the recognition of the Soviet as the supreme political authority in Murmansk, and the creation of a military council comprising one representative each from the French, British, and Soviet.[186] On this basis, Allied forces landed in Murmansk to support the Soviets. Kennan notes that this was probably the first Allied landing of forces on Russian territory, and it was undertaken at the invitation of the local Soviet authorities.[187] American military involvement in Murmansk was motived by suspicion of British interests,[188] not opposition to Bolshevism.

In Vladivostok the Allied war supplies were four times the amount as those stored at Archangel.[189] In March 1918 Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, landed in Vladivostok and reported to Washington that there was no danger of the Bolsheviks delivering the stores to the Germans.[190]

The Allies continued to hope for a Soviet pro-Allied response, and the acceptance of an Allied military presence in Russia. In April 1918 the Allied military attachés issued a declaration stating that Japan with the support of the other Allies should intervene in Russia to block Germany, but that this could only be undertaken with the support of the Bolsheviks. Allied contacts with Trotsky indicated that the

Commissar for Military Affairs[191] would be amenable to Japanese intervention. There should also be Allied assistance in the reorganisation of the Red Army.[192]

Reasons for Allied Contact with Whites

The threat of Admiral A. V. Kolchak to accept assistance from the Germans, despite his pro-British inclinations, if the Allies would not help him in his battle against the Soviet regime, accounts for Allied aid to the Whites rather than an anti-Bolshevik aim, but Wilson continued to resist intervention, despite British and French concern.[193]

Hope still rested on Bolshevik requests for assistance from the Allies, which would eliminate any reticence by Wilson, and Trotsky remained the focus of Allied lobbying, particularly by Bruce Lockhart.

Trotsky, as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, was by no means inclined towards Lenin's insistence that peace be secured at any price with Germany. Robert Service writes of this juncture: 'Diplomats and journalist of the great powers queued to interview [Trotsky] in his office in the Smolny Institute . . .'[194] While Trotsky's colleague Adolf Ioffe negotiated at Brest-Litovsk, Trotsky continued to cultivate contacts with the Allied Powers. Service comments:

> . . . Trotsky and Bruce Lockhart met regularly and got on splendidly. Trotsky also made overtures to the French and the Americans in Petrograd. He formed a warm relationship with French military attaché Jacques Sadoul; he even asked America's Red Cross leader, Colonel Raymond Robins, to use his good offices to get the US Railway Mission . . . to give assistance to Sovnarkom.[195]

Trotsky's relations with Robins, like those with Lockhart, were cordial. Robins recalled 'winning Trotsky' to the Allied position. Trotsky stated to Robins that he was also anxious to keep war supplies out of the hands of the oncoming Germans, and immediately worked out a plan with Robins to safeguard the stocks.[196] However, under the insistence of Lenin, the Soviets also continued to pursue peace negotiations with Germany, much to Trotsky's chagrin, which saw him soon resign as Commissar for Foreign Affairs. In the meantime, while he was obliged to deal with the Germans and Austrians, Trotsky appealed to Robins to 'send your officers, American officers, Allied officers, any officers you please. I will give them full authority to enforce the embargo against goods into Germany all along our whole front.'[197]

General Judson, who was one of the few American officials in Petrograd at the time, agreed with Robins. This pro-Bolshevik attitude was at variance with US Ambassador Francis, who pursued his own policy of contacting the embryonic White Army.[198]

The Allied governments had prevaricated, however, not certain as to the trustworthiness of the Bolsheviks, particularly since the German General Staff had facilitated the return of Lenin and his entourage to Russia.[199] From the opposite belligerents in the Great War, there is reason to believe that the British might have similarly facilitated Trotsky's return to Russia from New York in the hope of serving their interests.[200] While in New York Trotsky had stated that although the Russian people were 'war-weary' and desired peace they would not make a separate peace with Germany and did not wish to see Germany win.[201] The fear that the Bolsheviks were actually German agents seemed to many to have been proven by a collection of documents published by American diplomat Edgar Sisson which purported to show that the Bolsheviks were virtually tools of the German High Command.[202]

With the conclusion of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk withdrawing Russia from the war against Germany, an added worry for the Allies was the release of 1.6 million mostly Austrian POWs in Russia, who were largely concentrated in Siberia. US Secretary of State Robert Lansing for the first time argued in favour of Allied — specifically Japanese — intervention, for the purpose, not of overthrowing Bolshevism but of ensuring Russian authority in Siberia.[203] However President Wilson did not yet think the time was right for such a policy. There were however already both American and Japanese ships anchored off Vladivostok. When the local Bolsheviks seized power in March 1918 the only concern of the Americans was the brief interruption in telegraphic services. These were soon restored.[204]

Although the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Soviet Russia and the Central Powers was ratified by the Soviets in March 1918, prompting Trotsky's resignation as Commissar for Foreign Affairs,[205] German intentions towards Russia were unclear. The Bolsheviks continued to put out feelers towards the Allies. Service writes:

> [Trotsky] continued to talk to representatives of the Western Allies and on 5 March, only a couple of days after the signing of the separate peace, he asked the Americans whether they would give assistance in the event that Sovnarkom chose to go to war against Germany. The Bolsheviks knew they could not fight unaided. Trotsky was eager to keep up such contact since he still believed the Brest-Litovsk treaty a mistake. He was willing to resume operations against the Germans. Allied diplomats and officers in Moscow understood this and very readily talked to him . . .[206]

While the British had sent troops to Archangel to guard military supplies, and the French had landed in Odessa, Trotsky used his contacts with Lockhart, Sadoul, and Robins to seek Allied assistance in

reorganising the Red Army, which was in disarray. He employed Captain G. A. Hill of the British Special Intelligence Service to organise the air force. Robert Service points out that Trotsky did not mention anything of this in his memoirs.[207] The legend of a Bolshevik struggle against 'reactionaries' who were backed by the capitalist, imperialist powers, had to be maintained as one of the central myths of the Soviet regime.

In April 1918 British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour, on the basis of encouraging reports from Lockhart, suggested joint Allied intervention in cooperation with the Soviets.[208] Colonel William Wiseman of the British Secret Service was of the same opinion, cabling President Wilson's confidante 'Colonel' Edward House from London on 1 May 1918 that the Allies should intervene at the invitation of the Bolsheviks and help organise the Red Army,[209] which was already fighting anti-Soviet forces.

However, the Allies remained unsure of the reliability of Soviet attitudes, and were cautious about the possibility of alienating the many factions vying for control of Russia at a time when the Soviet sphere of authority was still small and precarious. In particular the Socialist Revolutionaries remained a major factor politically, and it is incorrect to perceive the anti-Soviet forces as representing capitalism or a return to Czarism. Also at the time Ataman Semenoff's anti-Bolshevik Cossacks were successfully pushing through Siberia, and it might transpire that this force would be the best option for blocking a German invasion.[210] Therefore, it was out of caution in regard to alienating factions and thereby serving Germany that Balfour favoured Allied intervention with Soviet support while refraining from recognising the Bolshevik regime diplomatically.[211] US Secretary of State Lansing expressed concern that if the Allies sided with the Reds or the Whites 'we would probably find ourselves in hot water.'[212]

On the other hand, there was a danger that if the Bolsheviks invited Allied intervention the Germans would occupy Moscow and Petrograd and the Bolshevik regime would fall. This was the opinion expressed by Wiseman to Edward House.[213] The Allied presence in Murmansk and Archangel were now causes of concern for the Germans, who raised the issue in the course of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, although the actual Allied presence was insignificant.[214]

In early 1918 American munitions from Archangel were shipped to the Bolsheviks, Raymond Robins informing US Ambassador Francis:

> Munitions that are being evacuated from Archangel are sent to Moscow, the Urals and Siberian towns. Soviet government desires to take up the matter of payment for these munitions, and expects to pay for them in raw materials, but asks for time to reorganize the economic resources of the country.[215]

Civil War

The catalyst for the outbreak of hostilities involved a dispute between the Czechs and the Soviets. By agreement with the Allies, Trotsky had allowed the Czech POWs to leave Russia and join the Allies fighting the Germans in France. *En route* along the Trans-Siberian railway an order came from Trotsky for the Czechs to hand over their weapons. The Czechs believed this to be of treacherous intent and a revolt broke out in May, the Czechs turning back into Russia and on reaching Samara on the River Volga offered their services to the Socialist-Revolutionary 'Committee of Members of the Constituent Assembly,' a rival government formed on the basis that the Party of Socialist-Revolutionaries had won more seats to the Constituent Assembly than the Bolsheviks and were thus the legally elected government of Russia. The battle-hardened Czechs defeated the Red Army and the entire Volga region came under the Socialist-Revolutionaries. Russia was in disarray with industrial strikes, peasant resistance, and opposition to the Bolsheviks ranging from anarchists and Socialist-Revolutionaries to liberals and Czarists. Additionally fighting soon broke out between the Bolsheviks and their partners, the Left Socialist-Revolutionaries. [216] The Bolshevik regime, which had not extended far beyond Petrograd and Moscow, was ripe for defeat.

After months of procrastination, American troops landed in Siberia and North Russia in July 1918, without advising the French and British who had been pushing for decisive action. Here Admiral A. V. Kolchak had formed a White Army.

Encouraged by Allied troop landings an anti-Bolshevik *coup* in Archangel succeeded in driving out the Soviets. A small American force led by a lieutenant chased the Soviets for seventy-five miles south along the Archangel-Vologda railroad. However, it is important to realise that military engagement against the Bolsheviks contravened US policy, and such actions were undertaken by enthusiastic military men at the scene, in disregard for Wilson's directive of *not* engaging the Red Army.

Graves in Russia

In September General William S. Graves arrived in Vladivostok to take over command of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia. Graves maintained an antagonistic attitude towards the White movement for the entirety of his service in Siberia. From the start Graves' attitude towards the White movement was one of contempt, the commander later sneeringly writing of the officers:

> At the time of my arrival in Vladivostok, when the Allied representatives spoke of Russians, they meant the old Czarist

> officials, who felt it was then safe enough for them to appear in their gorgeous uniforms every evening, and parade down Svetlanskaya, the principal thoroughfare.[217]

Kolchak had staged a *coup* against the governing 'Directorate' with the encouragement of British commander, General Knox. Graves saw this as nothing other than a revival of Czarist 'autocracy,' and claimed that the Kolchak government treated the war-weary peasants with brutality because of their lack of desire to take up arms for any faction.[218] It is noticeable that even in 1931, when Graves wrote his reminisces of the 'Siberian adventure,' there is not a single reference to the 'Red Terror' or any criticism of the Bolsheviks. Rather, Graves emphasises the 'autocratic' nature of the Kolchak regime without a word about the character of the Soviet regime, even with the advantage of hindsight over a decade later:

> No one in Siberia, excepting those belonging to the Kolchak supporters, enjoyed any of the boons of modern civilization, such as freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of legal action, which are well-recognized heritages of all civilized people.[219]

Graves' hatred of Semenoff seems to have been even more intense than his hatred towards Kolchak, years later expressing his indignation that a representative of the Cossack Ataman had been permitted entry into the US in 1919 to lecture on the situation in Siberia from the White perspective.[220]

General Gayda, commander of the Czech soldiers in Siberia, urged Graves to support Kolchak and to assist the Czechs and the White armies to destroy Bolshevism, and had a plan to march on Moscow. According to the pro-Soviet American authors Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn, citing Graves, the American commander told Gayda that 'as long as he was in command no American soldiers would be used against the Bolsheviks.'[221] Sayers and Kahn quote Graves as concluding soon after his arrival in Vladivostok:

> The word 'Bolshevik,' as used in Siberia, covers most of the Russian people and to use troops to fight Bolsheviks or to arm, equip, feed, clothe or pay White Russians to fight them was utterly inconsistent with 'non-interference with the internal affairs of Russia.'[222]

Graves was to write of his refusal to act against the Bolsheviks that this was in strict accord with his orders:

> The United States never entered into a state of war with Russia, or any faction of Russia. It was equally as unconstitutional to use American troops in hostile action in Siberia against any faction of Russia, as it would have been to send them to Russia with a view to using them in hostile action against the Russians. If I

had permitted American troops to be used in fighting 'Red armies,' as stated, I would have taken an immense responsibility upon myself, as no one above me, in authority, had given me any such orders. The fact that I did not permit American troops to be so used was responsible for nine-tenths of the criticism directed against us, while in Siberia. I was told by General Leonard Wood, upon my return from the Far East in December, 1920, that if I did not have copies of my papers I would be 'torn limb from limb, in the United States, because I did not take part in fighting bolshevism.'[223]

The attitude of Graves was alarming to Britain's General Knox, who was one of those among the Allies on the scene who genuinely wanted to defeat Bolshevism, and he expressed concern to Graves that the American General already had a pro-Soviet reputation.[224]

'Bolshevistic Americans'

To many Russians the Americans who came to their land seemed to be imbued with a Bolshevistic attitude. The ideals of Wilson's 'Fourteen Points' for post-war world reorganisation could be interpreted as having a Bolshevistic ideology, not only by Russian 'autocrats' but by conservatives throughout the world. Wilson's blueprint was certainly intended to destroy the traditional order of Europe. Additionally, America's originally pro-Russian sentiments had long been soured by the anti-Czarist output of journalist George Kennan.[225] Perhaps Americans could more readily identify with the Bolsheviks and other socialist revolutionaries because of their own revolutionary and anti-monarchical tradition. Their President, Woodrow Wilson, touted as a great idealist, although surrounded by the 'vested interests' he feigned to denounce,[226] stated at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, in terms reminiscent of the Bolsheviks:

> There is throughout the world the feeling of revolt against vested interests which influence the world in both economic and political spheres. The way to cure this domination is, in my opinion, constant discussion and a slow process of reform; but the world at large has grown impatient of delay. There are men in the United States of the finest temper, if not of the finest judgment, who are in sympathy with Bolshevism because it appears to them to offer that regime of opportunity to the individual which they desire to bring about.[227]

Hence, President Wilson had given the moral high ground to the Soviets. Wilson went further, and on his post-war sojourn to Europe unsuccessfully tried to speak with revolutionary rhetoric to crowds in Italy and France.[228] Wilson was aiming to create his own liberal-democratic 'world revolution' that could accommodate socialist

revolutionaries of all types, including Bolsheviks.

Wilson's 'Fourteen Points' to reorganise the world amounted to a revolutionary manifesto that gave notice to the old European order that America would lead the new. Explicating the ideology behind the 'Fourteen Points' it was stated in terms that seemed to coincide with the foreign policy of the Bolsheviks and would give reason for concern by the British, French and other colonial powers, that:

> In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.[229]

The Wilsonian manifesto was a call for anti-imperialist solidarity led by America, against the powers that the US had supposedly entered the war to assist, and could easily be interpreted as including the Bolsheviks as comrades in a world anti-imperialist struggle.

With this US pro-revolutionist, anti-Czarist attitude in mind, while many were concerned at the sadism of the Reds, Graves' subordinates were bringing him daily intelligence reports on alleged White atrocities, and Graves expressed his abhorrence,[230] yet feigned ignorance as to the 'Red Terror.' The pro-Bolshevik attitude among the Americans was noted by the White Russian press in Siberia, Graves complaining that the White press was describing the Americans as 'Bolshevistic,' and White Russian reports from Vladivostok to Kolchak at Omsk warned that, 'The United States Soldiers are infected with Bolshevism.'[231]

General Graves' Antagonism Towards Kolchak

Of General Ivanoff-Rinoff, one of Kolchak's commanders, whom Graves was to describe as the 'Dictator of Eastern Siberia,'[232] Graves stated to British High Commissioner Sir Charles Eliot, that, 'As far as I'm concerned the people could bring Ivanoff-Rinoff opposite American headquarters and hang him to that telephone pole until he is dead — and not an American would turn his hand!'[233]

Graves' characterisation of the Kolchak government was that of 'a crowd of reactionaries,' and Ivanoff-Rinoff was a 'typical Russian Czarist official.' These were the types of description Graves was dispatching to the US War Office.[234]

The antagonism between Graves and the White Russian press was to result in Graves' demand that Kolchak censor the press, despite the supposed policy of 'non-interference' and Graves' supposed moral indignation at the 'autocratic' nature of the Kolchak regime, whose restrictions in regard to 'free speech' so enraged him. In retaliation against the White Russian criticism of him and the Americans in

general, Graves withheld 14,000 desperately needed rifles from Kolchak's forces, which had been bought and paid for by the White movement.[235]

When the American Red Cross, as a private agency, under the direction of Dr. Teusler, whom Graves slanders as having 'no sympathy for the aspirations of the Russian people,' was found to be providing Kolchak's forces with warm underwear, and running hospitals for Kolchak, Graves put Teusler on notice that no further guards would be available for Red Cross trains unless this support ceased.[236]

Another example of American 'non-interference' was the efforts made to undermine Kalmikoff, Graves insisting that the Japanese disarm the Ussuri Cossack Ataman, writing to Japanese Headquarters, 'that the excesses of Kalmikoff should be stopped and that his actions were a disgrace to civilization. . . .'[237]

Indignantly replying to the US Military Attaché in Tokyo in regard to allegations that American deserters had joined the Red Army[238] and that the US had stood by while Japanese forces had been attacked by the Reds, Graves stated: 'There is not a man in the bolshevik, or any other army, worse than Kalmikoff.'[239]

Red Atrocities Ignored

Yet in his condemnation of Ivanoff-Rinoff, Kolchak, Semenoff, Kalmikoff, and others, Graves could not have been ignorant of the atrocities being committed by the Reds. The so-called 'Red Terror' included forms of sadism that have the symptoms of mass psychosis, and were being reported both in the Western press and in dispatches by Allies on the scene.

After Denikin's White forces defeated the Bolsheviks at Odessa in August 1919, the Reverend R. Courtier-Forster, Chaplain of the British forces at Odessa and the Black Sea ports, who had been held captive by the Bolsheviks, reported the horrors of Bolshevism, relating how on the ship *Sinope*, the largest cruiser of the Black Sea Fleet, some of his friends had been chained to planks and slowly pushed into the ship's furnaces to be roasted alive. Others were scalded with steam from the ship's boilers. Mass rapes were committed, while the local Soviet press debated nationalising women. The screams from women being raped, and from other victims in what the Reverend Courtier-Forster called the 'Bolshevik's House of Torture' at Catherine Square, could be heard for blocks around, while at Catherine Square the Bolsheviks tried to muffle the screams with the noise of lorries thundering up and down the street.[240]

Lenin used the Allied intervention as a rationalisation for the 'Red Terror' stating in 1919 that, 'The Terror was forced on us by the

Entente.'[241] However the plan for a 'Red Terror' was already drafted on the orders of Lenin in December 1917 for the Cheka, the secret political police.[242] The People's Commissary for the Interior, Petrovsky, sent a communiqué to all Soviets not to flinch from the 'mass execution by shooting' of hostages to achieve their aims.[243] Of the Civil War period, Melgunoff states that the number of 'hostages' shot by the Bolsheviks in the autumn of 1918 cannot be estimated.[244] The number of victims of the Bolsheviks in South Russia during 1918-1919 was estimated by the Denikin Commission to be 1.7 million, a total with which Melgunoff concurs.[245]

When the Rohrberg Commission of Enquiry entered Kiev, after the Soviets had been driven out in August 1919, it described the 'execution hall' of the Cheka as follows:

> All the cement floor of the great garage (the execution hall of the departmental Cheka of Kief) was flooded with blood. This blood was no longer flowing, it formed a layer of several inches: it was a horrible mixture of blood, brains, of pieces of skull, of tufts of hair and other human remains. All the walls were bespattered with blood; pieces of brains and scalps were sticking to them.
>
> A gutter twenty-five centimetres wide by twenty-five centimetres deep and about ten metres long ran from the centre of the garage towards a subterranean drain. This gutter along its whole length was full to the top with blood . . . Usually as soon as the massacre had taken place the bodies were conveyed out of the town in motor lorries and buried beside the grave about which we have spoken; we found in a corner of the garden another grave which was older and contained about eighty bodies. Here we discovered on the bodies traces of cruelties and mutilations the most varied and unimaginable. Some bodies were disembowelled, others had limbs chopped off, some were literally hacked to pieces. Some had their eyes put out and the head, face, neck and trunk covered with deep wounds. Further on we found a corpse with a wedge driven into the chest. Some had no tongues. In a corner of the grave we discovered a certain quantity of arms and legs. . . .[246]

The nature of Bolshevism was understood in the West by the time Graves took command of the Americans in Siberia. However, of the leaders of the major powers only France's Clemenceau desired to see the elimination of Bolshevism, and introduced Wilson and Lloyd George to eyewitnesses of the 'Red Terror.' Wilson, however, would not be moved by their testimony.[247]

Amidst the numerous accusations by Graves regarding White atrocities, the only comment he makes on the 'Red Terror' is that:

> The foreign press was constantly being told that the Bolsheviks were the Russians who were committing these terrible excesses, and propaganda had been used to such an extent that no one ever believed that atrocities were being committed against the Bolsheviks.[248]

While Graves might have pleaded ignorance when he took command of the American forces in Siberia, these statements were made in his book *America's Siberian Expedition* published in 1931, and by that time there could be no excuse for ignorance, other than that of an apologist for Bolshevism.

'Very Largely Our Fault'

In March 1919 Captain Montgomery Schuyler, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, reporting from Omsk to Lieutenant Colonel Barrows in Vladivostok, wrote of his misgivings:

> You will feel I am being hot about this matter but it is I feel sure, one which is going to bring great trouble on the United States when the judgment of history shall be recorded on the part we have played. It is very largely our fault that Bolshevism has spread as it has and I do not believe we will be found guiltless of the thousands of lives uselessly and cruelly sacrificed in wild orgies of bloodshed to establish an autocratic and despotic rule of principles which have been rejected by every generation of mankind which has dabbled with them.[249]

In the same month as Captain Schuyler was writing his report which confirms the widespread White Russian assertions, much to Graves' ongoing outrage, that the Americans were pursuing a policy helpful to Bolshevism, Graves cabled Washington to ensure that his actions were in accord with the US Administration. General March, Chief of Staff of the US War Department, replied: 'Your action as reported in the cablegram was in accordance with your original instructions and is approved, and you will be guided by those instructions until they are modified by the President.'[250]

Wilson had urged 'evacuation of all Russian territory' by foreign troops as the sixth of his 'Fourteen Points,' which would hardly encourage confidence among the White movement in regard to US intentions, the implications of Wilson's statement again being pro-Soviet:

> The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the

> society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.[251]

Therefore, when authorising American troops to enter Russia, Wilson stated of the US forces in North Russia at the time of their landing that,

> Military intervention there would add to the present sad confusion in Russia rather than cure it . . . Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only legitimate object for which the American or Allied troops can be employed . . . is to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defence.[252]

This was at variance with the British military's understanding of the purpose of intervention, and the British military, which had command of the Allied Supreme War Council, wished to pursue an anti-Bolshevik policy, albeit at variance with Prime Minister Lloyd George. They had supported an anti-Soviet *coup* in Archangel the following month (August). Hence, there was no common agreement as to the meaning of intervention, and Allied military action against the Red Army was more likely to arise from the initiative of Allied officers on the scene. This is acknowledged by Kennan when he writes of the *coup* in Archangel:

> That the participants in this happy escapade had any knowledge of the President's recent expression of unwillingness to have American troops participate in organized intervention into the interior from Murmansk and Archangel, or that it would have meant much to them had they known it, seems doubtful in the extreme.[253]

The Japanese Factor

Although both Trotsky and Allied military attachés were urging Japanese assistance in the intervention,[254] Japanese aims in Russia's Far East became problematic to the Allies.

Kolchak had established his government in Omsk, but was opposed by pro-Japanese officers, and by the powerful Cossack Ataman, Semenoff, who had established his domain in the Far East with Japanese support. The Western Allies became aware of Japan's intentions of keeping the region destabilised and of preventing a

stable, united Russian authority, which was the aim of Kolchak, who was recognised by most of the other White leaders as the 'Supreme Ruler of All the Russias.' As early as 1918 US military intelligence had reported that the Japanese did not desire a stable order in Russia as this would eliminate the need for Japanese intervention under the pretext of maintaining stability.[255]

The pro-British Kolchak's position was precarious in regard to Japanese-backed rival White leaders, such as Semenoff and Kalmikoff. The Japanese were seeking to establish their dominion over the Russian Far East and to keep Britain and America out.[256] The White forces were caught between the Red Army and inter-Allied post-war rivalry. This was a factor for an American business syndicate, with the support of the US Administration, being able to negotiate a concession from the Soviet regime over the Kamchatka Peninsula.

In 1920, when the Allies were ostensibly in Vladivostok to assist the Whites, an American businessman, Washington Vanderlip, representing a consortium of US business interests *and the US government*, was negotiating a concession with Lenin for what would have virtually made the whole area a protectorate of the US. This involved a sixty-year lease of the Far Eastern Kamchatka Peninsula to secure important oil and mining concessions.[257]

Vanderlip embarked on his mission at a time when the Soviets did not yet control the region, and undertook the trip with the authority of the US State Department. Lenin explained the lease to the Eighth All-Russia Congress of Soviets on 21 December 1920, replying to a question on the possibility of war with Japan, that Soviet Russia was now in a position to fight Japan with the help of America, and that '[a]n attack by Japan on Soviet Russia is much more difficult now than it was a year ago.'[258] Hence, the lease was intended to serve both Soviet and US geopolitical interests. Lenin, writing to Vanderlip in 1921, expressed the importance the Soviet regime attached to the lease:

> I thank you for your kind letter of the 14th, and am very glad to hear of President Harding's favourable views as to our trade with America. You know what value we attach to our future American business relations. We fully recognise the part played in this respect by your syndicate and also the great importance of your personal efforts. Your new proposals are highly interesting and I have asked the Supreme Council of National Economy to report to me at short intervals about the progress of the negotiations. You can be sure that we will treat every reasonable suggestion with the greatest attention and care. It is on production and trade that our efforts are principally concentrated and your help is to us of the greatest value.[259]

At the time the 'ownership' of Kamchatka was not even known to Lenin, but the Japanese were in possession, and did not withdraw until signing a Treaty with Soviet Russia in 1925. Lenin pointed out that an American presence, including a naval base, would act as a 'buffer' to Japanese aggression, stating: 'Actually the Japanese are in possession, and they do not relish the idea of our giving it away to the Americans.'[260] Hence the statement often made that the Vanderlip concession never became operative because of opposition from the US government and 'big business' is incorrect.[261] Japan held possession until 1925, the US government did not feel enabled to officially recognise the USSR until 1933, but American 'big business' initiated commercial relations with the Bolsheviks as early as 1920.[262]

'Poorly Armed and Equipped'

The reliability of assistance not only for military but also for civil administration relied on recognition of Kolchak's Omsk administration as the *de jure* authority. But neither *de jure* nor *de facto* recognition was ever forthcoming. 'Such assistance could not be relied on without recognition,' recalled Kolchak's Foreign Minister, Sukin.[263] Since the 1918 armistice between Soviet Russia and Germany the Allied policy was indefinite and vacillating, writes Smele,[264] who succinctly explains the situation:

> By November 1918 there had been Allied troops on Russian territory for the best part of a year. Soviet historians, of course, consistently construed this intervention and the concomitant sponsorship of counter-revolution in Siberia and European Russia as being purely anti-Bolshevik in origin and inspiration. Unfortunately for Kolchak and the Whites, however, this was far from being the whole story.[265]

At Paris, Wilson stated that the Allied troops were 'doing no sort of good' in Russia and should be withdrawn. Churchill, one of the few politicians who sought the overthrow of the Bolsheviks, worried that communism would triumph and reduce all of Russia to misery. He urged a detailed study be made to determine what force was needed to defeat Bolshevism. Wilson immediately repudiated Churchill, and without American support there could be no offensive to defeat the Soviets.[266] The attitude of the British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, was in agreement with that of Wilson, and both desired the Allies to meet with Soviet representatives, Lloyd George stating at the Paris conference in 1919 in terms that could only give comfort to the Bolsheviks:

> The peasants accepted Bolshevism for the same reason that peasants accepted it in the French Revolution, namely that it gave them land. The Bolsheviks are the *de facto* government. We

> formerly recognized the Czar's government, although at the time we knew it to be absolutely rotten. Our reason was that it was the *de facto* government . . . but we refuse to recognise the Bolsheviks! To say that we ourselves should pick the representatives of a great people is contrary to every principle for which we have fought.[267]

Lloyd George was wrong on several points: the peasants had not accepted Bolshevism. Ironically, the peasants at the time were in revolt against Bolshevism,[268] just as they had been the foundation for a resistance to the proto-'bolshevism' of Revolutionary France, to which Lloyd George alludes.[269] Describing the Czar's regime as *de facto* and 'rotten' and no more legitimate than the precarious Soviet regime based around Moscow and Petrograd was sending a negative message to many of those resisting the Red Army.

In March 1918, Kolchak was informed of the Bullitt mission to Moscow, which had come back with a favourable view of the Soviet regime.[270]

In April the Allies announced food relief to central Russia, thereby helping to stem popular resentment against the Soviet regime.[271] The aid from the Allies to Kolchak continued, the purpose as explained by Lloyd George in the House of Commons being not due to any anti-Bolshevik policy, but because British prestige would suffer if it was seen that the anti-Soviet forces were being abandoned to their fate now that they had served their purposes in regard to the World War. There was also increasingly widespread horror in Britain once the facts in regard to the 'Red Terror' and the bestial nature of Bolshevism became known.[272] It should also be recalled, as previously noted, that Steed of the London *Times* had conducted a highly effective campaign against recognising the Soviets that, as Lloyd George complained, was preventing him from recognising the Soviets.

In October another blow was struck at Kolchak when Canada, whose troops comprised a major component of the Allied forces, announced it was withdrawing from Siberia.

The prospect of continued Allied aid to Kolchak was conditional to the Admiral's commitment to establishing a liberal order and on pursuing a policy that was in accord with that of the Wilsonian ideals for the post-war world which, as alluded to previously, were analogous to Bolshevik ideology. Hence the US sought commitments from Kolchak that he would not only establish a democratic regime in Russia, but that Russia would join the League of Nations and honour foreign debts.[273] It was made sufficiently clear that if Kolchak was not willing to adopt these post-war aims aid would be curtailed.

Kolchak felt that with military success he would be able to eventually establish his own terms for the governance of Russia.

During 1919, despite the demoralising Allied actions of the previous year, it looked possible that the Red Army might be defeated, and it seemed prudent for the US to maintain its connections with the Omsk regime. There was a danger that the Whites might defeat the Reds with or without Allied aid, and that if without, any subsequent non-Soviet government would view the Allies with resentment. Another major factor was the possibility that any such government would turn to Germany, which is what the Soviet regime did with the Treaty of Rapallo in 1922.

Yet, despite the initial successes of Kolchak, in August 1919 the *New York Times* was already reporting that he was in retreat, with 100,000 'poorly armed men' facing a well-equipped Red Army of 500,000. The White Army was 'still fighting bravely, but they are poorly armed and equipped,' states a *New York Times* report. The report refers to Kolchak's forces being 'partially armed and equipped':

> The defeat of the Omsk government is authoritatively attributed to the lack of trained soldiers and the lack of military supplies. The setback suffered in the field by the Kolchak army is believed to make more uncertain if not positively unlikely the early recognition of the Omsk government by the United States and the allied powers.[274]

Contemporary reports confirm White allegations that Allied support had always been inadequate. Wilson had already determined in early 1919 that American troops would leave Russia. One historian of the period comments of this: 'Having undertaken to lead the White Russians against the Bolsheviks, the Allies were now about to leave them holding a bag of very dubious tenability.'[275] General Ironsides, the British commander at Archangel, had anticipated such a scuttle and had done what he could to outfit and 'partially train' 15,000 White Russian troops, but rumours of an impending American withdrawal destroyed anti-Bolshevik morale, mutinies spread from April 1919, and hundreds of Whites began deserting to the Red Army after killing their officers.[276] Although the Americans were replaced by 10,000 British troops, 'it was soon clear that the intervention was in effect over . . . The Allies were on their way out.'[277] The British replacements were at Archangel for only three months, before the Whites were left to their own devices, and at first fared quite well against the Reds.

By this time the reputation of the Americans in Siberia was so low that the Kolchak government requested the American forces *not* to advance into Siberia any further lest the extension of the American presence further aggravated the low opinion the Russians held for the Americans.[278]

In July 1919 General Graves called in the Japanese Chief of Staff

and the American commander at Sviagina to condemn the Japanese execution of five suspected Bolsheviks, and reprimanded the American commander for not having forcibly prevented the Japanese from doing so. Graves wrote of this incident:

> I felt so strongly about this murder that I brought the commanding officer of Sviagina to American Headquarters at Vladivostok and, in the presence of the Japanese Chief of Staff, told him he should have used force to prevent it. I also told the Japanese Chief of Staff that if such a thing was ever attempted again in American sectors of the railroad, it would bring on a conflict between Japanese and American troops.[279]

The *New York Times* again reported on the routing of Kolchak by the Red Army and placed the blame on the Allies, particularly on the US Administration. The Admiral's White Army had been beaten back over 800 miles, 'because he had not sufficient gun power, no airplanes, no tanks, and little food.'

> The Allies withheld the necessary supplies, especially the supplies of arms and ammunition from the Omsk government. . . . [T]he Allies have given no officers to Kolchak, not even a non-commissioned officer to train the undisciplined privates he has in some fashion dragged together.
>
> So Kolchak, without ammunition, food or other supplies, and with a patriotic mob he cannot discipline by himself without aid, has done wonders and has finally been routed . . .[280]

The following day the *New York Times* reported that the US Administration had finally allowed the release to Kolchak of some of the American-made arms and ammunition the US had gone into Russia to guard from German capture in the closing months of World War I, after financial arrangement had been made by White Russian representatives. Diplomatic recognition remained elusive however,[281] despite the urgent plea by Robert S. Morris, the US Ambassador to Japan, reporting on his mission to Siberia, that US recognition was vital for the survival of Kolchak's authority, and that had it been given three months previously, the Omsk government would not have been in its perilous situation.[282] It is notable that even then, and with disquiet from those on the scene regarding the possibility that the White movement might be forced into alliance with Germany and Japan, the arms were forthcoming only because White Russian agents in the US had arranged for payment.

After several months, and awaiting arms that had been paid for by the White movement, Graves still ensured that even now there were delays and ill-will attached to the late delivery, the *New York Times* reporting of the situation that,

> Major General Graves recently refused delivery of the arms to

> the Russian authorities at Vladivostok, his action resulting in criticism of the American command by the Russian authorities in the Far East, as well as by General Knox, chief of the British Military Mission at Omsk, who said that General Graves had held up the delivery of arms which the Russians had bought and paid for.[283]

Graves had been piqued by criticism of American forces in an article in a Vladivostok newspaper and had demanded Kolchak censor the newspaper. When Kolchak refused, the General decided that withholding 14,000 arms would be apt punishment. The US State Department intervened, the *New York Times* reporting:

> In advising General Graves to permit the resumption of arms shipments to the Kolchak forces, state department officials took the position that withholding the rifles now, with a wide offensive against the Bolsheviki starting, might prove fatal to the success of the operation.[284]

That month also (October 1919) when the situation for Kolchak was dire, the Allied authorities demanded that he withdraw from Vladivostok due to the shooting of a drunken American solider by a Russian officer, who had been struck at by the American after demanding that the soldier desist from anti-government statements.[285] One might think that in such a situation the Allies would be concerned with the actions of their subordinates, rather than with using the incident as a pretext to yet again try and hamstring Kolchak. The Admiral replied that Vladivostok was a defensive position and that the Allied demand was an intrusion on Russian sovereignty, and refused to comply.[286]

In November General Semenoff attempted to acquire for his Cossack forces 15,000 of the 68,000 firearms *en route* to Kolchak under American guard, but the small American contingent was under orders not to provide Semenoff with any arms under any circumstances.[287] Semenoff was again confronted by American troops as he sought to assist Kolchak in his final days.

Revolutionists Thankful for American Help

In December 1919 a revolt by an army regiment against Kolchak in Irkutsk resulted in the proclamation of a revolutionist government, whose forces proceeded to capture the railway station. Kolchak threatened to bomb the station but was prevented from doing so by the Allies, and the station was declared ‘neutral.’ Kolchak succeeded in driving the revolutionists across the Irkutsk River. However, several days later, Kolchak was detained at Nijnie Udinsk after the establishment of a revolutionary authority. Several hundred of Semenoff’s soldiers arrived and clashed with the revolutionists.

On 12 January 1920 American troops clashed with Semenoff's troops, which had also fought with the Czechs.[288] Thus, one of the final acts of the American forces had been to clash with the remnants of the White movement under Semenoff, who had been designated by Kolchak as his successor as commander of the White Armies,[289] as he sought to assist Kolchak.

With the end of the Kolchak government in sight, the US succeeded in persuading Japan to adhere to the US position that the purpose of the Allied presence in Siberia should be to do nothing more than guard the Trans-Siberian railroad.[290] The US had ensured prior to its withdrawal that Kolchak would be left without support.

On entering Vladivostok the revolutionists sought to capture the Russian Governor, General Rozanov, but were prevented from entering his house by Japanese troops. The Americans responded with a Marine detachment whose commanding officer stated to the Japanese that 'interference' would not be tolerated. 'The Japanese then withdrew and all foreign forces observed a neutral attitude.'[291]

The American forces guarding the Trans-Siberian railway left Vladivostok amidst wild acclaim from the revolutionist regime. The *New York Times* reported:

> Parades, street meetings and speechmaking marked the second day today of the city's complete liberation from Kolchak authority. Red flags fly on every government building, many business houses and homes.
>
> There is a pronounced pro-American feeling evident. In front of the American headquarters the revolutionary leaders mounted steps of buildings across the street, making speeches calling the Americans real friends, who at a critical time saved the present movement. The people insist upon an allied policy of no interference internationally in political affairs.
>
> The General Staff of the new government at Nikolsk has telegraphed to the American commander, Major Gen. Graves, expressing its appreciation for efforts toward guaranteeing an allied policy of non-interference during the occupation of the city, also in aiding in a peaceful settlement of the local situation.[292]

Despite the lengths that Graves went to both during and after his command in Siberia to repudiate the contention of not only the Whites but also of General Knox that 'by not supporting Kolchak you are encouraging the Bolsheviks to think the United States is supporting them,' he conceded that 'There were some truths in this claim.'[293]

In 1920, amidst defeat, Kolchak stated that 'the meaning and essence of this intervention remains quite obscure to me,'[294] as his forces were left fleeing for their lives in disarray, abandoned to their fate by the Allies. Kolchak was captured after being betrayed by his

Czech guard and was shot by the Revolutionist regime on 7 February.[295] Graves, while being appalled at the reports of the punishments allegedly meted out by the White regime, excused the execution of Kolchak as being the result of justified 'resentment by the people,' and as having been properly tried and convicted by a 'military court.'[296]

The *New York Times* editorialised with some pertinent analysis of the Allied intervention and the impending collapse of the White remnants, with Denikin's forces in retreat and Semenoff only maintained by the Japanese:

> There can be no doubt that the allied governments must bear a large part of the blame for the collapse of this movement. As *The New Europe* recently observed, 'the publicly proclaimed vacillations of our statesmen are worth a whole army corps to the Bolsheviki.'[297]

An inherent weakness in the position of the White movement was also comprehended by the *New York Times*' editorial as being a lack of unity of ideas, having to 'harmonize political factions running all the way from rather extreme Socialists to supporters of the old autocracy.'[298]

Sayers and Kahn remarking on the Civil War stated that the aims of the White movement were to restore the old order — but that 'the war aims of the Allies in Russia were less clear . . . The intervention was finally presented to the world by allied spokesmen, in so far as its motives were publicized at all, as a political crusade against Bolshevism. Actually, "anti-Bolshevism" played a secondary role.'[299] But what Sayers and Kahn could not say was that business interests in the West were as willing to reach accord with the Soviets as with anyone else; hence the lack of any mention by the pro-Soviet American authors of the Vanderlip concession or of the unnamed Americans reported by the *New York Times* as having formed a consortium for Soviet trade as early as 1920, or of the extensive commercial and financial relations Britain, the US, and Germany soon established with the Soviets.

7. Revolution by Stealth

There has long been a current of thought amongst socialists that the working class is too conservative to conduct a revolution and that socialism would best be achieved by stealth. In the English-speaking world this is known as Fabian socialism. The Fabian Society was set up by intellectuals in Britain in 1883 and attracted personalities such as H. G. Wells and George Bernard Shaw. These Fabians did not describe themselves as Marxists or communists but as 'Collectivists.'[300] The Fabians set up the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) that, like certain institutions in the US, provides an influential means by which Big Business can foster its aims. In her autobiography, *Our Partnership* (1948), Beatrice Webb describes how she and her husband Sidney, founders of the Fabian Society, were provided with funds by the Rothschilds, Sir Julius Wernher and Sir Ernest Cassel,[301] to established the LSE. In 1920 Cassel saved the LSE from financial difficulty with a donation of £472,000.

> Professor J. H. Morgan, K.C., wrote of Cassel's support for the LSE: When I once asked Lord Haldane why he persuaded his friend, Sir Ernest Cassel, to settle by his will large sums on . . . the London School of Economics, he replied, 'Our object is to make this institution a place to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State.'[302]

Might it not be asked why an arch-capitalist such as Cassel, a partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Vickers Maxim Armaments — and the others such as Rothschild — would want to train the bureaucracy for a 'future socialist state'? The relationship of international finance with the *socialist* founded LSE can be readily determined by the fact of Sir Ernest Cassel having established the chair of 'economic geography'; and of Sir Evelyn Robert de Rothschild, of the Rothschild banking dynasty, having been a Governor of the LSE.

In 1923 the first contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation (via the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund) of $1 million was made to the LSE.[303] From 1929-1952 the Rockefeller Foundation donated $4,105,592 to the LSE.[304]

The archival history of the London School of Economics and Political Science is instructive in respect of the political motivation and funding of the LSE. A synopsis of the archives held by the British Library of Political and Economic Science,[305] a department of the LSE, states:

> The London School of Economics and Political Science was

> officially opened in the autumn of 1895. It owed its existence to the will of Henry Hunt Hutchinson, a provincial member of the Fabian Society, who had left a significant sum of money in trust for 'propaganda and other purposes of the said [Fabian] Society and its Socialism and towards advancing its objects in any way they [the trustees] deem advisable.'

Sidney Webb, the head of the Fabian Society, was the driving force behind the creation of the LSE:

> Sidney Webb, named as one of Hutchinson's trustees, believed the money should be used to encourage research and study of economics. His proposal to establish a Central School of Economic and Political Science in London was accepted by the Trustees in February 1895. The Trust was to provide the School, in its early years, with a stable source of finance, although money was also raised through private subscriptions and the London County Council. Sidney Webb was the driving and organising force in the establishment and early years of the School, acting as Chairman of the Hutchinson Trust, the School Trustees, the Administrative Committee and the Library Committee, as well as being Treasurer and Acting Librarian, and making most of the decisions concerning the choice of Director of the LSE.[306]

The archives confirm that largesse came from Rockefeller and Cassel funds:

> The appointment of Sir William Beveridge in 1919 marked a period of rapid expansion in all areas of the School's activity. The Commerce Degree (BCom) was instituted, attracting both applicants and finance. The School was able to expand the Clare Market site into Houghton Street, building the 'Old Building' (1920) and the Cobden Library Wing, and expanding the Passmore Edwards Building to incorporate the Founder's Room. Beveridge also used new funding from the Cassel Fund and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund to make numerous academic staff full-time and permanent, and create chairs in subjects including Political Economy, Social Anthropology and Statistics. New departments were created, notably International Studies, and emphasis placed on social science research.[307]

Hence it can be seen from the LSE's own sources that the LSE was founded specifically as a Fabian socialist institution, with funding from Rothschild, Cassel and Rockefeller, among others. It is the LSE that has provided the training school for economists throughout the world. The LSE describes its influence thus: 'A total of 16 alumni or staff have been awarded Nobel prizes, and the research carried out at LSE has long been disseminated around the world, informing

government policy and business practice.'[308]

The counterpart of the British Fabian Society in the US is the League for Industrial Democracy established in 1905. René Wormser, general counsel for the Reece Congressional hearings on the foundations, records that the League for Industrial Democracy, one of the parent bodies of what was to become the New Left, was funded by the foundations.[309]

The FRANKFURT SCHOOL OF CRITICAL THEORY

The German counterpart of Fabianism, which was to become particularly influential, is the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory. This was started as the Institute for Social Research in 1923 by members of the German Communist Party at Frankfurt University.[310] They, like the Fabians in Britain and the US, had concluded that the workers would not raise the banner of world revolution.[311] Also, like Antonio Gramsci, the theoretician of the Italian Communist Party, they concluded that a communist state must be preceded by a radical subversion of the cultural mores and institutions of a society.[312]

The founding endowment for the Frankfurt School was provided by the international grain speculator, Herman Weil, father of one of the Institute's moving spirit's, Felix Weil.[313]

It was concluded, at the instigation of Max Horkheimer, who became the Institute's director in 1930,[314] that a subtle revolution must be made through the penetration and transformation of the cultural traditions and institutions of Western civilisation.[315] At this time the music critic Theodor Adorno and the psychologists Erich Fromm and Wilhelm Reich joined the Frankfurt School.[316] In 1933, members of this largely Jewish group emigrated *en masse* to the US, following Hitler's rise to power. With them came the future guru of the New Left, Herbert Marcuse, then a graduate student. They were assisted by Columbia University[317] to reorganise the Frankfurt School as the Institute of Social Research in New York City.[318]

One of the principal weapons developed by the Frankfurt School is 'Critical Theory,' which involves the destructive analysis of the principles of Western civilisation including religion, family, morality, tradition, and nationalism.[319] One of the Frankfurt School's most influential publications is Adorno's *The Authoritarian Personality*, which indicts the 'patriarchal family' as the seedbed of 'fascism,' supposedly because of the inherent authoritarianism of the father-figure. Hence, fascist-authoritarian traits are culturally inherited.[320] Others from the Frankfurt School who synthesised Freudian theories on sexual repression with Marxian economics, such as Erich Fromm, [321] Herbert Marcuse,[322] and Wilhelm Reich[323] propagated widely the theory that 'sexual repression' is a product of capitalist society and

that 'sexual liberation' would precede a social revolution. This 'sexual revolution' would require the destruction of traditional concepts of family, parenthood and child rearing. As we have seen, these are the same old theories going back to collectivists from the time of Plato. This Freudian-Marxian synthesis was to provide the basis of the New Left youth 'revolt' during the 1960s and 1970s.

Reich's doctrines would become widely familiar as part of the New Left of the 1960s, and indeed become more widespread via humanistic psychology, and the so-called 'human potential' movement that has been the mainstay of the so-called 'counterculture.' The following is a succinct expression of Reich's doctrine:

> Suppression of the natural sexuality in the child, particularly of its genital sexuality, makes the child apprehensive, shy, obedient, afraid of authority, good and adjusted in the authoritarian sense; it paralyzes the rebellious forces because any rebellion is laden with anxiety; it produces, by inhibiting sexual curiosity and sexual thinking in the child, a general inhibition of thinking and of critical faculties. In brief, the goal of sexual suppression is that of producing an individual who is adjusted to the authoritarian order and who will submit to it in spite of all misery and degradation. At first the child has to submit to the structure of the authoritarian miniature state, the family; this makes it capable of later subordination to the general authoritarian system. The formation of the authoritarian structure takes place through the anchoring of sexual inhibition and anxiety.[324]

The Frankfurt School theory towards the family is summarised by Jay Martin in a semi-official history of the Institute: 'Even a partial breakdown of parental authority in the family might tend to increase the readiness of a coming generation to accept social change.'[325] [326]

HERBERT MARCUSE — 'FATHER OF THE NEW LEFT'

It was Marcuse who answered the question as to who will make the revolution: in place of the workers there would be a new cultural underclass of revolutionaries drawn from youth, women, ethnics, and homosexuals; whatever elements could be disaffected and alienated from Western civilisation; that is, what became the New Left and what has metamorphosed into other movements to the present. *The Encyclopedia of World Biography* states:

> His application of the theories of Sigmund Freud to the character of contemporary society and politics was the subject of much research, scholarly and otherwise. He was considered by

some to be a philosopher of the sexual revolution.[327]

In 1934 Marcuse emigrated to the US and joined the Institute of Social Research in New York.[328] The *Encyclopedia* states further:

> During World War II Marcuse served in the OSS (Office of Strategic Services, which later became the Central Intelligence Agency). He worked for the U.S. Department of State until 1950. For several years thereafter he was a member of the Russian Institutes of Columbia University and Harvard University. From 1954 to 1965 he was a professor at Brandeis University.

Marcuse's biographer Douglas Kellner writes that after the dissolution of the OSS Marcuse: '. . . In September 1945, . . . moved over to the State Department . . . becoming head of the Central European bureau, and remaining until 1951 when he left government service.'[329]

The CIA, the successor to the OSS, plays a major role in the contrived 'revolution from above.' Frances Stonor Saunders states of the OSS that its initial recruits came from 'America's most powerful institutions and families.' Apart from the Mellon family, which will be considered later, the families of J. P. Morgan, Vanderlip, DuPont, Whitney, and others were represented in it.[330]

Professor Martin Duberman, a leading Left-wing academic theorist and activist for the 'gay' movement, states: 'The philosopher Herbert Marcuse predicted that the new 'sexual liberation movements' would become a powerful force, *the* agency for producing significant social transformation.'[331]

Kellner writes:

> During the 1960s, Marcuse achieved world renown as 'the guru of the New Left' . . . his work was often discussed in the mass media. A charismatic teacher, Marcuse's students began to gain influential academic positions and to promote his ideas, making him a major force in US intellectual life.
>
> After working for the US government for almost ten years Marcuse returned to university life. He received a Rockefeller Foundation grant to study Soviet Marxism, lecturing on the topic at Columbia University during 1952-53, and Harvard from 1954-55.[332]

In 1964 Marcuse published *One-Dimensional Man*. Kellner continues:

> In contrast to orthodox Marxism, Marcuse championed non-integrated forces like minorities, outsiders and radical intelligentsia, attempting to nourish oppositional thought through promoting radical thinking and opposition . . .[333]

Marcuse's *Eros and Civilization* funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, became a manifesto of the 1960s counterculture and the New Left. Marcuse also received Rockefeller funding for *One-Dimensional Man*, stating in the Acknowledgments: 'The American Council of Learned

Societies, the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Social Sciences Research Council have extended to me grants which greatly facilitated the completion of these studies.'[334]

Marcuse became a cult figure among the youth of the 1960s and in 1968 when students rioted in Paris their banners proclaimed 'Marx, Mao and Marcuse.' Marcuse advocated the Gramscian strategy of 'working against the established institutions while working in them.'[335]

Among Marcuse's students were Abbie Hoffman, the radical anarchist New Left leader, and Angela Davis, the Black Communist Party militant. Davis now works as professor in the History of Consciousness program at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Davis stood twice for the US Vice Presidency as a Communist Party candidate, and was active with the paramilitary Black Panthers. Abbie Hoffman, who died in 1989 at the age of 53, was the flamboyant nihilist youth leader of student revolt during the 1960s, co-founding the *Yippies* (Youth International Party) in 1967, and one of the 'Chicago Seven' arrested for organising a violent demonstration at the Democratic Party National Convention in 1968. Marcuse helped spawn many academics who continue to teach at universities throughout the world, in particular the US and Germany.[336]

It is evident that much of what became modern feminism and today's political correctness had its origins in the Frankfurt School. Erich Fromm was one of the first to state the feminist dictum that differences between the sexes were not hereditary but the result of cultural conditioning. As the conservative commentator Patrick J. Buchanan states: 'Fromm became a founding father of feminism.' To Wilhelm Reich, 'The authoritarian family is the authoritarian state in miniature. Familial imperialism is . . . reproduced in national imperialism.' To Adorno 'the patriarchal family was the cradle of fascism.'[337]

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

The New School for Social Research (NSSR) is a Fabian socialist institution set up in the US as the American equivalent of the London School of Economics and Political Science. John Dewey co-founded the NSSR in 1919. Dewey was the father of so-called 'progressive education,'[338] and was also a charter member of the American Fabian Society, the League for Industrial Democracy. Dewey also took up the cause of Trotsky, whom he met with a delegation in Mexico in 1937.[339] Dewey agitated on Trotsky's behalf as the head of the self-styled Committee of Inquiry, along with Sidney Hook.[340]

The basis of the NSSR was the Graduate Faculty on Political and

Social Science founded in 1933 as the 'University in Exile' to accommodate the large number of socialist intellectuals who were fleeing or being expelled from Hitler's Germany.[341] The University in Exile was funded by 'enlightened philanthropists like Hiram Halle[342] and the Rockefeller Foundation.'[343]

The NSSR acted as the agency by which the Rockefeller Foundation's Emergency Program for European Scholars was implemented to bring Marxian academics to the US, 'to be selected by the Foundation.' The State Department had been consulted and expressed its complete satisfaction with the project.[344]

Like the London School of Economics, many of its scholars move on to other institutions to have a pervasive influence in educating America's elite. 'While some of these refugees remained at the New School for many years, many others moved on to make an impact on other institutions in the United States.' Some became government advisors. 'Others helped transform the social sciences and philosophy of this country.'[345]

The Rockefeller Foundation explains that once the Marxian scholars had been brought to the US their initial employment would be with the NSSR until such time as they could be secured for other positions; hence a whole network of Frankfurtian Marxists — advocates of the Critical Theory and Freudian Marxism, were brought into the US with largesse from the Rockefeller Foundation and the approval of the US State Department, to begin careers that would lay the foundations for the new schools of sociology and psychology that continue to dominate the academia of the entire West:

> Upon his arrival, the scholar was provided with a teaching post. In the case of a scholar received by the New School, it was not expected that he would remain there permanently; the New School aimed merely to be the springboard for his American adventure. Every effort was made to expose scholars to other opportunities; a scholar was transferred immediately upon receipt of an invitation from another institution offering a position with some assurance of permanency.
>
> . . . Fifty-two scholars actually reached America and assumed teaching. . . . The total cost of the Emergency Program was, therefore, $437,659.[346]

This sponsorship of the Frankfurt School in exile represents a major 'march through the institutions' advocated by Gramsci, the Frankfurt School, and the Fabian socialists, which has had lasting and pervasive influence on our entire intellectual and cultural life.

According to the Reece Congressional Hearings, between 1940-44 the Rockefeller Foundation gave $208,100 to the NSSR. Other funding came from the Carnegie Corporation, which gave $95,000 in 1940.

Many faculty members of the NSSR have received grants from the Rockefeller and other foundations, and some have been and are Fellows of these foundations; the Rockefeller Foundation in particular. The Dean of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, Dr. Kenneth Prewitt, 2001-2002, was for ten years senior vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation.[347]

Among the Board of Trustees of the NSSR is Robert E. Denham, ex-US representative on the Business Advisory Council of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), a globalist think tank that aims to create a Pacific Rim economic bloc. Denham is Chairman and CEO of Salomon Bros.,[348] international bankers, and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Other affiliations include: The New York Times Company; Chevron Corp.;[349] Director, Wesco Financial Corp.; Director, U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management; Chairman of the MacArthur Foundation and of the Russell Sage Foundation.[350]

From the preceding it is evident that it was the plutocrats who sponsored the 'march through the institutions' to lay the intellectual basis for the 'revolution from above.'

8. Revolution by Degeneracy

SEXUAL POLITICS

As we have seen, the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory synthesised Freudianism with Marxism. Herbert Marcuse was a direct link between the Frankfurt School and the New Left. However, Marcuse's ideas were anticipated by Wilhelm Reich, an early colleague of Sigmund Freud and a member of the original circle of the Frankfurt School. Reich's associate and biographer Myron Sharaf states, 'Reich also anticipated many recent social developments' during the 1920s and 1930s, including liberalised abortion and women's full integration into the economy.'[351] During the late 1920s Reich began a 'sex-pol'[352] movement in Vienna that also anticipated the New Left of the 1960s and 1970s and today's feminist, abortion reform, and 'gay' movements. The aim was to address sexual matters 'within the framework of the larger revolutionary movement.' Towards this aim Reich, then in Germany and a member of the Communist Party, prompted the formation of a communist front, the German Association for Proletarian Sex-Politics (GAPSP), of which he was a director.[353] The programme Reich formulated for the GAPSP included views that are now accepted in our society as mainstream, including: free distribution of contraceptives, 'massive propaganda for birth control,' 'abolition of laws against abortion,' 'provisions for free abortions at public clinics,' 'abolition of any legal distinctions between the married and the unmarried,' 'freedom of divorce,' training of teachers and social workers as advocates of sex education, and 'treatment rather than punishment for sexual offenses.'[354]

However, Reich's 'sex-pol' caused increasing alarm within the Communist Party, which came to a head in 1932 when Reich addressed a youth conference in Dresden that issued a resolution 'strongly endorsing adolescent sexuality within the framework of the revolutionary movement.'[355] The Communist Party leaders disowned the resolution, stating that it would drag politics 'down to the level of the gutter.' Reich was accused by the party leaders of wanting to make 'fornication organisations out of our associations.'[356] Although Reich had a great deal of support within the party the leadership prevailed against him in 1933.

What is of significant here regarding Reich is that: (1) he laid the ideological basis for the sex-political synthesis that became the mainstay of the New Left, and has seeped into mainstream society; (2) while the Communist Party regarded him as too extreme, he was one of the Marxian intellectuals sponsored by the Rockefellers and other

plutocrats. The revolutionary potential of sexuality that had been pioneered by Reich et al. of the Frankfurt School, was to receive specific, well-funded attention via Kinseyan 'sexology.'

Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender & Reproduction

Alfred Kinsey was more than any other individual responsible for the *new sexuality* that has emerged as the widespread acceptance of homosexuality and abortion, and has helped to spawn the plethora of 'gender studies' projects and institutes that give ideological impetus to feminism. Like the Freudian Marxists of the Frankfurt School, Kinsey worked to undermine traditional concepts of the family and sexual morality.

Kinsey began his studies in sex in 1938 at Indiana University. Of the 18,000 individual case studies in sexual behaviour, Kinsey personally interviewed 7,983 subjects. By 1941 Kinsey's research was being funded by the Rockefeller Foundation through the National Research Council. In 1946 the Rockefeller Foundation granted $14,000 for Kinsey's research library. The Kinsey Institute was founded in 1947. Rockefeller Foundation funding continued until 1954. According to a statement filed with the Reece Congressional Committee, the Rockefeller Foundation granted $414,000 to Kinsey over the period 1941-49.

It is interesting to note that the Reece Committee was formed originally with the specific aim of investigating the funding for Kinsey, Rep. Reece stating: 'The Congress has been asked to investigate the financial backers of the institute that turned out the Kinsey sex report last August.'[357] The Institute states of the time: 'The Rockefeller Foundation's Board of Directors, under pressure from Reece's committee, withdrew financial support for Dr. Kinsey's research.'[358]

However, the Reece Committee was itself the subject of intense pressure. Congressman Wayne Hays threatened to oppose any further appropriations to the committee unless the investigation into the Kinsey funding was dropped. Reece compromised and told Hays to take the Kinsey file and lock it in his safe.[359] Therefore it is disingenuous for the Institute to claim that it and Kinsey were victims of a reactionary crusade. It was the Reece Committee, attempting to investigate the workings of a vast network of wealth, which was subjected to harassment.[360]

After the Reece Committee was wound up, funding for Kinsey resumed. The Institute states:

> President Wells then approached the Trustees of Indiana University to ask for continued support of the Institute for Sex

> Research, which they granted. Since then the Institute has received funding from various private and public sources, including the National Institutes of Health (NIMH, NICHD, NIDA), Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, Eli Lilly & Co., and Indiana University.[361]

In 1998 Kinsey Institute's Spring 1998 *Kinsey Today* newsletter refers to the crucial role of the Ford Foundation in supporting the Institute:

> The institute will be holding its next scientific conference, The Role of Theory in Sex Research, in May. . . . This conference, and another scientific meeting scheduled for 1999, are funded as part of a two-year grant from the *Ford Foundation, which, I am pleased to say, is keen to see the Kinsey Institute flourish.* The Ford Foundation grant will also fund a study on the feasibility of extending our information services on the World Wide Web . . . and help from a media relations firm in planning a proactive strategy to counter the ongoing campaign to shut down the Kinsey Institute and discredit its founder.[362] [Emphasis added].

The Rockefeller Foundation continues to fund the Kinsey Institute, and a myriad of fellowships and research centres have arisen with foundation funding for the purpose. The Sexuality Research Assessment Project of the Social Science Research Council was funded by the Ford Foundation,[363] the Gund Foundation, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation, according to a statement by the Kinsey Institute.[364] The Sexuality Research Fellowship Program started in 1996 under the National Sexuality Resource Center is funded by the Ford Foundation for the purposes of awarding grants to researchers in the field.[365]

In 1948 and 1953 Kinsey's enduringly influential sex reports (*Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, respectively) were published. The Kinsey studies were formative in the move to normalise homosexuality and liberalise abortion. Kinsey's biographer Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, comments on one aspect of Kinsey's research: 'Theoretically, therefore, as far as Kinsey was concerned, there was nothing automatically wrong with child-adult sex.'[366]

Bancroft on the Revolutionary Nature of Kinseyan Sexology

John Bancroft, M.D., Director of the Kinsey Institute, objected to the manner by which the 'religious Right' has portrayed Kinsey as subversive and revolutionary. He also expressed concern at the way the 'religious Right,' which he states (ironically) is 'well funded,' has campaigned to discredit Kinsey and the Institute. Yet in the same lecture commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Kinsey Institute,

Dr. Bancroft made some significant revelations as to the continuing funding of the Institute's programs and expressed views on the impact of Kinsey that are overtly 'revolutionary.'[367]

Dr. Bancroft, while lamenting that Kinsey did not clearly indicate the political applications of his research, is himself forthcoming, setting out a *sexual dialectic* as the basis of dissent against traditional society and morality, which is remarkably reminiscent of the ideology of Reich, Marcuse, et al.:

> As the prevailing sexual morality, by definition, demands conformity, so sexual non-conformity becomes a vehicle for dissent. And as human societies have become more complex, so have mechanisms of social dissent played a crucial role, often through a socially disturbing dialectic process, in the evolution of each society.[368]

Bancroft traces the rise of feminism from the 1960s milieu of the New Left into the 1980s and the present to this sexual dialectic, seeing in particular encouraging developments in Catholic societies where the sexual dialectic is making progress in swaying women away from tradition and towards demands for abortion. Bancroft sees the destruction of the traditional family and gender bonds, which he calls 'patriarchal society,' as the single most important factor in the evolution of human society.

> Such changes were clearly instrumental in the impressive revival of feminist movements from the 1960s on, and in the 1980s onward, we see political consciousness spreading beyond educated, middle class women to women in general. For example, the revolt among traditionally faithful women in Roman Catholic countries against unpopular doctrines such as the restrictions on divorce and abortion. This growing demand by women to improve their rights and to have control over their reproductive lives is now strong worldwide, but still with a fair way to go. The entrenched power structures of patriarchies will not respond readily. Yet I would venture to suggest that no single factor is more important for the further development and improvement of human society than the fundamental issue of establishing the proper relationship between men and women.[369]

Bancroft acclaims the rise of the so-called 'youth subculture' beginning in the 1960s, again reflecting a sexual dialectic that turned revolutionary, disrupted the bond of parent and child, and destroyed the traditional authority and respect of parents, from which emerged a type of 'generational struggle' that replaced the previous 'class struggle' that had been the basis of the Old Left. From this youth alienation emerged the New Left based on drugs, sex, and music. Bancroft lauds this as 'social liberation' yet he also describes it as

creating a 'youth culture' that had — and continues to have — a 'major commercial impact.' Bancroft notes the international character of this 'commercial youth culture' as crossing traditional cultural barriers. This is an important aspect of what we are considering. It can be quite readily seen that this revolutionary 'sexual dialectic' created youth as a new consuming class, as well as forming another aspect of the assault upon tradition. All this is convenient for those wishing to establish a World State and a global consumer culture — done under the guise of a phoney 'youth rebellion' for a phoney individualism that dialectically leads to international servitude. Bancroft, consciously or not, allows us to understand why the foundations of plutocrats like Rockefeller fund such projects. Here is what Bancroft states:

> And if we see many of these changes as reflecting a crisis in the relations between the sexes, even more dramatic and revolutionary was the rise of a powerful youth culture, reflecting a profound change in the relations between the generations. We have youth as a self-conscious group, stretching from puberty to the middle twenties, with puberty itself being several years earlier than had been the case in earlier generations. In the 1960s, the political impact of this youth culture was a force to be reckoned with.
>
> This new autonomy of youth as a separate social stratum reverberated with the golden years of capitalism, and the increasing earning potential of many young people, to produce a youth culture with major commercial impact. Music and fashion were perhaps its most commercial manifestations. And the autonomy of this youth culture, and its distancing from the conventions of adulthood, was all the more dramatic because of the international nature of this movement. The music, the dress, the political ideals crossed long established cultural and language barriers with extraordinary ease, aided by the miracles of modern information technology, themselves very much the domain of the young.
>
> The personal liberation of the young from the constraints of their elders became mobilized into social liberation. And inevitably, the most obvious vehicles for liberation were sex and drugs. The rejection of conventional constraints as part of this youth culture became expressed in an openness to the pursuit of sexual pleasure which probably had no parallel, at least in recent history. The historian, Eric Hobsbawm, has described this cultural revolution as 'the triumph of the individual over society.'[370]

Bancroft again provides a clue as to why Big Business globalists have such an interest in areas of research of this type: the 'need to

understand better the impact of these huge social changes before we can hope to influence their consequences.' In the process of forming this new youth culture of sex, drugs, and music, one is reminded again of Huxley's *Brave New World* where servitude is accepted in blissful ignorance. All the while the present-day youth who are heirs to the 1960s New Left generation spawned by the CIA and the foundations during the Cold War, supposing that they are fighting globalisation and capitalism, are simply the products of the dialectic that has welded them into a malleable mass at the service of those they think they are opposing.

Bancroft continues:

> There will be no simple solution; but in searching for solutions we need to understand better the impact of these huge social changes before we can hope to influence their consequences. And maybe the key will lie in this shift from the family and community to the individual. How can we instill the sense of responsibility about sexual behavior in the individual, which was previously defined and reinforced by the family and community? This, I believe, is particularly germane to our approach to the sexuality of the adolescent.[371]

This attitude expressed by Bancroft sounds as though it has been directly inspired by Fromm's 'liberation' of the individual from what he called 'primary ties'; i.e. principally the family, to find a new identity as part of mass global humanity.

THE PSYCHEDELIC REVOLUTION

As we have seen, Huxley's *Brave New World* was one of blissful servitude, based around the mass use of a narcotic ('soma') as part of a new religion. The globalist Establishment sponsored the so-called 'psychedelic revolution' that gave rise to the New Left, *hippieism* and the environment that generated the anti-family movement; and much that has become mainstream or widely accepted, such as the recreational use of marijuana or the common practice of abortion. Timothy Leary was chosen to be the guru of the drug counterculture. It was the creation of a pseudo-rebellion of manufactured dissent for the purpose of destroying the traditional foundations of Western society, a matter that as we have seen, has been explained frankly by Dr. Bancroft of the Kinsey Institute.[372]

Mark Riebling[373] gives the following background on the creation of the 'psychedelic revolution,' focusing on Timothy Leary's CIA sponsorship, and poses the question: 'was the sixties rebellion a government plot?'[374]

In 1948 Timothy Leary, a psychology graduate student, attended two meetings of the Left-wing American Veterans Committee as the

California State delegation leader. At the second convention held in Milwaukee Leary met Cord Meyer, an important CIA operative.[375] Leary later credited Meyer with 'helping me understand my political cultural role more clearly.' In 1950 Meyer was assigned to the CIA's International Relations Division, which included the Congress for Cultural Freedom,[376] the aim of which was to fund, infiltrate, and manipulate Left-wing movements.

In 1953 the CIA established a front, the Society for Human Ecology, and subsequently spent $25 million on a research programme at Harvard, Stanford, and Berkeley universities, to experiment with mind-altering drugs, particularly mescaline and LSD.[377]

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) had been synthesised and studied by Swiss scientist Albert Hofmann in 1938, at Sandoz Laboratories. Hofmann became director of the natural products department at Sandoz and studied hallucinogenic substances found in Mexican mushrooms and other plants used by aboriginal peoples. This led to the synthesis of psilocybin, the active agent of many 'magic mushrooms'; and became another ingredient of the psychedelic revolution. He described LSD as 'medicine for the soul,' in terms reminiscent of Huxley, Leary, and other counterculture gurus.

In 1960 Frank Barrow of the CIA established the Psychedelic Drug Research Center at Harvard. At the time Leary was a lecturer in psychology at Harvard. It was here, under Barrow's direction, that Leary began his experiments with LSD. Leary later stated, 'Some powerful people in Washington have sponsored all this drug research.'

At this time Aldous Huxley, author of the psychedelic manifesto, *The Doors of Perception* (1954), came to Harvard as visiting professor. Huxley urged Leary to, 'Initiate artists, writers, poets, jazz musicians, elegant courtesans. And they'll educate the intelligent rich.'

In 1962 Leary left Harvard to work for William Mellon Hitchcock's[378] CIA front,[379] the International Foundation for Internal Freedom (IFIF) — later renamed the Castalia Foundation. William Mellon Hitchcock funded the foundation and later financed an LSD manufacturing operation. He had a 2,500-acre Mellon-Hitchcock estate in Millbrook, a small upstate New York community, where Leary lived. William Mellon Hitchcock was working for Lehman Bros. (1961-1967). Art Kleps, head of the 'Neo-American Church' and one of Leary's primary associates in the counterculture movement, when reminiscing about the Mellon property stated of William Hitchcock and his twin brother Thomas, that they had allowed the Leary 'cell' use of the mansion and property for reasons that remained unclear to Kleps. He stated of the wealth of William and Thomas and their sister Peggy that was given generously to the Leary cause:

The combined wealth of the then resident Hitchcocks: Billy, the

prime mover; Tommy, who was always somewhat reluctant; and their sister Peggy, always an enthusiastic participant, was well over one zillion dollars, or something like that, on tap and on order, and raining down from above in refreshing, timely showers.[380]

Kleps states that after Leary and the IFIF were obliged to leave the Mellon property following state legal action, Leary and his entourage moved to Leary's hitherto undisclosed Berkeley mansion, where William, the arch-capitalist, mixed freely with the White Panthers and other New Left terrorists of the time. Kleps tellingly quips that there was nothing particularly bizarre about this outwardly odd association between violent revolutionists and the wealthy:

I didn't see Tim again until fall, when Billy and I went to visit him in the hillside house in Berkeley none of us at Millbrook knew he owned until it was all over. He was sprawled out on a wooden deck overlooking the bay, surrounded by 'White Panthers' and others of similar persuasion, who were telling stories about blowing up power stations and other acts of wanton destruction, as was then the fashion. The presence of William Mellon Hitchcock, a capitalist if there ever was one, didn't faze these guys a bit. Were they aware Tim held stock in New England Nuclear, and that they were suggesting that he destroy his own property? Probably not, but it wasn't impossible some of them owned stock in New England Nuclear themselves, such were the bizarre mores of Berkeley in 1968.[381]

An article in *The Harvard Crimson*, reporting on a Leary lecture, is revealing.[382] The writer Joel E. Cohen refers to the IFIF as 'a corporation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts devoted to research on the use of consciousness-expanding drugs . . .' Interestingly Cohen (who was sympathetic to Leary's research) states that 'Leary described the program and conception of his research nearly a year ago in a lecture to the Social Relations colloquium entitled "New Methods for Behavior Change." ' It is significant that Leary was open in stating the aim was that of manipulating behaviour. In the previous speech in December 1961 Leary referred to 'the internal politics of the nervous system.'

Leary's concern is to help people attain their inner goals, freedom from their verbal learned past, and an all-encompassing unity and love which transcends ego-identity. He chooses to use consciousness-expanding drugs. . . .

In what he called 'applied mysticism,' drugs obliterated the subject-object, doctor-patient relation, allowing Leary to 'love-engineer' behavior. Concluding his December talk, Leary described research projects in a prison and in an orphanage.[383]

Leary in his 1962 speech stated that his research 'started with the close cooperation of Aldous Huxley, in whose novel *Brave New World* the psycho-activating drug "soma" is widely used.'

> The group was immediately faced with the problems that lay ahead. 'Very tricky social and cultural dilemmas emerge,' Leary said, 'if your consciousness extends beyond the language you know and the culture in which you exist. The question has been: do you attempt to harness on-going cultural games to the possibilities of expanded consciousness or do you attempt to set up new social forms?'

Leary stated of the IFIF:

> IFIF will supply drugs and legal and financial support to properly qualified groups, called 'cells,' which apply. Among those which have applied are a group of ministers interested in the 'transcendental' experiences drugs can induce, psychologists interested in group dynamics, and three Christian families desirous of higher spiritual experience. Each group must report on its experiences, and since an M.D. is required to administer most psycho-activating drugs, will include a doctor. The national foundation will publish a journal covering the work of cells and 'set up retreats where Americans can go for longer periods of inner exploration.'[384]

It is evident from those contemporary reports on Leary's lectures that he, with the assistance of Aldous Huxley and funding from wealthy patrons and the CIA, was being sponsored to establish an alternative drug-centred, 'religion' based on the obliteration of individual identity and the formation of a group consciousness that transcended traditional culture patterns, a cult controlled by 'love engineers.' This is the same as the methods of control outlined in Huxley's *Brave New World*. It is also notable that this new 'religion' would spread through 'cells,' the organisational method of all modern subversive political movements, from the Illuminati of the 18th century to the Communist Party, and the aim would be to establish 'new social forms.' The Leary movement was thoroughly subversive, and was serving forces to change the social and cultural structure. Under the guise of 'rebellion' and 'non-conformity,' the groundwork was being laid for the phoney 'youth rebellion' of the New Left, and concomitant feminism and internationalism, movements, which are even more influential today under new names and forms often called Political Correctness.

By 1967 Leary had become the icon of the counterculture, his slogan being: 'Tune In, Turn On, Drop Out,' precisely the complacent state that Huxley describes in *Brave New World*, where the citizens were kept in blissful servitude with narcotics and group sex.

Riebling refers to an episode in which Mary Meyer, the wife of

Cord Meyer, explained to Leary how the CIA had created and used Leftist and radical student groups, and was involved in psychedelic drug research:

> Fall 1962: Leary meets Mary Meyer in a room at Boston's Ritz Hotel. She alludes to her 'hush-hush love affair,'[385] and tells him that 'top people in Washington are turning on.' According to Leary's recounting, she also says: 'Do you remember the American Veterans Committee, that liberal veterans group you belonged to after the war? The CIA started that.' She explains to him that 'CIA creates the radical journals and student organizations and runs them with deep-cover agents. . . . dissident organizations in academia are also controlled.' When Leary asks her how she knows all this, she explains: 'I knocked you with those facts to get your attention. It's a standard intelligence trick.' She confides that CIA has not only been running left-wing groups as fronts, but has been sponsoring more psychedelic research than he will ever know. 'You are doing exploratory work the CIA tried to do in the 1950s. So they're more than happy to have you do their research for them. Since drug research is of vital importance to the intelligence agencies of this country, you'll be allowed to go on with your experiments as long as you keep it quiet,' she advises.'[386] In 1969 Leary co-founded the Brotherhood of Eternal Love with Ronald Stark. Stark offered the Brotherhood a particularly large quantity of LSD,[387] without any apparent concern about prosecution. The Brotherhood cornered the US LSD market, and concentrated on selling *Sunshine Orange*, a type of LSD with particularly unpleasant side-effects, used by Charles Manson and his followers. Brotherhood funds were channelled through a CIA bank, Castle Bank in the Bahamas. In 1975 Stark was arrested in Bologna, Italy, for drug trafficking. Magistrate Giorgio Floridia ordered that Stark's release on the grounds that Stark had been was a CIA agent since 1960.[388]

The involvement of the Establishment in promoting the drug counterculture was frankly stated by Leary himself in an interview with *High Times*, a leading countercultural magazine of which he was an editor, in 1978:

> If you look back, many things that we thought were coincidences turned out not to have been accidents. The entire LSD movement itself was sponsored originally by the CIA to whom I give great credit. I would not be here today if it were not for the foresight and prestige of the CIA psychologists. So give the CIA credit for being a truly intelligence agency.[389]

Similarly, Carl Oglesby, former head of Students for a Democratic

Society, stated:

> What we have to contemplate nevertheless is the possibility that the great American acid trip, no matter how distinctive of the rebellion of the 1960s it came to appear, was in fact the result of a despicable government conspiracy. . . . If U.S. intelligence bodies collaborated in an effort to drug an entire generation of Americans, then the reason they did so was to disorient it, sedate it and de-politicize it.[390]

Aldous Huxley was fully aware of the purposes of the psychedelic revolution and the central place of narcotics in reconstructing a population *en masse* that would be amenable to a new type of servitude. Huxley stated what he termed the 'ultimate revolution' would be one that would change the individual from the inside, as distinct from other revolutions which had sought control by changing outside circumstances.

In 1961 Huxley, elaborating on the themes he had written of in *Brave New World*, stated to Berkeley Medical School:

> There will be, in the next generation or so, a pharmacological method of making people love their servitude, and producing dictatorship without tears, so to speak, producing a kind of painless concentration camp for entire societies, so that people will in fact have their liberties taken away from them, but will rather enjoy it, because they will be distracted from any desire to rebel by propaganda or brainwashing, or brainwashing enhanced by pharmacological methods. And this seems to be the final revolution.[391]

At the Berkeley Language Center in 1962 Huxley elaborated further:

> In the past we can say that all revolutions have essentially aimed at changing the environment in order to change the individual. I mean there's been the political revolution, the economic revolution, in the time of the Reformation, the religious revolution. All these aimed, not directly at the human being, but at his surroundings. . . .
>
> Today we are faced, I think, with the approach of what may be called the ultimate revolution, the final revolution, where man can act directly on the mind-body of his fellows. Well, needless to say, some kind of direct action on human mind-bodies has been going on since the beginning of time. But this has generally been of a violent nature. The techniques of terrorism have been known from time immemorial and people have employed them with more or less ingenuity, sometimes with the utmost cruelty, sometimes with a good deal of skill acquired by a process of trial and error finding out what the best ways of using torture, imprisonment, constraints of various

kinds.

. . . If you are going to control any population for any length of time, you must have some measure of consent, it's exceedingly difficult to see how pure terrorism can function indefinitely. It can function for a fairly long time, but I think sooner or later you have to bring in an element of persuasion an element of getting people to consent to what is happening to them.

It seems to me that the nature of the ultimate revolution with which we are now faced is precisely this: That we are in process of developing a whole series of techniques which will enable the controlling oligarchy who have always existed and presumably will always exist to get people to love their servitude. This is the, it seems to me, the ultimate in malevolent revolutions shall we say, and this is a problem which has interested me many years and about which I wrote thirty years ago, a fable, *Brave New World*, which is an account of society making use of all the devices available and some of the devices which I imagined to be possible making use of them in order to, first of all, to standardize the population, to iron out inconvenient human differences, to create, to say, mass produced models of human beings arranged in some sort of scientific caste system. Since then, I have continued to be extremely interested in this problem and I have noticed with increasing dismay a number of the predictions which were purely fantastic when I made them thirty years ago have come true or seem in process of coming true.

. . . Whereas these new substances, this is really very extraordinary, that a number of these new mind-changing substances can produce enormous revolutions within the mental side of our being, and yet do almost nothing to the physiological side. You can have an enormous revolution, for example, with LSD-25 or with the newly synthesized drug psilocybin, which is the active principal of the Mexican sacred mushroom. You can have this enormous mental revolution with no more physiological revolution than you would get from drinking two cocktails. And this is a really most extraordinary effect.[392]

Huxley's comments provide a valuable insight into the revolution from above. Huxley refers to this 'ultimate revolution' as being a tool of an 'oligarchy' which seeks a 'painless concentration camp' over the world. Huxley very precisely described the manner of these control techniques and several decades later commented on how prophetic his *Brave New World* had become. Huxley, like Dr. Carroll Quigley, was close to the agencies of the World Controllers, and like Quigley seems

to have thought that something good might proceed if people such as himself were on the inside. In fact, like Leary he became a guru of the counterculture, and advocated the very methods he stated were being used by the 'oligarchy' to create a system of 'happy servitude.' Huxley towards this end inspired the ideology and methods and taught at one of the primary institutions created to forward the counterculture, the Esalen Institute.

CONTINUED PUSHING OF DRUGS FROM ABOVE

Marijuana today fills the purpose of 'soma' in Huxley's *Brave New World*. Marijuana is now widely accepted as 'harmless' in comparison to hard drugs, yet it is one constituent of a certain mentality that now pervades society; of attitudes that are now part of the mainstream and have become relatively conventional, such as disrespect for parents and elders; the ridiculing of tradition, of religion and of loyalty to one's country; hyper-individualism and self-centredness. Some of these attitudes can easily be seen to have become pervasive throughout all classes and professions, ages and genders.

One of the primary bankrollers for marijuana promotion is the globalist speculator George Soros, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, whose vast network of foundations and institutes promote the New Left ideology under a new name — the 'open society,' whose revolutions are called 'colour revolutions,' toppling regimes that do not slot well into the international economic system. What Soros means by 'open society' is a society open to international economic exploitation.

Soros' Open Society Institute, operating in Eastern Europe and the former USSR, works closely with the US based Drug Policy Alliance. The DPA defines itself as follows:

> The Drug Policy Alliance Network (DPA Network) is the nation's leading organization promoting policy alternatives to the drug war that are grounded in science, compassion, health and human rights.
>
> Our supporters are individuals who believe the war on drugs is doing more harm than good. Together we advance policies that reduce the harms of both drug misuse and drug prohibition, and seek solutions that promote safety while upholding the sovereignty of individuals over their own minds and bodies. We work to ensure that our nation's drug policies no longer arrest, incarcerate, disenfranchise and otherwise harm millions of nonviolent people . . .[393]

Note that the rationale of the DPA for marijuana liberalisation is the usual New Left-liberal cliché that now forms the basis of mainstream thinking: 'the sovereignty of individuals over their own minds and

bodies'; the same line pushed to promote abortion liberalisation, feminism, 'the rights of children' over the authority of parents, and other Left-liberal causes that are part of the agenda of the World Controllers.

The DPA explains that the Network and Alliance were founded in 2000 when the Lindesmith Center merged with the Drug Policy Foundation. The Lindesmith Center (TLC) was founded in 1994 by Dr. Ethan Nadelmann, JD, Ph.D., a professor of politics at Princeton University, and an internationally known advocate of drug liberalisation. He named the Center after Professor Alfred Lindesmith, an Indiana University professor 'who was the first prominent scholar in the U.S. to challenge conventional thinking about drugs, addiction and drug policy.'[394] The other founding constituent, the Drug Policy Foundation (DPF) was founded in 1987 by Professor Arnold S. Trebach of American University, and Kevin B. Zeese, an attorney who had directed the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) in the early 1980s.[395]

DPA states that the Lindesmith Center 'became the first domestic project of George Soros' Open Society Institute (OSI). It rapidly emerged as the leading drug policy reform advocacy institute in the United States.'[396]

The reader is invited to consider why George Soros, one of the primary oligarchs promoting a 'new world order' and spending a huge fortune on his 'colour revolutions,' on abortion law reform and feminism, and a range of other agendas aimed at globalising societies, would become the first patron of America's principal drug liberalisation lobby? Isn't it reasonable to suspect that there is a wider agenda involved?

Amongst the Board of DPA are sundry celebrities (Sting, Harry Belafonte), lawyers, physicians, business and political figures, including:

> George Soros, Chairman, Soros Fund Management, Soros Foundation and Open Society Institute network.
>
> George P. Shultz, who has served as Secretary of Labor, Treasury and State under presidents Nixon and Reagan, and as an adviser to George W. Bush. Shultz is the chairman of the JP Morgan Chase Bank's International Advisory Council Board of Advisors, the New Atlantic Initiative,[397] the Mandalay Camp at the Bohemian Grove,[398] the Committee for the Liberation of Iraq,[399] and the Committee on the Present Danger,[400] and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.
>
> Paul Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank.

[401]

> Václav Havel, last president of Czechoslovakia and first president of the Czech Republic, elevated to the position by a Soros 'colour revolution.' The so-called 'Velvet Revolution' began like the New Left revolts of the 1960s, particularly the 1968 Paris revolt, in 1989 as a student demonstration and escalated with industrial strikes, like all the other supposed 'spontaneous' 'colour revolutions' in Ukraine, Georgia, Serbia, etc.[402]

The reader should ask: what are individuals such as Shultz, Soros, and Volcker doing as patrons of the largest lobby to agitate for marijuana legalisation? These individuals are all very active globalists, seeking to establish a 'new world order.' In the case of Soros he also funds feminism, abortion legalisation and 'colour revolutions' that have brought down a series of states not to his liking. As a report of the globalist think tank the Club of Rome states,[403] these oligarchs consider the 'youthful rebellion' to be not a threat but a sign of optimism, as 'youthful rebellion' can be manipulated for the aims of the World Controllers.

* * *

LSD played the role of 'soma' and the 'Establishment' used the supposedly 'anti-Establishment' youth revolt as a means of testing all the primary means for social control written of in Huxley's *Brave New World*: including the formation of a mass where individual identity and loyalties beyond the manufactured group had been obliterated by the combination of narcotics and what Huxley called the 'orgy-porgy'; [404] both being the basis of a 'new religion.' Leary and others of the counterculture openly talked of their system of social engineering[405] as a 'new religion' and Leary was conscious of at least some of the forces that were using him, including what he praisingly called the 'liberal CIA.' While the hippie era has gone, what it produced remains and has become mainstream in many respects, as respectable liberal sentiment.

Music of the Revolution

The effects of music on society have been observed since ancient Greece. Aristotle remarked:

> Any musical innovation is full of danger to the whole state, and ought to be prohibited . . . when modes of music change, the fundamental laws of the state always change with them.[406]

Similarly, Plato recognised the power of music for good and evil, writing:

> And that, my dear Glaucon, is why this stage of education [i.e. music] is crucial. For rhythm and harmony penetrate deeply into

> the mind and take a most powerful hold on it, and if education is good, bring and impart grace and beauty, if it is bad, the reverse . . .[407]

Music, sex, and drugs were — and are — the basis of the Establishment contrived 'anti-Establishment' counterculture dialectic. Plato observed that aesthetics, in both music and the visual arts could have profound effects for both good and ill. The Establishment-created counterculture represents the negative side of aesthetics, as Plato defines it. It seems apparent for anyone reading Book III of *The Republic* that this has served as one of the blueprints for the creation of a nihilistic aesthetic to destroy the traditional social order.

The influence of music on the mind was one of the interests of early German and American psychology.[408] Charles M. Diserens, an early American psychologist, wrote a Ph.D. thesis, 'The Influence of Music on Behavior' (1922), which stated:

> Our purpose then is to study the influence of music on the organism. We approach music from the practical rather than the aesthetic standpoint, regarding it as a necessity, a possible means of re-education and human reconstruction for all, rather than a mere subject of unproductive pleasure, or an object for criticism from the learned few.[409]

The World Controllers soon sponsored studies into the effects of music as a means of social control.

The Radio Project — Rockefeller Funded Research into Mind Manipulation

With music as a weapon for social control there is a convergence of Leftist academics drawn from the Frankfurt School and the globalist elite.

The Radio Project was an early study in mind manipulation, established in 1937 at Princeton University with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. The purpose was to investigate the effects of the new forms of mass media on society, with emphasis on radio. The head of the Project was Paul Lazarsfeld, an Austrian socialist[410] who had been brought to the US as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow,[411] and became one of the most influential social scientists in America; the founder of 'public opinion research.' In 1934 Lazarsfeld established the University of Newark Research Center, which undertook research for the New Deal programs, the public education system and the Frankfurt Institute.[412] Lazarsfeld was concerned with applying psychology to social and economic issues. One of the institutes he established was the Office of Radio Research at Princeton University:

The Lazarsfeld radio research project virtually created the field

of mass communications research. It studied why messages are introduced into the media and why people attend to them — that is, what gratifications or rewards people get from the media and what functions the media serve in their lives. Lazarsfeld's influence on the field outlived him. In the mid-1980s the directors of social research of the nation's three largest networks — CBS, ABC, and NBC[413] — were all former students of Lazarsfeld.

In 1939 the Rockefeller Foundation radio research grant was transferred from Princeton to Columbia University, where Lazarsfeld became a professor of sociology. In 1944 the Office of Radio Research was renamed the Bureau of Applied Social Research,[414] which became in the 1950s and 1960s the leading university-based social research institute in the United States.[415]

The Frankfurt School's Theodor Adorno[416] was one of the major research scientists employed by the Radio Project. Adorno was director of the project's Music Division. His research was nicknamed 'The Little Annie Project,' and examined the emotional reactions of listeners to characters and scenes, so that a scriptwriter could influence the response in an audience. Adorno described addiction to music as similar to other forms of addiction and as a means for the socialisation of the individual into a mass.

It was Max Horkheimer, head of the Frankfurt Institute, and part of the Frankfurter coterie that had been brought to the US from Germany by the Rockefeller Foundation and the New School for Social Research, who in 1938 arranged a job for Adorno at the Princeton Radio Project.[417] Adorno initially promoted the atonal, psychologically disruptive music of Arnold Schoenberg, but later conceded that revolutionary indoctrination could only occur on a mass level with the use of 'standardised' repetitive music, and by 1960 had stopped criticising pop music.[418]

Music was to play a major role in the counterculture of the 1960s, as it still does in shaping attitudes. Like the sentiments expressed by Leary the LSD guru and by Dr. Bancroft of the Kinsey Institute that narcotics and sex have revolutionary, subversive implications, musicians have expressed the same sentiments as to the political role of music. To quote:

> [Our music is intended] to change one set of values to another . . . free minds . . . free dope . . . free bodies . . . free music. (Paul Kantner, Jefferson Airplane)[419]
>
> Pop music is the mass medium for conditioning the way people think. (Graham Nash of Crosby Stills & Nash)[420]
>
> Atmospheres are going to come through music, because the music is a spiritual thing of its own . . . you hypnotize people to

> where they go right back to their natural state which is pure positive the subconscious what we want to say . . . People want release any kind of way nowadays. The idea is to release in the proper form. Then they'll feel like going into another world, a clearer world. The music flows from the air; that's why I connect with a spirit, and when they come down off this natural high, they see clearer, feel different things . . . (Jimi Hendrix)[421]
>
> Rock music has got the same message as before. It is anti-religious, anti-nationalistic and anti-morality. But now I understand what you have to do. You have to put the message across with a little honey on it. (John Lennon)[422]
>
> Rock 'n' roll is pagan and primitive, and very jungle, and that's how it should be! The moment it stops being those things, it's dead . . . the true meaning of rock . . . is sex, subversion and style. (Malcolm McLaren)[423]

Jerry Rubin, co-founder of the Youth International Party (*Yippies*) with Abbie Hoffman, these two being among the primary agitators of the New Left, stated explicitly the basis of the New Left as combining the three components we have been considering: sex, drugs, music:

> Rock 'n' roll marked the beginning of the revolution. . . . We've combined youth, music, sex, drugs, and rebellion with treason, and that's a combination hard to beat.[424]

REVOLUTIONARY ART

Modernism in the arts, like the psychedelic revolution, 'free love,' and feminism, has been promoted by the World Controllers to:

> Break down traditional moral and social traditions;
>
> Create a *cosmopolitan* culture that replaces specific aesthetics based on place and ethnicity; i.e. to establish an *internationalist* culture that accords with the detachment of people from a sense of place and roots;
>
> Destroy the individual's sense of form and order psychologically, serving as another aspect of the counterculture for the purposes of deconstructing the individual as the prerequisite for reconstruction.

Abstract Expressionism was the first specifically so-called 'American' art movement. Jackson Pollock, the central figure in Abstract Expressionism, was sponsored by the CIA's Congress for Cultural Freedom. He had worked in the Federal Art Project, 1938-42, along with other Leftist artists painting murals under Roosevelt's New Deal regime. Abstract Expressionism became the primary artistic strategy of the Cold War offensive against the *socialist realism* sponsored by the

USSR from the time of Stalin. As in much else, Stalin reversed the original Bolshevik tendencies in the arts that had been experimental and as one would expect from Marxism, anti-traditional. Social Realism had been the popular American art form during the 1930s, but by the late 1940s art critics and wealthy patrons began to promote Abstract Expressionism. Modernist art during the Cold War became a factor in the US's world revolution. In 1947 the US State Department organised a modernist exhibition called 'Advancing American Art' which was intended for Europe and Latin America, reaching as far as Prague.[425]

The Trotskyists had formed an alliance with the anarchists of the modernist movement on the basis of Trotskyist condemnation of Stalinist art policy. This cultural offensive would be taken on board by the CIA, Rockefellers and other World Controllers. In 1938 André Breton,[426] Mexican communist muralist Diego Rivera[427] and Leon Trotsky issued a manifesto entitled: *Towards a Free Revolutionary Art*.[428] The Manifesto was published in the Autumn 1938 issue of the *Partisan Review*. Trotsky, according to Breton, had actually written the Manifesto, which states:

> Insofar as it originates with an individual, insofar as it brings into play subjective talents to create something which brings about an objective enriching of culture, any philosophical, sociological, scientific or artistic discovery seems to be the fruit of a precious *chance*, that is to say, the manifestation, more or less spontaneous, of *necessity* . . . Specifically, we cannot remain indifferent to the intellectual conditions under which creative activity takes place, nor should we fail to pay all respect to those particular laws that govern intellectual creation.
>
> In the contemporary world we must recognize the ever more widespread destruction of those conditions under which intellectual creation is possible . . . The regime of Hitler, now that it has rid Germany of all those artists whose work expressed the slightest sympathy for liberty, however superficial, has reduced those who still consent to take up pen or brush to the status of domestic servants of the regime . . . If reports may be believed, it is the same in the Soviet Union . . . True art, which is not content to play variations on ready-made models but rather insists on expressing the inner needs of man and of mankind in its time — true art is unable *not* to be revolutionary, *not* to aspire to a complete and radical reconstruction of society . . . We recognize that only the social revolution can sweep clean the path for a new culture. If, however, we reject all solidarity with the bureaucracy now in control of the Soviet Union it is precisely because, in our eyes, it represents, not communism,

but its most treacherous and dangerous enemy . . .

The criterion for art given here by Trotsky seems more of the nature of the anarchism of Breton and of the future New Left than of the collectivist nature of Marxism. Indeed, such artistic egotism and individualism seems to be directly antithetical to the economic collectivism that Trotsky and other Marxists demanded in the economic fields. Given that the manifesto was published in the *Partisan Review*, which was later to receive subsidies from the CIA and the foundations as party to what became the 'Cultural Cold War,' it could be speculated that this Trotskyist art manifesto served as the basis for the art policy of the CIA and the World Controllers. It can also be seen as the basis upon which the modernist art movement subsequently developed and continues to exist. This, in Trotsky's parlance, is art and culture divorced from any cultural legacy or tradition, individualised and uprooted. There is here no room for a national or ethnic culture, not even the 'proletarian culture' that 'socialist realism' was supposed to represent in Stalinist Russia, but only for cosmopolitan, nihilistic, hyper-individualised art-forms. It is the type of art that could be readily pressed into the service of the World Controllers as another form of 'manufactured dissent.' It is from this milieu that the CIA and the World Controllers recruited their agents and dupes to create their *cultural revolution*.

Trotsky wrote *Towards a Free Revolutionary Art* as a call for mobilisation by artists throughout the world — a kind of *Artists of the World Unite!* Manifesto — to oppose on the cultural front Fascism and Stalinism, which to many Leftists and communists were synonymous:

> We know very well that thousands on thousands of isolated thinkers and artists are today scattered throughout the world, their voices drowned out by the loud choruses of well-disciplined liars. Hundreds of small local magazines are trying to gather youthful forces about them, seeking new paths and not subsidies. Every progressive tendency in art is destroyed by fascism as 'degenerate.' Every free creation is called 'fascist' by the Stalinists. Independent revolutionary art must now gather its forces for the struggle against reactionary persecution.[429]

The two individuals who did most to promote Abstract Expressionism were art critic Clement Greenberg, and wealthy artist and art historian Robert Motherwell[430] who was vigorous in propagandising on the subject. Greenberg was a New York Trotskyist and a long-time art critic for the *Partisan Review* and *The Nation*. Greenberg had first come to the attention of the art world with his article in the *Partisan Review*, 'Avant-Garde and Kitsch' in 1939,[431] in which he stated that art was a propaganda medium, and condemned the 'socialist realism' of Stalinist Russia and the *völkisch* art of Hitler's Germany, his criticism of Soviet

art policy being consistent with the 1938 Trotsky manifesto.

Greenberg was a particular enthusiast for Pollock, and in a 1955 essay 'American Type Painting,'[432] published in the *Partisan Review*, he lauded Abstract Expressionism and its proponents as the next stage of modernism. Greenberg considered that after World War II the US had become the guardian of 'advanced art.' On this basis Abstract Expressionism became a method of cultural subversion during the Cold War.

Greenberg became a founding member of the American Committee for Cultural Freedom (ACCF),[433] and was involved with its 'executive policymaking.'[434] Greenberg continued his support for the CCF even after the exposé by the *New York Times* and *Ramparts* in 1966 that the CCF and magazines such as *Encounter* had been sponsored by the CIA, and continued to undertake work for the US State Department and the US Department of Information.[435]

THE Congress for Cultural Freedom

> Give me a hundred million dollars and a thousand dedicated people, and I will guarantee to generate such a wave of democratic unrest among the masses — yes, even among the soldiers — of Stalin's own empire, that all his problems for a long period of time to come will be internal. I can find the people. (Sidney Hook, 1949)[436]

Following the publication in the *Partisan Review* of Trotsky's *Towards a Free Revolutionary Art* the Trotskyists set up an international artists' association to build an anti-Fascist and anti-Stalinist movement among artists. This was called the Fédération Internationale de l'Art Révolutionnaire Indépendant (FIARI). The idea for what became the Congress for Cultural Freedom after World War II, for the purposes of mobilising artists and literati behind an anti-Stalinist movement, seems to have first been created by the Trotskyists of the FIARI.

The Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) was founded in 1951 and had its origins in the American Committee for Cultural Freedom organised in 1938 by Professor Sidney Hook,[437] the Trotskyist American philosopher who edited *The New Leader*, and his mentor, John Dewey, founder of American 'progressive education,' and head of the Fabian socialist League for Industrial Democracy. In 1948 Hook's new effort, Americans for Intellectual Freedom, came to the attention of the Office of Political Coordination, a newly formed branch of the CIA, which was under Cord Meyer.

The founding conference of the CCF was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in 1949, as the direct rival to a Soviet-sponsored peace conference at the Waldorf supported by a number of American literati. The CIA article states:

> A handful of liberal and socialist writers, led by philosophy professor Sidney Hook, saw their chance to steal a little of the publicity expected for the Waldorf peace conference. A fierce ex-Communist himself, Hook was then teaching at New York University and editing a socialist magazine called *The New Leader*. Ten years earlier he and his mentor John Dewey had founded a controversial group called the Committee for Cultural Freedom, which attacked both Communism and Nazism. He now organized a similar committee to harass the peace conference in the Waldorf-Astoria.[438]

The periodical Hook was editing, *The New Leader*, was a Marxist publication whose executive editor from 1937-1961 was a Russian immigrant, Sol Levitas, a Menshevik who had been mayor of Vladivostok[439] and who had worked with the Bolshevik leaders Trotsky and Bukharin.[440] These Mensheviks and Bolsheviks became fanatically anti-Soviet.[441] Saunders quotes Tom Braden of the CIA as stating that *The New Leader* was kept alive through subsidies that Braden gave to Levitas.[442] *Partisan Review*[443] was another Leftist magazine saved from financial ruin by the foundations and the CIA, including the Rockefellers.[444]

The CCF recruited some prominent Leftists, including David Rousset, editor of *Franc-Tireur*;[445] Melvin J. Lasky,[446] who had edited *The New Leader* and was editing *Der Monat*, a US sponsored newspaper in Germany, and later the influential magazine *Encounter*;[447] and Franz Borkenau, a German academic who had been the official historian of the Comintern,[448] had fallen afoul of the Communist Party as a Trotskyist, and who became one of the founding members of the CCF.[449]

A socialist conference was called in Berlin in 1950, organised by Lasky, Ruth Fischer, formerly a leader of the German Communist party who had been expelled from the party along with her faction by orders from Moscow; and the above named Franz Borkenau.[450] Honorary chairmen included John Dewey and the anti-nuclear weapons campaigner and pacifist guru, philosopher Bertrand Russell.[451] The CIA states of this conference:

> Agency files reveal the true origins of the Berlin conference. Besides setting the Congress in motion, the Berlin conference in 1950 helped to solidify CIA's emerging strategy of promoting the non-Communist left — the strategy that would soon become the theoretical foundation of the Agency's political operations against Communism over the next two decades.[452]

A point of objection to this and other such statements is the CIA's identification of such action as part of an 'anti-communist' strategy. Surprisingly, even Saunders refers in this context to 'anti-Marxism'

and 'anti-communism' in her well-informed book. Hence for example, Saunders calls Greenberg's seminal article on Abstract Expressionism published in the *Partisan Review* in 1939, 'the definitive article of faith for the elitist and anti-Marxist view of modernism,'[453] despite Greenberg's own Trotskyist affiliation. The article is an attack on the art policies of both Fascism and Stalinism. Its concluding paragraph is in fact thoroughly Marxian:

> Capitalism in decline finds that whatever of quality it is still capable of producing becomes almost invariably a threat to its own existence. Advances in culture, no less than advances in science and industry, corrode the very society under whose aegis they are made possible. Here, as in every other question today, it becomes necessary to quote Marx word for word. Today we no longer look toward socialism for a new culture — as inevitably as one will appear, once we do have socialism. Today we look to socialism simply for the preservation of whatever living culture we have right now.[454]

To say that the CCF and fellow-travellers were anti-Marxist, as the CIA now rationalises its support, and as even Saunders states, is surely an example of Orwellian 'doublethink'? While the CCF and other CIA and foundation protégés included non-communist Leftists, such as liberals, social democrats, and Menshevik veterans, it is wholly inaccurate to refer to this cultural subversion as 'anti-Marxist.' It is no more anti-Marxist than the art manifesto of Trotsky, Rivera, and Breton. The offensive and the factor that united disparate elements, was anti-Stalinism and such was the obsessive hatred of many Marxists, especially Trotskyists, against the USSR following the ouster of Trotsky, that they were willing to become conscious tools of the CIA and the foundations.

Rockefeller Sponsorship of Modernism

According to Frances Stonor Saunders, CIA officer Tom Braden, who became director of the CIA's International Organisations, the Division that ran the Congress for Cultural Freedom, states that a frequent contributor to the globalist cultural offensive was David Rockefeller. Braden stated to Saunders that on one occasion Rockefeller wrote out a cheque for $50,000 for 'European youth groups,' and was particularly generous with funding youth groups in France.[455]

The leading promoter of Modernism has been the Rockefeller founded and owned Museum of Modern Art (MoMA).[456] John J. Whitney, formerly of the US government's Psychological Strategy Board, was a trustee of the Museum who supported Pollock and other modernists.[457]

According to the archives of the Rockefeller Center, Abby, Nelson

and David Rockefeller have been particularly important to the 'founding and continuous success of the museum.'[458] Abby Rockefeller had co-founded MoMA in 1929. Her son Nelson had been museum president through the 1940s and 1950s.[459] Nelson was an enthusiastic promoter of Abstract Expressionism, and described it as 'free enterprise painting,'[460] while others promoted and created it because of its revolutionary socialist virtues. Abstract Expressionism can therefore be regarded as an important expression of the manufactured dissent we are here discussing; a bogus 'dissent' in the interests of plutocracy. And in modernist art we again see the tendency towards cosmopolitanism, internationalism, and rootlessness, all of which are tendencies equally of Marxism and global plutocracy.

Nelson Rockefeller became president of the Museum in 1939.[461] After his service as Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, he resumed the role in 1946. While Nelson was Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Department organised exhibitions of 'contemporary American painting,' nineteen of which were contracted to the Rockefeller MoMA.[462] He was closely linked with the CIA according to Tom Braden.[463] In 1954 Nelson became President Eisenhower's special adviser on Cold War policy.[464]

MoMA Trustee was John Whitney, who also served as chairman and president of the board, had served with the CIA-forerunner, the OSS during the war, after which he continued to work with the CIA. William Burden, who joined the museum as chairman of its Advisory Committee in 1940, worked with Nelson Rockefeller's Latin American Department during the war. A 'venture capitalist' like Whitney, he had been president of the CIA's Farfield Foundation; and in 1947 was appointed chairman of the Committee on Museum Collections, and in 1956 as MoMA's president.[465] Other corporate trustees of MoMA were William Paley, owner of CBS, and Henry Luce of Time-Life Inc. both of whom assisted the CIA.[466] Joseph Reed, Gardner Cowles, Junkie Fleischmann, and Cass Canfield were all simultaneously trustees of MoMA and of the CIA's Farfield Foundation. There were numerous other connections between the CIA and the museum, including that of Tom Braden, who had been executive secretary of the museum through 1947-1949 before joining the CIA.[467]

In 1952 MoMA launched its world revolution of Abstract Expressionism via the International Program which had a five year annual grant of $125,000 from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, under the direction of Porter McCray, who had also worked with Nelson's Latin American Department, and in 1950 as an attaché of the cultural section of the US Foreign Service.[468] Russell Lynes, writing of this period states that MoMA now had the entire world to 'proselytise'

with what he called ‘the exportable religion’ of Abstract Expressionism.[469]

9. New Left from Old

During the 1960s the various movements that we have been considering, the Freudian-Marxian synthesis of the Frankfurt School; the sexology doctrines initiated by Kinsey; the psychedelia promoted by Huxley and Leary; the modernist music promoted by Adorno; and in general the modernist artistic trends promoted by the CIA-sponsored Congress for Cultural Freedom and funded by foundations, coalesced into the New Left. This movement, often violent, synthesised the doctrines of the 'ultimate revolution' described by Huxley, a movement that would recreate the individual through a deconstruction of traditional values, morals, and cultural mores.

Institute for Policy Studies

The specific institution from which the New Left emerged was the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) that was initially funded by James Warburg, a scion of the Warburg international banking dynasty. Other funding came from Philip Stern of Sears, Roebuck. Funds from the MacArthur and Ford foundations continue to maintain the IPS. According to a laudatory description of the IPS on Wikipedia:

> The institute was founded in 1963 by two former aides to Kennedy administration advisers: Marcus Raskin, aide to McGeorge Bundy, and Richard Barnet, aide to John J. McCloy. Start-up funding was secured from the Sears heir, Philip Stern, and banker, James Warburg.[470]

The co-founder of IPS, Marcus Raskin, in his capacity as secretary of the Liberal Project, organised by liberal Democratic politicians including President Franklin D. Roosevelt's son James in 1958, knew James Warburg. In 1961 Raskin was appointed adviser on national security affairs to McGeorge Bundy (CFR) national security adviser to President Kennedy. Bundy was to serve as president of the Ford Foundation from 1966 to 1979.

The other co-founder of IPS, Richard Barnet, joined the State Department in 1961 as an aide to John J. McCloy (CFR) in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. In 1969 Barnet himself became a member of the CFR. Of Barnet's boss, John J. McCloy, Wikipedia states:

> [H]e served as chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank[471] from 1953 to 1960, and as chairman of the Ford Foundation from 1958 to 1965; he was also a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1946 to 1949, and then again from 1953 to

1958, before he took up the position at Ford.

> From 1954 to 1970, he was chairman of the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations in New York, to be succeeded by David Rockefeller, who had worked closely with him at the Chase Bank.[472]

A 1977 report on IPS by the Heritage Foundation states of IPS funding:

> Support for IPS programs over the years has come from several colleges and universities and from a number of major tax-exempt foundations, including the Ford Foundation, the Samuel Rubin Foundation, the Field Foundation,[473] the Commonwealth Fund, and the Stern Family Fund. It appears that the major single contributor at this point is the Samuel Rubin Foundation, which is reported to have contributed an amount equal to half the IPS operating budget in 1975.[474]

An IPS publication acknowledges the sources of its funding from 'an initial major grant from the Stern Family Fund,[475] in addition to the following principal sources: the Bernstein Foundation and a bequest from Dan Bernstein,[476] the Fontenay Corporation,[477] the Janss Foundation,[478] Irving F. Laucks, the Rubin Foundation,[479] the San Francisco Foundation, the Sperry family, the late James P. Warburg and the Warburg family, and the Field Foundation.'[480]

Note that funding was supplied not only by James P. Warburg but also by 'the Warburg family.'

According to Sidney Blumenthal, who interviewed members of IPS for the *Washington Post* in 1986, 'IPS became a bridge between liberalism and the New Left during the 1960s and 1970s.'[481] Raskin, for example, was associated with the Radical Education Project of Students for a Democratic Society.[482] Raskin was also a member of the Committee to Defend the Conspiracy,[483] a legal aid group that was formed to assist the so-called 'Chicago Seven,' the New Left revolutionaries including Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin who instigated the riot at the 1968 National Convention of the Democratic Party. There were other SDS associations with the IPS including Arthur Waskow, who joined the SDS in 1963, according to a 1967 letter from Waskow in the SDS publication *New Left Notes*.

The Board of Trustees of IPS listed for 1963-1966 were well-connected figures, including James P. Warburg; Arthur Larson, formerly director of the US Information Agency; Gerard Piel, publisher of *Scientific American*; Philip M. Stern, former US Assistant Secretary of State; Michael Gellert of Burnham & Co.; and numerous academics.[484] The young revolutionaries of the New Left had plenty of friends in useful places.

The above named founding IPS Trustee, Michael Gellert provides

an interesting case study of the nexus between the Left and Big Business. Gellert, a Trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was listed as 'serving on the boards of numerous companies':

> Devon Energy Corp., The Harvey Group Inc., Humana Inc., Premier Parks, Regal Cinemas, Seacor Holdings, Inc., Smith Barney Worldwide Securities Ltd. and Smith Barney Worldwide Special Fund NV, and he is a member of Putnam Trust Co. Advisory Board to The Bank of New York. . . . He is also a New York, Vice Chairman of the Board of the New School for Social Research.[485]

In 2004 Gellert was stated to be 'one of two general partners of Windcrest Partners, a New York-based investment partnership . . . a director of Dalet Technologies S.A., the Chairman of Worldwide Funds, a director of Legg Mason Funds and a director of several private companies.'[486] In 1990 Gellert was one of a long list of directors against whom action was filed by the State of California in regard to junk bonds involving MDC Holdings Inc. and Drexel Burnham Lambert Co., the latter of which Gellert had been a founding director.[487]

Such is Gellert's involvement as a vice-chairman of the Fabian socialist New School for Social Research that the Michael E. Gellert Professorship of Sociology and Political Science was established at the institution.[488]

James P. Warburg

Of particular interest is the role of James P. Warburg as a founder, trustee, and financial patron of the IPS. James was a scion to the international banking family whose father Paul was architect of the US Federal Reserve Bank Act,[489] and whose uncle Max served as the chief financial adviser to Germany's Kaiser.

During 1932-1934 James P. Warburg served as financial adviser to President Roosevelt.[490] In 1941 Warburg became Special Assistant to the Coordinator of Information (COI), William Joseph Donovan. The COI became the OSS in 1941 with Major General Donovan as chief, which in turn became the CIA, of which Donovan is regarded as the father.[491] Donovan as chief of the CIA was the superior to Cord Meyer, who was responsible for recruiting Leftists into the Congress of Cultural Freedom, and backed seminal feminist ideologue Gloria Steinem, and LSD guru Timothy Leary. Meyer moreover was co-founder with James Warburg of the United World Federalists, for the purposes of promoting world government.[492] The internationalist aim of the World Controllers was frankly stated by James Warburg in 1950: 'We shall have world government, whether or not we like it. The question is only whether world government will be achieved by

consent or by conquest.'[493]

Continuing Funding

The big money dynastic fortunes through their tax-exempt foundations continue to fund the self-described radical leftist IPS. *The Green Tracking Library*,[494] a resource founded by Ron Arnold that specialises in tracing the sources for leftist and environmentalist funding, lists the top 20 of 145 funders IPS 1999-2001 as the following foundations:

Ford Foundations: $95,000: 2001; Turner Foundation:[495] $65,000: 2000; Fannie Mae Foundation: $10,000: 2000; Town Creek Foundation:[496] $25,000: 2000; Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation: $40,000: 2000; Rockefeller Foundation: $200,000: 2000; Turner Foundation: $50,000: 1999; Rockefeller Brothers Fund: $100,000: 2000; Ford Foundation: $233,370: 2000; Charles Stewart Mott Foundation:[497] $138,400: 2000; John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation:[498] $50,000: 2000; Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation:[499] $50,000: 2000; Nathan Cumming Foundation: $35,000: 1999; Charles Stewart Mott Foundation: $170,000: 1999; Ford Foundation: $75,000: 1999.[500] The Rockefellers Brothers Fund gave the IPS two grants totalling $206,000 in 2008.[501]

In 2006 IPS received a grant of $15,000 from the Meyer Foundation for the IPS Social Action & Leadership School for Activists. The Meyer Foundation states of this IPS sponsored program:

> The Institute for Policy Studies sponsors the Social Action & Leadership School for Activists (SALSA) program. Its mission is to provide affordable classes to community activists and non-profit professionals in Washington, DC. SALSA's predecessor, the Washington School educated thousands of young activists during the 1980s, with a particular focus on international issues. This program opened in the spring of 1994. Each year, SALSA offers skills-building courses to more than 700 students in organizing, fundraising, nonprofit management, political and policy issues and advocacy strategies and provides a chance for participants to form valuable peer networks.[502]

As one would expect, the SALSA program instructs Leftist 'activists' on how to be effective.[503]

MANUFACTURING THE STUDENT REVOLT

Students for a Democratic Society

The leading New Left group to emerge was the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). This was born from the youth wing of the Rockefeller-funded League for Industrial Democracy,[504] the Student

League for Industrial Democracy (SLID).

According to Political Research Associates, itself a prominent Left-wing think tank, SLID was the US affiliate of an international socialist youth movement which received CIA money:

> The LID's Student League for Industrial Democracy (SLID) was an associate member of the CIA-financed International Union of Socialist Youth.[505] SLID received funds to maintain its international contacts from the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs, a major CIA conduit for funds.[506]

Discussing international students' movements in the era of the Cold War, an article published by the European Students' Union states that after World War II various national unions of students arose and the student movement combined into the International Union of Students (IUS), which included a dominant influence from the Soviet bloc. In 1950 the International Students' Conference (ISC) was formed, comprising various national unions of students from Western states. ISC and National Union of Students (NUS) funding was investigated by a journalist from Leftist magazine *Ramparts*[507] and further revelations came from the *New York Times*. The European Students' Union article states:

> An important question was of course how these organisations were funded. The IUS was more or less openly funded by the various eastern European governments through their member NUSes, although it officially always claimed to be financially independent. No doubt a huge amount of money flowed through the IUS in order to keep the staff and finance the magazine. The ISC always criticised the IUS for being government controlled and boasted their own financial independence. However, compared with the situation of international NUS cooperations today, such as ESIB, it is almost unbelievable how much funds that were obtained by the ISC. Not only had they the means to fund an office with a staff of 50, but also to publish a magazine in colour which costed around USD 10,000 a year. The answer to this riddle was funding from various foundations, mainly in the USA and the UK. These foundations funded either the American NUS (National Student Association, NSA) or the British NUS, who in its turn financed the ISC. But why were these foundations ready to finance student unions with 100,000 dollars every year, and where did they get the money from in the first place? In 1967, a reporter, Sol Stern, from the magazine the *Ramparts* asked himself that very question.
>
> After months of investigations the reporter came up with one startling answer: the whole of the ISC and the international department of the NSA was financed with black money by the

American intelligence service the CIA.

In subsequent findings from other newspapers such as the *New York Times* it turned out that the CIA had backed many non-communist youth and student movements, such as the International Union of Socialist Youth and various labour unions. Generally, the CIA didn't have direct influence in the workings of the organisations, but they felt that it was enough that there were non-communist alternatives on the world scene, even though some of these organisations, such as the ISC, were against the Vietnam War. The *New York Times* calculated that the CIA had backed the ISC with as much as USD 400,000 every year.

The revelation struck the ISC as a bomb. Only an inner circle within the NSA and the ISC were aware that the funding they got came from the CIA. When the magazine hit the streets, it became world news and the response was of course fury from the member NUSes. One by one, the NUSes left the ISC, and the money from the CIA-backed foundations stopped. In a very short period of time the Secretariat in Leiden closed down and the ISC ceased to function. NSA joined the IUS and several other west European NUSes followed suit. In the end the ISC was dissolved without any formalities — there wasn't any money to organise a final congress.[508]

This CIA operation with student groups was directed by the omnipresent Cord Meyer, according to the *New York Times*. Philip Agee Jr., in a 1991 article in *Campus Watch* writes:

> However, the ties between the CIA and the National Student Association may actually stretch back to 1950, when, according to a *New York Times* interview with Frederic Delano Houghteling, then NSA secretary, the CIA gave him several thousand dollars to pay travelling expenses for a delegation of 12 representatives to a European international student conference.[509]

Agee states that the NSA provided an important basis for the New Left, and was closely associated with the ironically named Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the SDS: '[M]embers of Students for a Democratic Society provided important leadership for campus-based activities.'[510] While the European Students Union article above comments that the CIA did not generally exercise direct influence over the student unions, Agee asserts that, 'The CIA's subsidies translated into influence over the policies and activities of the Association.'

According to Angus Johnston, who had been a secretary of the US Students Association, CIA funding of the NSA began in 1951 when the

association was in financial difficulty. The funding continued for the next 15 years, until it was exposed by *Ramparts* magazine. Over the course of that time the NSA's liberalism became more stridently Leftist, until it was supporting student sit-ins.

> By the mid-sixties, many of NSA's incoming officers were perturbed by the CIA relationship, but while they attempted to disentangle themselves from the agency, the association continued to request and receive CIA money.[511]

Johnston describes the role the NSA played in the militant New Left and the integral relationship between such primary New Left movements as the SDS and the SNCC:

> NSA played a vital role in the wave of student activism that rose in the early 1960s, doing much to advance a student-centered vision for the American university. Many of the founders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) became involved in national activism through NSA, and thousands of students got their first glimpse of the civil rights and antiwar movements through NSA events. Although SNCC and SDS were often critical of NSA's national leadership's moderation, they relied on the association for volunteers, publicity, and national communication.[512]

One of those involved with founding the SDS, James Simon Kunen, states in his memoir *The Strawberry Statement* that Big Business channelled funds to the SDS as part of a dialectical process:

> In the evening I went up to the University to check out a strategy meeting. A kid was giving a report on the SDS convention. He said that at the convention men from Business International Roundtables, the meetings sponsored by Business International[513] for their client groups and heads of government — tried to buy up a few radicals. These men are the world's leading industrialists and they convene to decide how our lives are going to go. These are the boys who wrote the Alliance for Progress. They're the left wing of the ruling class.
>
> They agree with us on black control and student control . . .
>
> They want McCarthy[514] in. They see fascism as the threat, see it coming from Wallace.[515] The only way McCarthy could win is if the crazies and young radicals act up and make Gene look more reasonable. They offered to finance our demonstrations in Chicago.[516]
>
> We were also offered Esso (Rockefeller) money. They want us to make a lot of radical commotion so they can look more in the centre as they move to the left.[517]

This Big Business involvement with the New Left is confirmed independently by another participant. Gerald Kirk, when a student at

the University of Chicago, became active in the SDS, the DuBois Club, [518] the Black Panthers, and the Communist Party as an FBI informant. Kirk broke from the Left in 1969. The following year, he testified before the House and Senate Internal Security panels:

> Young people have no conception of the conspiracy's strategy of pressure from above and pressure from below. . . . They have no idea that they are playing into the hands of the Establishment they claim to hate. The radicals think they're fighting the forces of the super-rich, like Rockefeller and Ford, and they don't realize that it is precisely such forces which are behind their own revolution, financing it, and using it for their own purposes. . . .[519]

In 1968 the SDS Columbia chapter instigated a student revolt and take-over of the University. Revolutionary leadership was soon taken out of the hands of the SDS and was taken over by the Students for a Restructured University (SRU)[520] that had been funded with a $40,000 grant from the Ford Foundation.[521] It is of interest to note that during the time the Ford Foundation was funding the New Left SRU during the Columbia University riots, McGeorge Bundy was the president of the Foundation, a position he held through 1966-1979. Bundy had several other significant credentials: at Yale University Bundy was initiated into Lodge 322.[522] In 1949 Bundy became a research fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, and scholar-in-residence at the Carnegie Corporation, 1990-1996.[523] Under Bundy's presidency when the New Left riots at universities were at their height the Ford Foundation 1968 annual report states that:

> At the University of California (Berkeley), a grant of $500,000 was given for a new university Office of Educational Development that enlists both students and faculty in the planning and conduct of educational experiments. These include new interdisciplinary courses that reflect contemporary social, political, and economic issues, and a system of residential colleges linked to specific student interests rather than to academic fields.[524]

What can be discerned in this statement is that the Foundation was funding in Berkeley, noted as the centre of New Left radicalism, the establishment of New Left radical ideology with which to inculcate students. Note the reference to 'educational experiments,' 'courses that reflect contemporary social, political and economic issues,' and the promotion of a system of so-called 'specific student interests.'

The 1969 Foundation report states further:

> To facilitate thoughtful student involvement in academic affairs, the Foundation granted $315,000 to the National Student Association for a three-year program. The grant will assist two

> principal activities: a national dissemination program to inform students of various patterns of educational innovation and change and participation of N.S.A. staff as advisors in student reform efforts.[525]

We have already noted that the NSA was also subsidised by the CIA as part of its Cold War era strategy of manipulating the Left against the USSR. The report continues:

> At Columbia University, which was severely disrupted by student demonstrations in the spring, grants were made to three groups studying and redefining the roles of faculty, students, administrators, and trustees. They included a faculty committee and a student organization that was active in the demonstrations but is dedicated to restructuring, not overturning, the university.[526]

It is interesting that the Foundation report cryptically mentions 'a student organization' active in the New Left demonstrations with the SDS, Black Panthers, and others, referring here to the Students for a Restructured University, without naming the SRU as the recipient.

The year 1968 saw student-based riots spread across French cities, and even gained support among labour with a wildcat general strike in what became an anti-de Gaulle revolt. The revolt seriously undermined President Charles de Gaulle. The March 22 Movement, which spearheaded the revolt, was a mixture of Trotskyists and anarchists. Given the nature of the New Left, it is not surprising that the catalyst for the revolt was the puerile demand by students at Paris University at Nanterre under the direction of Daniel Cohn-Bendit, now a Green MP in the European Parliament, that male students be permitted entry to the female students' dormitory. The Old Left of the French Communist Party suspected the motives of the revolt. Georges Marchais, who was to become General Secretary of the Communist Party, wrote an article entitled 'False revolutionaries to be unmasked,' stating that members of the March 22 Movement were 'mostly sons of the grand bourgeois, contemptuous towards the students of working class origins [who would] quickly snuff out their revolutionary flames to become directors in Papa's business . . .'[527]

The general impact of the 1968 revolt in France, with other riots in Germany and Italy,[528] saw a permeation of New Left ideology into the mainstream. A writer on Wikipedia in an enthusiastic appraisal of the impact of the 1968 revolt writes that:

> May 1968 was a political failure for the protesters, but it had an enormous social impact. In France, it is considered to be the watershed moment when a conservative moral ideal (religion, patriotism, respect for authority) shifted towards a more liberal moral ideal (equality, sexual liberation, human rights) that today better describes French society, in theory if not in

practice. Although this change did not take place solely in this one month, the term *mai 68* is used to refer to this general shift in principles, especially when referring to its most idealistic aspects.[529]

Georges Pompidou, premier under Charles de Gaulle who succeeded de Gaulle to the presidency, expressed the view that the 1968 revolt was instigated by the US, because Gaullist France was pursuing a line independent of the US, and advocating a strong united Europe, while seeking an accord with the USSR.

Brzezinski, previously quoted at length on the dialectics of globalisation,[530] stated of the New Left that it was an infantile and irrational reaction, yet he also acknowledged that again from a dialectical perspective the New Left had its function:

> The long-run historic function of the militant New Left depends largely on the circumstances in which it will eventually either fade or be suppressed. Though itself ideologically barren and politically futile, it might serve as an additional spur to social change, accelerating some reforms. If it does, even though the New Left itself disappears, its function in the third American revolution[531] will have been positive; if not, it will have been a catalyst for a more reactionary social response to the new dilemmas.[532]

The Ford, Rockefeller, and other foundations promoted much of what Brzezinski described as irrational and infantile, including psychedelia and the Marxian-Freudian sexual-revolutionary synthesis, as a catalyst for social change. There was no 'reactionary social response' that could not be easily dealt with by the Establishment, in the same manner that Senator McCarthy had been destroyed, and renegades like Barry Goldwater and George Wallace and more recently Patrick J. Buchanan and Ron Paul have been sidelined in their presidential bids. The foundations and the CIA sponsored extremists to make their own agendas seem 'moderate.' Therefore much of what was once regarded as morally abhorrent, such as widespread marijuana use, atonal music, psychotic art, and abortion is now mainstream in Western societies. The New Left of the 1960s and 1970s served its purpose, but a byproduct, feminism, continues in order to fulfil the purpose of 'liberating' women from children and family — Fromm's 'primary ties' — to become fully integrated as economic serfs.

FEMINISM

> Global capitalism and Marxism share a belief that it is far better to have women in the marketplace than in the home. The old Marxists — Marx, Engels and the others — wanted to bring down the traditional family, and move women out of the home

> and into the marketplace, to make them independent of the family. The global capitalists want the same thing. Women who live at home are not consuming or producing enough, they think. Global capitalism seeks to make everyone an employee, everyone a worker. There is a tremendous premium on bringing into the marketplace talented and capable women workers — who are more reliable in many cases — so that they can boost productivity and consume more goods.[533] (Patrick J. Buchanan)

Feminism, a part of the New Left, was sponsored by the CIA and the World Controllers through their foundations. Feminism strikes at the foundations of the family and parenthood. The purpose is to destroy a basic social unit that is generally — in a traditional society — placed by most people in their loyalties before anything else, including work or state. In destroying the traditional concept of the family and parenthood, the collectivist aims to substitute the State for the family, work for home, and to ensure that children are raised in their values rather than the values of their parents.

Nicholas Rockefeller, a prominent scion of the oligarchic dynasty, stated to movie producer Aaron Russo that 'the elite families created and financed the women's lib movement so they could tax another half of the population and so that the children would be trained by them in government schools rather than in the context of the family unit.'[534]

Russo undertook an interview with Alex Jones on the latter's national radio show. Russo was a successful movie producer with such stars as Bette Midler and Eddie Murphy and had been an influential music promoter. Nicholas Rockefeller wished to sponsor Russo's membership into the CFR, and promised that he would be part of the elite in a future 'brave new world.' We shall consider more of what Russo was told by Nicholas Rockefeller. For the purposes of this chapter however, it is enough to note that Nicholas identified feminism as part of the globalist agenda.

Marxism and the Family

We have seen the collectivist attitude toward the family laid down as long ago as Plato, and dramatised by Huxley. The family is considered by collectivists — whether of the capitalist or the socialist varieties — to be an obstacle in the way of both total obedience to the System, and as detracting women from their 'equal rights' as units in the production process. Bolshevism applied the collectivist theories on family on a major scale in its early years.[535]

Marx had written of the family:

> On what foundation is the present family, the bourgeois family based? On capital, on private gain . . . The bourgeois family will

> vanish when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish when capital vanishes. . . . Do you charge us with wanting to stop the exploitation of children by their parents? To this crime we plead guilty.[536]

The arch-capitalists have their own *dialectic* that is the mirror-image of the *dialectics* of Marx. In regard to the family, the global oligarchs hold that the family will vanish not when capital vanishes, but *when capital is absolute*. The Marxist policy of replacing parenthood with the State in the rearing of children has been proceeding in the capitalist West in the form of crèches, etc., including in communistic fashion crèches in the workplace.

Pre-Stalin Bolshevism sought to put Marx's theories into practice in Russia. Alexandra Kollontai was the USSR's first Minister of Social Welfare and a member of the Bolshevik Party Central Committee. She has been described as an 'historic contributor to the international women's movement,'[537] i.e. a pioneer of feminism. Kollontai begins her analysis of the family in quite legitimate terms, pointing out that in pre-industrial societies, the family served as the basic social and economic unit, and that this changed into a unit of economic consumption with the rise of industrialism. However her — and the Marxist — aim is *not* to restore the family to its traditional condition, but to eliminate the family. Therefore, Marxism fulfils the capitalist dialectic rather than reversing it; because Marxist *dialectical materialism*, the method of Marxist historical analysis, sees capitalism as a necessary part of the historical processes from which socialism and ultimately communism will emerge. Kollontai states:

> . . . The individual economy which springs from private property is the basis of the bourgeois family.
>
> *The communist economy does away with the family*. In the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat there is a transition to the single production plan and collective social consumption, and the family loses its significance as an economic unit. The external economic functions of the family disappear, and consumption ceases to be organised on an individual family basis, a network of social kitchens and canteens is established, and the making, mending and washing of clothes and other aspects of housework are integrated into the national economy. In the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat the family economic unit should be recognised as being, from the point of view of the national economy, not only useless but harmful.[538]
>
> The economic dependence of women on men and the role of the family in the care of 'the younger generation also disappear, as the communist elements in the workers' republic grow stronger. With the introduction of the obligation of all citizens to

work, woman has a value in the national economy which is independent of her family and marital status. The economic subjugation of women in marriage and the family is done away with, and *responsibility for the care of the children and their physical and spiritual education is assumed by the social collective.* [539] (Emphasis added.)

The supposed 'economic subjugation' of women in the family is done away with, in order to be subjugated by the wider economic processes, whether under Marxism, or monopoly-capitalism which has the same outcome.

Trotsky explained the 'power relationships' of the traditional family from a Marxist perspective when he attacked Stalinist Russia's return to the traditional order that revoked many of the original Bolshevik decrees aimed at destroying the family:

> *The revolution made a heroic effort to destroy the so-called 'family hearth'* — that archaic, stuffy, and stagnant institution in which the woman of the toiling classes performs galley-labour from childhood to death. The place of the family as a shut-in petty enterprise was to be occupied, according to the plans, by a finished system of social care and accommodation: maternity houses, crèches, kindergartens, schools, social dining-rooms, social laundries, first-aid stations, hospitals, sanatoria, athletic organizations, moving-picture theatres, etc. The complete absorption of the housekeeping functions of the family by institutions of the socialist society, uniting all generations in solidarity and mutual aid, was to bring to woman, and thereby to the loving couple, a real liberation from the thousand-year-old fetters.[540]

While this is the Bolshevik view of how society should relate to the family, the reader is invited to consider how closely it has been followed in the capitalist states, where work has come to assume the major focus of life with that of the family second; where children spend a large amount of time at crèches and kindergartens, whether by preferences of the mother to work, or by force of economic circumstances.

Gloria Steinem and the CIA

One of the seminal ideologues of feminism, Gloria Steinem, got her start as part of the CIA policy of co-opting the Left during the Cold War era. From this beginning she was promoted and nurtured by the foundations and others of the globalist oligarchy.

Steinem became a Marxist during her student days. She stated to author Susan Mitchell: 'When I was in college, it was the McCarthy era, and that made me a Marxist.'[541]

It seems that the World Controllers selected Steinem while she was at college. After graduating, she was given a Chester Bowles Student Fellowship[542] grant to study at the universities of New Delhi and Calcutta, spending half the grant to stop over at London to have an abortion.[543]

In 1958 Steinem returned from India and was recruited by the omnipresent Cord Meyer of the CIA to direct 'an informal group of activists' called the Independent Research Service. This was part of the CIA's Congress for Cultural Freedom. It should be kept in mind when considering the pivotal role of Cord Meyer, that he was not only working as a CIA operative in recruiting Leftists as part of a Cold War anti-Soviet strategy, but as we have seen, he was a dedicated internationalist who co-founded the United World Federalists with James P. Warburg, and held the USSR responsible for having stymied US post-war efforts to create a World State through the UN.

In 1967 the *New York Times* reported that the CIA had funded American students to attend the Leftist World Youth Festivals in Europe. It was as an American delegate that Steinem was funded by the CIA to set up her Independent Research Service:

> A New York freelance writer disclosed yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency had supported a foundation that sent hundreds of Americans to World Youth Festivals in Vienna in 1959 and Helsinki, Finland, in 1962.
>
> Gloria Steinem, a 30-year-old graduate of Smith College, said the C.I.A. has been a major source of funds for the foundation, the Independent Research Service, since its formation in 1958. Almost all of the young persons who received aid from the foundation did not know about the relationship with the intelligence agency, Miss Steinem said. Ironically, she said, many of the students who attended the festivals have been criticized as leftists. The festivals are supposed to be financed by contributions from national student unions, but are, in fact, largely supported by the Soviet Union.
>
> Miss Steinem said she had talked to some former officers of the National Student Association, who told her C.I.A. money might be available to finance American participation in the seventh postwar festival scheduled for Vienna in the summer of 1959.
>
> The former association officers had had ties with the C.I.A. while serving the association, which last week conceded it had taken money from the intelligence agency since 1952.
>
> 'Far from being shocked by this involvement, I was happy to find some liberals in government in those days, who were far-sighted and cared enough to get Americans of all political views

to the festival,' Miss Steinem said . . .[544]

Steinem explained what amounts to a subversive anti-colonialist propaganda offensive by the American delegation among Third World students:

> The Independent Service financed a newspaper, a news bureau, cultural exhibits and two jazz clubs during the festival. However, its most important work was to convince youths from Asia, Africa and Latin America that some Americans understood their aspirations for national self-determination, Miss Steinem said.[545]

'Anti-colonialism' was one of those Leftist feel-good causes, persisting to the present in the form of opposition to South Africa's Afrikaner-based government. While the conservative Right often concentrated on the USSR's subversion of the European empires, they generally overlooked the more subversive role of the US, the CIA, and the foundations.[546] When the European empires succumbed to a pincer movement between the USSR and US, and relinquished their role in the Third World the vacuum was filled by both superpowers. China in recent years has become an added factor.

The plan to recruit Steinem at the youth festival was hatched by the CIA's C. D. Jackson who initially approached John J. McCloy to contribute an article to the magazine that would be published by Steinem in five languages for distribution at the youth festival. McCloy was one of the archetypal figures of the globalist Big Business Establishment. US High Commissioner to Germany 1949-52, chairman of the Ford Foundation 1953-65, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, chairman of the Rockefeller Chase-Manhattan Bank, member of the US founding delegation to the United Nations, he was also chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations, and a participant at the annual Bilderberg conferences.[547]

According to McCloy's biographer Kai Bird, C. D. Jackson obtained funds from US corporations including American Express, for Steinem's Independent Research Service, which was recognised as a tax-exempt foundation. However, most of the funding came from the CIA and was deposited in a special account controlled by Jackson. Bird states that the cost of the festival operation was $85,000, a considerable amount at that time. It was to Jackson that Steinem addressed a report detailing her assessment of the Festival's attendees.[548]

Samuel S. Walker Jr., vice-president of the CIA-funded Free Europe Committee, directed the book and newspaper operation at the Festival. According to Bird the propaganda machine set up by Walker and Steinem at Vienna 'pumped out four hundred thousand copies of a daily newspaper' for three weeks. Contributors included McCloy, liberal-Left Democratic politician Hubert Humphrey, German Social

Democrat leader Willy Brandt, Isaac Deutscher and other prominent Leftist figures. Among the attendees was future Establishment functionary Zbigniew Brzezinski. Some 36,000 books and articles by Left-wing authors such as Isaac Deutscher[549] were distributed. Walker reported to Jackson with glowing praise for Steinem.[550]

Founding of Ms. Magazine

Clay Felker, another CIA operative, who became editor of *Esquire* and virtually invented the modern magazine, launched Steinem's career as a feminist writer. In 1968, as editor of *New York Magazine*, Felker hired Steinem as a contributing editor. Felker got Steinem's feminist flagship magazine *Ms.* off the ground by including a 40-page preview issue in an edition of *New York Magazine*. Tom Wolfe writes of this:

> The ultimate case was Gloria Steinem. Glo-Glo, as Clay called her, had done some great pieces for *New York* on the subject of feminism. So when she founded *Ms.* magazine, Clay gave her a hoist and a half. He printed the entire first issue of *Ms.*, featuring a piece by Glo-Glo herself entitled 'Sisterhood,' as a pull-out within an issue of *New York*. That was her start-up: a debut under the aegis of the most talked-about magazine in the country. . . . Glo-Glo didn't have to burn up a fortune in start-up money getting the perfect audience to look at *Ms.* — and the novelty of the stunt generated publicity money couldn't buy.[551]

Felker had known Steinem since the socialist Helsinki Youth Festival. Nancy Borman of *Village Voice* wrote: 'Felker, too, had attended the World Youth Festival in Helsinki and had edited the Independent Research Service's Helsinki *Youth News*, a CIA-funded daily newspaper . . .'[552]

In 1975 the radical feminist magazine *Redstockings* ran an exposé of Steinem's CIA connections. *Redstockings* states that $1 million for *Ms.* came from Warner Communications.[553] Another major promoter of *Ms.* was Katharine Graham, daughter of investment banker Eugene Meyer, owner and publisher of the *Washington Post* and *Newsweek*, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. According to *Redstockings:* 'She bought $20,000 worth of stock before the first issue of *Ms.* magazine was ever published.' Graham confirmed this stock purchase in her autobiography, calling it 'seed money.' Graham stated that Steinem was a lifelong friend who introduced her to the 'woman's movement.' She now grasped what the leaders of the 'woman's movement' — 'even the extremists' — were talking about.[554]

Biographer Deborah Davis writes:

> Katharine's husband, Philip Graham, publisher of the *Post* until his suicide in 1963 also up until that year served as director of the CIA's Project Mockingbird, whose object was to infiltrate the

> corporate news media. The CIA apparently bought around 600 journalists. Philip Graham boasted that 'you could get a journalist cheaper than a good call girl, for a couple of hundred dollars a month.'[555]

As for the political orientation of the *Washington Post*, Katharine boasts that it was her paper that coined the term 'McCarthyism' in its smear campaign against the Senate investigations into communism and espionage led by Senator Joe McCarthy. Contrary to both Marxist and orthodox history, it was Senator McCarthy who was the real anti-Establishment rebel. The Establishment instigated the campaign that finally drove him to political oblivion and premature death more thoroughly and vehemently than any communist party apparatus.[556] While Ms. Graham concedes that the Communist 'party had succeeded in establishing a surprising network of infiltrators and even spies,' the *Washington Post* had already in 1947 started attacking the pre-McCarthy House Committee on Un-American Activities. Graham cites one editorial as 'putting the *Post's* position succinctly'; stating that the congressional committee was 'more dangerously un-American than that of any of the groups or individuals that it had investigated.' What the Establishment feared was not McCarthy's attacks on Soviet spies and agents, but that an American nationalism would be generated as a byproduct, which would bring America back into isolationism or non-intervention in foreign affairs; or 'America First' as it had been called. When the globalists of the CFR and their fellow-travellers in the news media call something 'un-American' one has to be mindful of Orwellian 'doublethink.'

When in early 1950 Senator McCarthy launched his investigations Phil Graham was antagonistic from the start. Katharine remarks that 'much of Phil's time was taken up with the McCarthy menace . . . Most effective of all probably was Herblock's series of cartoons depicting McCarthy and his various outrageous activities. It was Herblock who had coined the term "McCarthyism." '[557]

When in 1979 Random House was preparing for publication *Feminist Revolution*, a *Redstockings* project, Steinem, Clay Felker, Katharine Graham, Warner Communications (a stockholder), and Ford Foundation president Franklin A. Thomas[558] complained to Random House. The offending chapters were deleted and an 'Abridged Edition' was published. *Redstockings* now offers what it calls 'The Censored Section' of the book for sale, along with an account of how the material was censored.[559]

Steinem has been a co-founder of the Women's Action Alliance,[560] the National Women's Political Caucus, and Choice USA. She is the founding president of the Ms. Foundation for Women, assisted in the forming of Take Our Daughters to Work Day, and co-founded

Women's Media Center and GreenStone Media.[561] Steinem is also an 'Honorary Chair' of the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA).[562] The DSA was created after the factionalising of the Socialist Party of America, and combined with the New America Movement, a New Left group, with Michael Harrington of the League for Industrial Democracy as the first president of DSA.[563]

BANKROLLERS OF FEMINISM

Ford Foundation

Under the presidency of Franklin A. Thomas, the Ford Foundation began to back feminism in earnest. In 1986, the Ford Foundation issued a report by Kathryn Burns on its funding of feminism, *Created Equal: A Report on Ford Foundation Women's Programs*. Thomas writes in the Preface to this report:

> In 1972 the Ford Foundation began making grants aimed explicitly at enhancing the rights and opportunities of women. Over the next fourteen years the program evolved from a few discrete activities into a major influence on the Foundation's work. To date, more than $70 million has been granted for efforts specifically on behalf of women. Reflecting the distribution of the Foundation's overall grants budget, approximately two-thirds of this total has been devoted to work in the United States and one-third for projects in developing countries.[564]

Burns defines feminism as 'a concern for redressing unequal power and privilege based on gender . . .' She puts feminism in the context of industrialisation and addresses it as part of an economic dialectic:

> Only since the middle of the nineteenth century, however, have women organized in large numbers and in sustained ways to improve their rights and opportunities. Women's movements emerged most visibly in the industrializing nations, where the roles of men and women were transformed by new conditions of work and by the concomitant growth of cities, spread of secular education, improvements in health care, and advances in communications. These changes created unprecedented challenges to traditional patterns of work and family life and laid the groundwork for new perceptions of women's and, ultimately, men's roles.[565]

Hence Burns states that gender roles have been redefined by economics, hence traditional family must also be redefined in accordance with economic processes. Tradition, whether it is that of religion, culture, family, or morality, must be subordinated to the interests of production and consumption. Abortion, for example, is not

therefore a question of religion, morality or family, but of economics.

The first response to feminism by the Ford Foundation was when McGeorge Bundy was president under whom the Foundation set out to increase its own representation of women.[566] It should be recalled that it was under Bundy, an initiate of Lodge 322, member of the CFR, etc., that the Ford Foundation was funding the New Left.[567] 'Just as the Foundation's internal staff composition came under review in the early 1970s, so too did grant making on behalf of women . . .'[568]

> In 1972 Bundy appointed a small, interdivisional Task Force on Women to investigate grant-making possibilities in the area of women's rights and opportunities. . . .
>
> . . . As a result, the National Affairs and the Education and Research divisions each set aside $1 million in reserve funds for this program and assigned responsibility for women's grants to particular program officers.[569]
>
> The Foundation, following its tradition of support for minority civil rights, backed litigation on behalf of women with grants to the ACLU Women's Rights Project, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund's Minority Women's Employment Program, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund's Chicana Rights Project, and the League of Women Voters Education Fund. Grants also went to two public-interest law firms engaged in sex discrimination work . . . Other grants helped train law students and lawyers in ways to combat sex discrimination and supported early meetings of what is now the major national convention on sex-discrimination matters for lawyers and law students, the National Conference on Women and the Law.
>
> Early Ford Foundation support was crucial to both litigation and advocacy on behalf of U.S. women's rights . . .[570]

The Foundation priority at the initial stages was therefore to change perceptions[571] of women as workers rather than as mothers. Other phases soon followed, including: (1) an attempt to increase childcare at work, a measure that Burns states was temporarily stymied by Nixon, and (2) the initiation of the now pervasive 'women's studies' at universities.

> In 1972 the Foundation responded with a program of research grants — the first of its kind — to encourage study of the roles and contributions of women in diverse societies. By the end of the program four years later, 122 grants amounting to more than $1 million had been made to faculty and graduate-level scholars (mostly women) under the Faculty Fellowship Program and the Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship in Women's Studies. In this way, the Foundation simultaneously emphasized the

> importance of scholarship about women and helped advance the careers of talented young academics with an interest in feminist issues.[572]

Foundation funds were provided to feminists to produce material for indoctrinating youngsters at high school level: 'Foundation grants also enabled the Education Development Center and the Feminist Press to produce a series of films and supplementary readings on working women and changing gender roles to be used in high school classes.'[573]

It was Ford money under the Bundy reign that also initiated the feminist networks in tertiary institutions:

> During the late 1970s a major educational strategy to emerge was building and strengthening new feminist educational institutions. Between 1976 and 1980 Foundation support helped establish six interdisciplinary centers for research on women, each with its own agenda based on the particular strengths of its affiliated faculty. More flexible than academic departments, research centers house freelance scholars, as well as tenured faculty, and provide opportunities for collaborative research and such experiments as training educational administrators.[574]
>
> From 1972 through 1979, women's programs in education totalled more than $13 million in grants. This major initiative helped set the direction of future women's programs and provided a strong base on which the special appropriation could build.[575]

The Feminist World Revolution

During the late 1970s the Ford Foundation expanded its international program to include feminism. Burns states that the its international program also recognised the need to target traditionalist Third World countries: 'By the late 1970s it had become increasingly clear that the empowerment of women was an issue of indigenous concern in the Third World, and all field offices had begun at least exploratory grant making.'[576] That is to say, the destruction of the remnants of traditional societies that had yet to succumb to the oligarchic models of production and consumption could be subverted by the use of feminism, something that the Soros networks have subsequently proceeded with on a wide scale.

From the following it is evident that under the guise of 'liberating women' from traditional 'primary ties,'[577] the purpose was actually to integrate women into an international economic process where the traditional cultures of the Third World are seen as anachronistic obstacles to creating a one-dimensional 'new world order':

> The resulting women's programs in the International Division

> focused on three related areas: improving women's productive capacity and opportunities for employment and earning income; promoting sex equity in education; and understanding and reducing cultural constraints on women's social and economic participation.[578]

The focus is on the economic role of women, and how their 'productive capacity' can be increased to the detriment of their reproductive capacity. It is what Burns overly calls, 'Integrating women into all levels of the development process . . .'[579] 'By 1979 International Division spending on women's programs had totalled some $5.2 million and showed promise for continued expansion.'[580]

In 1979 Franklin A. Thomas took over the presidency of the Foundation. Burns writes:

> In March 1980 the Board of Trustees approved a special appropriation for women's programs, which more than doubled the original $8.4 million allocation for the 1980-81 biennium. The new total of $19.3 million would support an expansion of the promising results of earlier programs and an exploration of new activities on behalf of women. The Trustees' action expressed approval for an ambitious, long-term commitment to such activities. The special appropriation — one of the Foundation's first major actions at the beginning of a new decade — was expected to integrate concern for women's issues in every relevant area of Foundation work, both in the United States and overseas.
>
> To oversee the expanding grant program, the Foundation created the Women's Program Group (WPG). . . . In many field offices, the Foundation added new staff members who focused on women's issues. Moreover, the New Delhi office, the Foundation's largest overseas unit, created a cross-program consulting and review committee similar to the WPG in New York. . . .[581]

Promoting 'Reproductive Rights'

Under the catchphrase of 'reproductive rights' the Ford Foundation intensified its promotion of abortion liberalisation during the 1980s:

> The Foundation has also devoted attention to the controversial problems of freedom of reproductive choice and access to safe and sanitary abortion services. Safe, accessible abortion services are essential to the health and economic security of women, especially low-income, disadvantaged women, many of whom are single mothers with dependent children. Although Foundation support for abortion-related activities dates back to 1973, when the Preterm Institute received a grant for

> disseminating standards for safe abortion services, special appropriation funds enabled the Foundation to expand the range of grantees and to try a variety of approaches. Grants have been made to encourage dialogue among those who occupy the large middle ground between polarized extremes, to strengthen the voice of groups such as Catholics for a Free Choice, and to produce a major study of the assumptions of opposing groups, *Abortion and the Politics of Motherhood* by Kristin Luker.[582]

As with the 1960s, when the Ford Foundation funded the New Left 'student revolt' under the pretext that they were assisting the 'moderate' middle ground, we can see the dialectical strategy in operation with the abortion issue; backing the so-called 'middle ground' as the alternative between two 'polarized extremes'; the aim here also being to gradually shift public opinion to a pro-abortion position.

Under 'Future Directions' Burns states that the Foundation would sponsor feminist and 'activist' conferences. In essence it means that the Foundations are defining and guiding the strategies of the feminist revolution in 'changing male and female roles.' It all sounds quite blasé, as if the masses are being reassured that nothing radical or upsetting is taking place.

> The Foundation will sponsor seminars on some of the most critical issues that feminist researchers, activists, and policy makers will confront in the decade ahead. Such seminars, to be held in New York and in developing country offices, will draw on the experience of prominent scholars and activists, who will join Foundation staff members and representatives of other interested funding organizations in reflecting on programming challenges and accomplishments, as well as on certain negative consequences of changing male and female roles.[583]

In her concluding remarks Burns credits the Ford Foundation with a central role in promoting feminism not only in the US but throughout the world:[584]

> At the end of the Decade for the Advancement of Women, and on the eve of a new decade's efforts, feminists can take pride in the progress of women's movements, a process in which the Foundation has played a facilitating role. In little more than a decade, the Foundation has become a leading private funder in matters of women's rights and opportunities, both in the United States and abroad.[585]

When the rudiments of this book first appeared in 2002 under the title *Useful Idiots of the New World Order*, the long reign of Susan Beresford as president of the Ford Foundation was in place. At the time I commented that, 'Of the 16 Trustees at least seven have connections

with international big business.' Of Beresford I stated:

> Susan V. Beresford president of the Ford Foundation since 1996, she joined the Foundation in 1970. She has been a board member of the Rockefeller Chase Manhattan Corp., and is a member of the Rockefeller founded Trilateral Commission. She is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.
>
> Beresford is also a member of another think tank similar in aims and composition to the Trilateral Commission, the Center for Global Partnership. This was established in 1996 to promote relations between Japan and the USA. Its special advisers have included David Rockefeller. . . .[586]

Under Beresford's reign *some* of the largesse provided by the Ford Foundation to feminist revolutionists and abortionists included: Prochoice Resource Center (NY) 1997 — $100,000. Reproductive Health Alliance Europe (NY) — 2000 — $200,000. 'Purpose: partial support for a technical consultation on improving the availability of and women's access to safe abortion services worldwide.' Feminist Majority Foundation — 2000 — $150,000. Feminist Studies & Assistance Center (Brazil) — 2000 — (two grants) — total: $686,000. Foundation for Studies & Research on Women (Argentina) — 1999 — $23,400. Purpose: to create a pro-abortion national network. Foundation for Studies & Research on Women (Chile) — 2001 — $30,000. Grass Roots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood (Groots International) Inc. (NY) — 2000 — $300,000. International Women's Rights Action Watch (NY) — 2000 — $100,000. Israel Assn. For Feminist & Gender Studies (university based) — 1999 — $100,000. Kali for Women (India) — 1999 — $34,000. Mexican Assn. For Women's Rights — 2001 — $100,000. National Information Center on Women's Organisations & Initiatives in Poland (NY) — 1998 — $350,000, 2001 — $375,000. Purpose: 'to strengthen the women's movement in Poland.' National Women's Law Center (NY) — 2000 — (two grants) — total: $875,000. Purpose: pro-abortion. Network for East-West Women (Washington) — 1999 — $85,000. Purpose: 'To prepare Central & Eastern European attorneys for work in the field of women's rights.' Network for East-West Women (NY) — 2000 — $100,000. 2001 — $120,000. 2002 — $400,000. Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. (NY) — 2001 — $1,000,000. Purpose: 'For an 'Emergency Campaign for Choice' — to mobilise broad public support for women's reproductive rights.'

To bring the subject up to date we shall have a look at just a few of the feminist recipients of Ford money over the past few years, with emphasis on abortion advocacy:

> National Advocates for Pregnant Women, Inc. 2005, 2007, 2008, total: $1,000,000. New York Office, Sexuality and

Reproductive Health.

Asian Communities for Reproductive Justice 2006 $150,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women 2008 $340,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.

The Avery Institute for Social Change, Inc. 2005, 2007, 2009. Total: $420,000, New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.

California Latinas for Reproductive Justice 2009 $200,000 New York Office Reproductive Rights and Research.

The Regents of the University of California, San Francisco 2008, 2009. Total: $350,000 New York Office Reproductive Rights and Research.[587]

Catholics for a Free Choice 2005, 2009. Total: $2,300,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.[588]

Center for American Progress 2010 $250,000 New York Office.[589]

Center for Women Policy Studies, Inc. 2005, 2007, 2009. Total: $750,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.[590]

Creating Resources for Empowerment and Action, Inc. 2006 $100,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.[591]

Creating Resources for Empowerment and Action, Inc. 2005 $190,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.

CUNHA — Feminist Collective 2005, 2007, 2009. Total: $644,000 Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) Sexuality and Reproductive Health.

El Colegio Mexiquense, A.C. 2005 $320,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.

KC & F El Colegio Mexiquense, A.C. 2007, 2009. Total: $750,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.[592]

Funders Network on Population, Reproductive Health and Rights Inc. 2006, 2008, 2009. total: $300,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.

- The Global Fund for Women, Inc. 2005, 2007, 2009 Total: $1,100,000. New York Office Reproductive Rights and Research.[593]
- Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union 2007 $128,900 Vietnam and Thailand (Hanoi) Sexuality and Reproductive Health.
- International Center for Research on Women 2005 $400,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.[594]
- Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health, Inc. 2004, 2006, 2008. Total: $1,350,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.
- The Reproductive Health Technologies Project, Inc. 2009 $208,000 New York Office Reproductive Rights and Research.[595]
- Third Wave Direct Action, Inc. 2005, $300,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health Assets.
- Third Wave Foundation 2008 $1,000,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.
- Wider Opportunities for Women, Inc. 2007 $135,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.
- Women's Foundation of California 2007 $120,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.
- Stichting Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights 2008 $300,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.
- Women's Health Project, Inc. 2005, 2007, 2009. Total: $300,000 New York Office Sexuality, Reproductive Rights and Research.
- World Health Organization 2005 $400,000 New York Office Sexuality and Reproductive Health.[596]

Ms. Foundation for Women

The Ms. Foundation for Women was co-founded by Gloria Steinem in 1973 to dispense funds to feminist activists,[597] but the funds derive from outside foundations. The aim of the Ms. Foundation is to 'Build Women's Collective Power to Ignite Change Across the United States.'

Of the fifteen Ms. Foundation Board members[598] the following have particularly interesting backgrounds as what one might call 'pillars of the Establishment': Katie Grover, Chair, ex-stockbroker;

Phoebe Eng, Vice-Chair, formerly with Procter and Gamble, IBM, J. P. Morgan Chase; Sara Melendez, Secretary, former CEO of Independent Sector, a coalition of 700 foundations, corporations and non-profit enterprises that promote social agendas; Ashley Blanchford, Co-Chair of an advisory taskforce for the Council of Foundations,[599] an association whose members have combined assets of $300,000,000,000; Kathleen Stephansen, Managing Director and Chief Economist at Aladdin Capital, LLC, Head of Global Economic Research at Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC from 2000 to 2009, 2008-2009 President of the New York Association for Business Economics, member of the National Association for Business Economics (NABE), the Economic Club of New York and the Forecasters Club of New York, executive member of the Financial Women's Association of San Francisco, Council on Foreign Relations advisory committee on the Reform of the International Monetary Fund, 2007; Dorothy Thomas, 1990-1998, founding director of the Human Rights Watch Women's Rights Division.[600]

The New York branch of Steinem's Ms. Foundation for Women received two Ford grants totalling $1,775,000 in 1999. Ms. Foundation also received the following Ford money for specifically pro-abortion initiatives: 2000, two grants, total: $940,000 2001: five grants, total: $1,555,000. Gloria Steinem's activities continue to be a major recipient of Ford Foundation money.[601] For the period 2005-2009 the Ms. Foundation New York Office received $6,690,000 in Ford money.[602]

The ongoing value of Ms. Steinem to the revolution from above is indicated by two recent grants to Smith College: 2006-2008, $250,000 to the New York Office, 'For archival preservation of the collected works of Gloria Steinem and for an oral history project on feminism and related collection development'; and 2008-2010, $175,000, 'For the Sophia Smith Collection's Voices of Feminism Archival Development Project to bring race, class and sexual diversity to its holdings and disseminate the archived works of Gloria Steinem.'[603]

It seems likely that without funding from the CIA and the foundations, feminism would be confined to obscure Marxist groups. As the above shows from Ford Foundation sources, Ford alone has pumped millions of dollars into Steinem's movement, and others. Why would the richest families in the world fund those that state they will overthrow capitalism? These dynasties are not stupid. They are Machiavellian manipulators, and have been for generations. They are not financing subversives because they are kindhearted philanthropists, despite their façade as such.

The Rockefellers

Aaron Russo stated that Nicholas Rockefeller told him that the Rockefellers 'created women's liberation' to undermine the family and integrate women into the workforce. Russo further explained on the Alex Jones interview on PrisonPlanet.com that the aim of the Rockefellers in promoting 'women's lib' was to substitute the State for the role of parents.[604] When considering the pervasive nature of Rockefeller influence it is important to keep in mind that this is exerted in more avenues than strictly Rockefeller ventures. We have already mentioned the career of long-time Ford Foundation president Susan V. Beresford for example, and while it was a 'Ford' Foundation she was running, her background had largely been with Rockefeller interests. It is naïve to think that the foundations have been subverted and 'taken over' by liberals and 'Leftists' who use capitalist money to undermine capitalism. As we have seen, the 'subversion' has come from those — including 'Leftists' and 'liberals' — who have had their careers patronised by Big Business and as Quigley stated, these people are operating in the interests of the banking dynasties.

For example when the *2003 Annual Report* quoted below was issued, John D. Rockefeller III was Honorary Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, and John D. Rockefeller IV was on the Board of Trustees.[605] The ramifications of the Foundation are global and varied, with field officers throughout the world, and departments specialising in areas as diverse as rice, wheat and maize research; social sciences, health; and environment.[606]

Rockefeller Funds

As of writing (2010) the Board of Trustees[607] of the Rockefeller Foundation who have other Rockefeller connections includes: Ann Fudge, who is on the Board of the Council of Foreign Relations;[608] Helene Gale, CFR;[609] Richard D. Parsons, who served as counsel to Nelson Rockefeller;[610] David Rockefeller Jr., Director of Rockefeller & Co.;[611] and Thomas Healey, Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation Investment Committee.[612]

The *2003 Report* of the Rockefeller Foundation states in regard to abortion and population control:

> The Foundation's interest in population research began with demographic studies in the 1920's, continued in the 1930's in the then new field of reproductive endocrinology, and in 1963, with growing recognition of the problems posed for human welfare by rapid population growth, developed into a formal Population Program. Over the past decade the Foundation has been particularly active in promoting research in reproductive biology and on the social and economic determinants and consequences of population behavior. The Foundation has given

> strong support to strengthening population studies in social science research and training centers, and has supported the research and training aspects of field action programs which provide family planning services.[613]

Note that the Foundation's interest in population includes its influence on human behaviour, and social and economic implications. It is also interesting that the Rockefeller Foundation Chairman (1972-1979) John H. Knowles,[614] was a medical doctor with a particular interest in population control, abortion, and contraception.

Gary Allen, in his book *The Rockefeller File*, states of Dr. Knowles: 'According to John H. Knowles, president of the Rockefeller Foundation . . . the goal of the Foundation is to achieve the capacity in America for 1.8 million abortions every year.'[615]

President Nixon appointed John D. Rockefeller III as chairman of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. One of the early reports of the Rockefeller Commission recommended: '. . . That present state laws restricting abortion be liberalised along the lines of the New York State Statute, such abortion to be performed on request . . .'[616] The Commission further recommended federal, state and local government funding for abortion services in states with liberal laws. John D. Rockefeller III's attitude was that, 'Religious preconceptions must be overcome.' The New York abortion law recommended as a model by John D. Rockefeller III had been passed under his brother, New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller.[617] Allen continues:

> In 1971 Planned Parenthood NY City opened its first large scale abortion center — a prototype for the development of additional centers throughout the city, state, and nation. The center was originally designed to perform more than 10,000 abortions a year . . . The initial funds to establish the abortion mill came from a $200,000 pledge from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.[618]

The versatile Ms. Steinem presently serves on the Global Advisory Council of Muslim Women's Fund, a project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors.[619] The purpose of the Muslim Women's Fund is 'to enable women to claim their rights in Islam through education and economic empowerment.' The methods are to support feminist activists among the 600,000,000 Muslim women in the world. That is to say, Rockefeller is planting the seeds of feminism in one of the few remaining traditionalist blocs that is a major obstacle to the 'Brave New World' of *equality in servitude*.

The aim of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors is to offer advice on the subject of donating to causes, and draws on personnel with experience in other foundations such as Ford.[620] Other feminist leaders serving as RPA Trustees include: Julia Parshal, 'a founding

member of the Bluestockings Women's Bookstore Collective,[621] where she implemented community programming relevant to feminist causes,' with 'a Bachelors degree in English with a concentration in feminist and gender studies from Bryn Mawr College'; and Judy Belk, senior vice president of RPA, who has served on the Board of Ms. Foundation for Women.

Another feminist, pro-abortionist group supported by Rockefeller and other funders includes the National Women's Law Center, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, AOL Time Warner, AT & T Foundation, American Express, Citigroup, Ford Foundation, Open Society Institute (Soros), among others. Among the Board of Directors is the usual assortment of corporate executives that one would by now expect to be running a Left-liberal association, such as Stephen Cutler, General Counsel of J. P. Morgan Chase Bank.[622]

Cabal's Secret Meeting on Population Control

Just how important the program of 'population control' is to the oligarchs is indicated by a high-powered secret conclave held in 2009. However, we do not have to resort to any of the 'conspiracy literature' that is ridiculed by orthodox academe. An article appeared on the website of the International Planned Parenthood Federation in 2009, citing *Time* as its source.[623] The article states:

> Some of America's leading billionaires have met secretly to consider how their wealth could be used to slow the growth of the world's population and speed up improvements in health and education.
>
> The philanthropists who attended a summit convened on the initiative of Bill Gates, the Microsoft co-founder, discussed joining forces to overcome political and religious obstacles to change.

Here we learn that this is a secret summit of the World Controllers specifically addressing the issue of population control, with the intention of forming another international think tank, but specifically addressed to this single issue. This indicates how important 'population control' is to the globalist agenda. With reference to 'overcoming political and religious obstacles' the intention is overtly stated to be of a subversive nature: Here one's religious traditions, beliefs and institutions are to be destroyed as 'obstacles to change.'

This self-described 'Good Club' so named either: (1) because the predatory financiers are such paragons of global virtue and humanity, or (2) because they are megalomaniacs who consider themselves to have god-like qualities, are described as givers to good causes either: (1) because of the generosity of their hearts, or (2) because 'he who

pays the piper calls the tune':

> Described as the Good Club by one insider it included David Rockefeller Jr., the patriarch of America's wealthiest dynasty, Warren Buffett and George Soros, the financiers, Michael Bloomberg, the mayor of New York, and the media moguls Ted Turner and Oprah Winfrey.[624]
>
> These members, along with Gates, have given away more than £45 billion since 1996 to causes ranging from health programmes in developing countries to ghetto schools nearer to home.

As is often the case, such causes are fronted by some prominent figure,[625] in this instance a Nobel Laureate who happens to be president of Rockefeller University. There was an emphasis on secrecy, even more so than the Bilderberg conferences:

> They gathered at the home of Sir Paul Nurse, a British Nobel prize biochemist and president of the private Rockefeller University, in Manhattan on May 5. The informal afternoon session was so discreet that some of the billionaires' aides were told they were at 'security briefings.'
>
> Stacy Palmer, editor of the *Chronicle of Philanthropy*, said the summit was unprecedented. 'We only learnt about it afterwards, by accident. Normally these people are happy to talk good causes, but this is different — maybe because they don't want to be seen as a global cabal,' he said.

Again there is a challenge to tradition and religion:

> . . . This could result in a challenge to some Third World politicians who believe contraception and female education weaken traditional values . . .
>
> Patricia Stonesifer, former chief executive of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which gives more than £2 billion a year to good causes, attended the Rockefeller summit. She said the billionaires met to discuss how to increase giving and they intended to 'continue the dialogue' over the next few months.
>
> Another guest said there was 'nothing as crude as a vote' but a consensus emerged that they would back a strategy in which population growth would be tackled as a potentially disastrous environmental, social and industrial threat.

Of interest in the above comments is that the conference is called a 'Rockefeller summit,' and that the democratic practice of 'voting' is considered by the oligarchy to be 'crude.' The basis of such conferences, in which we should include the Bilderbergers, Trilateralists, and the CFR, is by consensus after dialogue. Again following the Bilderberg and other globalist think tank patterns, this time quite candidly stated after the event by an 'insider,' the oligarchy

considers itself above and beyond mere elective governments, and better able to effectively get things done without being subjected to public scrutiny, speaking among themselves in secret combine, 'rich to rich,' but of course repudiating any suggestion that they might constitute 'an alternative world government':

> 'This is something so nightmarish that everyone in this group agreed it needs big-brain answers,' said the guest. 'They need to be independent of government agencies, which are unable to head off the disaster we all see looming.'
>
> Why all the secrecy? 'They wanted to speak rich to rich without worrying anything they said would end up in the newspapers, painting them as an alternative world government,' he said.

This is precisely the agenda that has been followed by the globalists in their discussions on how best to utilise global warming as a method of establishing 'global governance,' as will be considered below.

OSI & Soros Foundations Network

George Soros, now adding the 'Good Club' among his causes is, like the Rockefellers, omnipresent. The Soros network exports the 'global democratic revolution'[626] in particular to the former Soviet bloc and to the Third World, where the Soros specialty of subverting traditional cultures and religions is most required. The Open Society Institute describes itself thus:

> OSI is a private operating and grant-making foundation that develops and implements a range of programs in civil society, education, media, public health and human and women's rights, as well as social, legal, and economic reform. OSI is at the center of an informal network of foundations and organizations active in more than 50 countries worldwide that supports a range of programs. Established in 1993 by investor and philanthropist George Soros, OSI operates network-wide programs, grant-making activities, and other international initiatives.[627]

We have previously considered Soros support for narcotics liberalisation[628] and shall further consider Soros support for outright revolution.[629] For the present our subject is how feminism and concomitant population control is part of the globalist agenda that again revolves significantly around Soros, whose funding of feminist activities worldwide includes the following:

Network Women's Program

OSI has its own feminist global offensive operated through the Network Women's Program (NWP). The purpose of the NWP is stated to be to provide assistance to entities inside 'the Soros foundation

network on gender issues.' The following makes it plain that NWP is intended to be the instigator of feminism in what is left in the world of those societies still adhering to traditional values:

> The mission of the Network Women's Program is to promote the advancement of women's human rights, equality and empowerment as an integral part of the process of democratisation. Open societies cannot exist without measurable and accountable respect for gender equity and diversity. The NWP serves as a resource, partner and constancy body for the Soros foundation's network, including the directors and board members, national and regional foundations, other network-wide and international programs, as well as other entities inside and outside the Soros network, to encourage, support and initiate gender-inclusive projects.
>
> NWP seeks to:
>
> Create effective and sustainable women's movements in Soros foundations network countries.
>
> Influence international policy makers and other founders to develop and adopt gender-sensitive policies and activities at international, regional, national and local levels.
>
> Raise awareness of issues of gender and diversity through education, advocacy, and research.
>
> Promote local, regional, national and international cooperation and linkage among women's organisations that oppose gender discrimination and work for women's empowerment.
>
> Encourage access of the regions' women to international women's activities and to resources available to countries in transition.
>
> Support women's contributions to advancing alternative solutions to social and political crises.
>
> Eradicate violations of women's rights.[630]

Other than the euphemisms about 'women's rights' and the like, it is clear that the purpose of Soros' Women's Network Program and related activities, is to create, encourage, and fund international feminism of a more far-reaching, subversive and revolutionary nature than anything attempted by the nominal 'communism' of post-Lenin USSR. The NWP further states:

> The Soros foundations network refers to a group of autonomous, nonprofit organizations founded by George Soros in particular countries to promote the development of open societies in those countries. National foundations are located primarily in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, but also in other parts of the world.[631]

The reader is asked to consider why the focus of the Soros networks is on the former Soviet bloc? My view is that it is the former Soviet bloc that is considered by Soros and other oligarchs as one of the great new spaces that have yet to be sufficiently globalised and reorganised socially, economically, morally and culturally to fit into a 'new world order.' As the NWP mission statement concludes, the various aspects of the Soros network are all directed towards 'the development of an open society.'[632] When the oligarchs refer to an 'open society' what they are meaning is a society economically opened up to global exploitation. Some of the twenty-six states in which the NWP operate have already been subjected to the so-called 'colour revolutions' of Soros and the National Endowment for Democracy.

As with other Soros projects, the NWP organises the training of cadres and organisers for social revolution. One of these was the First International Empowering Education Summer Camp, held in the Ukraine in August 2001. Three years later the Ukraine experienced the so-called 'Orange Revolution.'

International Women's Program (IWP)

The International Women's Program (IWP), an OSI-established institution, set up ASTRA, the Federation for Women and Family Planning, with the aim of promoting abortion and in disparaging the concept of youth 'abstinence.' ASTRA Youth lobby governments in Central and Eastern Europe to reverse traditional moral attitudes. Another spin-off of IWP is the International Gender Policy Network formed in 2005.

Among *some* the grantees of the IWP in 2007 are the: Feminist League, Kazakhstan, $14,000; Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action[633] (CREA),[634] $25,000; ASTRA Youth abortionist lobby, $45,000; Gender Alliance for Development Center,[635] $29,250, the leading feminist organisation in Albania established in 1995 with a Soros grant; Institute for Social and Gender Policy, Russia, $31,500; International Centre and Archives for the Women's Movement-Netherlands/European Feminist Forum Working Groups,[636] Europe-wide, $56,000; International Gender Policy Network,[637] Central and Eastern Europe, $150,000; Centre for Research, Policies and Advocacy/Women and Society,[638] Bosnia, $23,400.

Global Fund for Women (GFW)

This is the largest feminist foundation in the world, funding feminist organisations globally, albeit as a conduit of money from Big Business.[639] The *GFW 2007-2008 Annual Report* states that over the past twenty years the GFW has built up a network in 167 countries. The introductory remarks emphasise the internationalist nature of the

movement.[640] The *Report* states:

> Foundations have been supporters of the Global Fund for Women since the beginning. Founding President Anne Firth Murray worked at the Hewlett Foundation, and the Packard Foundation gave the Global Fund its first office space. Our first major foundation grant also came from a foundation [*sic*] — the Wallace Alexander Gerbode Foundation.[641]

In June 2008 the GFW held a gala in New York that raised $2 million. The gala paid particular tribute to JP Morgan Chase & Co., the Rockefeller banking combine:

> 'Societies as a whole benefit when women are able to reach their full social and economic potential,' said Jamie Dimon, Chairman and CEO of JP Morgan Chase & Co. For nearly two decades JP Morgan Chase & Co. has supported the Global Fund for Women in its work to empower women and girls around the world.[642]

Dimon's comments in the context of how plutocracy has sponsored international feminism from the start show that the motives are those of a wider globalist social agenda. When 'women reach their full social and economic potentials' they will have been fully it integrated into the production process, and 'liberated' from their roles as mothers.

The *GFW Report* states of the event and J. P. Morgan Chase:

> This year's 20th anniversary gala in New York honored JP Morgan Chase & Co.'s longstanding commitment with an award to Dimon and the company's senior women executives. Kimberly Davis, President of the JP Morgan Chase Foundation said, 'The firm is proud to support the Global Fund for Women because expanding education and economic opportunities for women is critical in reducing poverty and building vibrant communities.' Heidi Miller, CEO of the firm's Treasury and Securities Services, pledged to expand the company's support to help us reach our five year goal of doubling resources available to the international women's movement. 'You have the women of our firm behind you every step of the way,' said Heidi.[643]

A further connection with J. P. Morgan, as well as the World Bank (which according to GFW has 'always been very generous towards us'), is shown by an ongoing endowment:

> In 2002, Patsy Preston helped deepen the firm's ties with our organization when the Lewis T. Preston Fund, named after her late husband and former chairman of J. P. Morgan and President of the World Bank, was transferred to the Global Fund for Women. The Lewis T. Preston Fund is now part of our permanent endowment that provides nearly $250,000 each year for girls' education worldwide.[644]

On the GFW Board of Directors as Secretary for the US and Brazil is

Dina Dublon, 'former executive vice president and CEO of J. P. Morgan Chase, listed in *Fortune* as one of America's most powerful women in business.'[645]

Of the thousands of corporations, individuals, family trusts and foundations that donate to the GFW some of those noticeable as representing global Big Business include: American Express Foundation; Citigroup Foundation; Goldman Sachs Philanthropy Fund; JP Morgan Chase Foundation; J. P. Morgan Chase Securities; MasterCard; Merrill Lynch Trust Company; Microsoft; Nike Foundation; Pepsi Co.; Price Waterhouse Coopers; Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, LLP,[646] Lynch Family Fund; Bank of America; Barclays Global Investor; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Deutsche Bank Americas Foundation; David and Lucille Packard Foundation;[647] General Electric Foundation; Google; Hewlett-Packard Company Foundation; John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; Lehman Brothers; Levi Strauss Foundation; McDonald's; Microsoft; Morgan Stanley; Pfizer Foundation; Rockefeller Foundation; *Washington Post*; William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.[648]

J. P. Morgan Chase is one of the largest conglomerations of international banking. John Pierpont Morgan's name stood in influence alongside the Rockefellers and Rothschilds. Along with John D. Rockefeller Sr., J. P. Morgan was a pioneer in tax-exempt foundation 'philanthropy.' Morgan was among the influential coterie of bankers who guided President Woodrow Wilson, and was involved in having Wilson's key adviser Edward Mandell House form the Council on Foreign Relations. His banking firm was also among the early capitalistic exponents of assistance to and trade with the Bolshevik regime.[649]

The present entity J. P. Morgan Chase is the outcome of 'more than 1,000 predecessor institutions coming together,' including J. P. Morgan & Co., Chase Manhattan, Manufacturer Hanover Trust, Bank one, and the First National Bank of Chicago, etc.[650] The present firm's history states that J. P. Morgan Co. 'became the most powerful bank in the world' and Morgan 'one of history's most influential and powerful bankers.'[651] In the year 2000 J. P. Morgan Co. merged with Rockefeller's Chase banking group. When 'Morgan' interests are now referred to they are in reality Rockefeller interests.

J. P. Morgan Chase states: 'Because of the potential impact public policy can have on our businesses, employees and communities, we proactively engage in the political process in order to advance and protect the long-term interests of the Firm and its constituents.'[652] This is a frank statement that exposes the reality behind the usual Big Business rhetoric about 'philanthropy' and 'corporate responsibility'; which in reality translate as 'the long-term interests of the Firm . . . ,'

which historically has included support for Bolshevik Russia, the extreme Left, and feminism.

Feminism & Globalisation

The corporate elite that is pushing globalisation has invested much money in gender studies, feminist issues, and conferences and organisations examining the role of women in the globalised economy. Some of these feminist efforts are actually promoted as being antagonistic towards globalisation and even 'anti-capitalist,' yet when we look into the personnel involved and those providing the funds, we see again the nexus between feminism and international plutocracy. Here we shall examine some of the conferences and organisations involved with the issue of women under globalisation and the connection with Big Business.

Betty Friedan and the Corporate World

Betty Friedan, Bella Abzug, and Gloria Steinem are the three principal founders of the contemporary feminist movement.[653] As we have seen, Steinem began her career acting for the CIA and has been funded and promoted since then by the corporate elite. The late Bella Abzug's WEDO group is close to Ford and other foundations.[654] The late Betty Friedan advised the corporate elite on how to integrate women into the new global economy.

Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*[655] was influential in launching the women's liberation movement during the 1970s, the premise of the book being that women should be fully integrated into the workforce and that homemaking was 'stifling.' Friedan co-founded one of the leading feminist organisations, the National Organization of Women (NOW), in 1966. The *New York Times* obituary for Friedan described *The Feminine Mystique* as having 'ignited the contemporary women's movement in 1963 and as a result permanently transformed the social fabric of the United States and countries around the world. . . . In 1969, she was a founder of the National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws, now known as Naral Pro-Choice America.'[656]

Friedan at Cornell

In 1998 Friedan was appointed director of a project to redefine feminism and its relation to home and work. The Ford Foundation funded the four-year New Paradigm Project, based at Cornell University. This was a think tank established to consider how women can become fully integrated into the global economy. Cornell University stated at the time:

Betty Friedan joins Cornell University to direct a $1 million,

four-year project to redefine feminism and its relation to the American home and workplace. The New Paradigm Project, funded by the Ford Foundation, will be based in Washington, D.C.; Friedan will join the Institute for Women and Work at Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations as a Distinguished Visiting Professor.

'It is no longer a question of women versus men,' Friedan said. 'For women as well as men, there is now a need to redefine the bottom line of the corporate and individual definition of success in terms of overriding human values.'[657]

This 'new paradigm' is that feminism, having succeeded in undermining and ridiculing traditional family relations throughout much of the world, has now reached its next phase of considering how women can be most effectively integrated into the global economic processes.

Friedan Co-Chairs Global Conference on Work & Family

In 2001 Friedan continued her work on behalf of globalisation as co-director of an international conference held in Italy, funded by the Rockefeller and Ford foundations.

The proposals by the feminists succinctly state the current agenda of the feminist/corporate axis for a global economy, and openly call for the destruction of the motherhood role and for the communisation of children. I will quote from a Cornell University press release:

Scholars, activists and government officials from around the world recently gathered together for a Cornell-sponsored conference on 'Gross Domestic Product vs. Quality of Life: Balancing Work and Family.' The event, funded by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, took place at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 2. Taking part were 26 participants from 14 countries, ranging from France and Finland to India and New Zealand.

The conference was sponsored by the Institute for Women and Work at Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) and co-sponsored by the Feminism and Legal Theory project at Cornell Law School . . . it gives me a goose-flesh feeling, a feeling of excitement, because something is happening here that is real and new,' said co-chair Betty Friedan, noted author and Cornell distinguished visiting professor. 'At last we're getting beyond a reactive mode, beyond equality with men.'[658]

Friedan was referring to the conference's focus, which looked at the impact the new economy and policies like deregulation and privatisation have had on working families. She explained:

'Equality with men is absolutely necessary but not sufficient.

> Finally we have begun to define some basic measures for quality of life and new terms of success for individuals, institutions and communities. That's the next step of women's progress . . .'
>
> An opening plenary session identified contradictions and anxieties experienced by individuals, families and communities as they confront new challenges posed by globalization.
>
> 'Balancing work and family has become the rallying cry of our time,' Moccio noted, 'and it's reflective of deep but somewhat submerged changes. The global economy draws increasing numbers of women into the workplace, resulting in fewer women performing their traditional roles as caregivers and volunteers in the community. Now, scholars, activists, unions and employers are drawn into the debate on how we as a society should respond.[659]

Francine Moccio, co-chair and director of the Institute for Women & Work, here defines the new role for feminism in the New World Order. She correctly states that globalisation has subverted traditional roles, but we should remember that feminism itself has played an important part in this subversive process. The Cornell article continues:

> Discussions were lively and provocative. Noting that the European Union was considering extending the length of maternity leave, University of Warsaw Professor Renata Siemienska questioned whether this was truly beneficial to women. She argued that such a policy reinforces the idea that child care is women's work, thus making women less competitive in the labor market.[660]

Here we have the contemporary feminist attitude in a nutshell; the degradation of motherhood in order to place women fully into the global labour market. To continue:

> Friedan was critical of the American women's movement for focusing on abortion rights at the expense of such concerns as child care and economic issues. And participants disagreed as to what extent employers and/or government should be responsible for childcare.
>
> Friedan's public-policy group called for a new social movement focused on a national child-care policy, laws that make part-time and contingent work a viable option through initiatives such as 'wage and benefit parity between part-time and full-time workers' and social auditing policies that 'hold corporations accountable to communities.'[661]

The next phase, having secured the integration of women into the workforce, is to integrate the preschooler into the workforce, Bolshevik style, so that childbirth does not intrude upon production, and motherhood becomes redundant. Of course, this communisation

of babies and toddlers in the capitalist economy is promoted by these ‘radicals’ and ‘anti-capitalists’ in the guise of the ‘rights of the woman.’

10. Scenarios for Crises and Control

'The urge to save humanity is almost always a false front for the urge to rule.' H. L. Mencken

Huxley wrote, 'Permanent crisis justifies permanent control of everybody and everything by the agencies of the central government.'[662] For generations the international coteries that desire centralised world control have offered up continuing scenarios of crises generally of their own making, to be 'cured' by the global concentration of power, first via the ill-fated League of Nations in the aftermath of World War I, and then via the United Nations in the aftermath of World War II.[663]

Italian industrialist Aurelio Peccei co-founded the Club of Rome with Alexander King in 1968[664] as a globalist think tank for detailing crisis scenarios and proposing globalist solutions, principally through the expansion of the authority of the United Nations. Peccei was a regular attendee of the annual Bilderberg conferences.[665]

In 1991 the Club of Rome issued its report on global crises with emphasis on global warming and population, in time for the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development which issued *Agenda 21*.[666] Among the crisis scenarios that had to be dealt with by 'global governance' were global food security, overpopulation, AIDS, wars, peak oil, and the re-emergence of nationalism with the demise of the Soviet bloc. Authors Alexander King and Bertrand Schneider give humanity a stark choice between the tragedy of division or the hope of global authority:[667]

> In a declaration made by the Club of Rome in 1985 we said, 'there could be a bright and fulfilling future awaiting humanity if it has the wisdom to reach out and grasp the difficulties ahead or a slow and painful decline if it neglects to do so.'[668]

The hope of humanity is that we take up the challenge and accede to 'global governance,' which is said not to be a 'world state' as such but an international system of laws, upheld by an institution with expanded powers, such as the UN.[669] The Club of Rome credits itself with having made humanity conscious of world crises by having the issues taken up by the news media.[670] The authors state: 'Never in the course of history has humanity been faced with so many threats and dangers . . . The challenge . . . as a global challenge requires a global approach.'[671]

Among the various crises facing humanity that require 'global governance,' even in 1991 'global warming' figures as the most

prominent. 'Prevention of global warming represents one of the greatest challenges humanity has faced, and demands an international effort.'[672] This 'international effort' includes an 'energy tax.'[673] The Club of Rome report recommends the creation of a 'UN Environmental Security Council,' like the UN Security Council, composed of politicians, industrialists, economists and scientists. Under their auspices there would be regular meetings between industrial leaders, bankers and government officials, to be called 'Global Development Rounds.'[674]

The Club of Rome report makes the bizarre admission that they 'searched for a common enemy' to justify 'global governance' and 'came up with' a number of disaster scenarios. However these need to be dealt with by a fundamental shift in human consciousness; that is to say, humanity must shift to a global consciousness:

> In searching for a common enemy against whom we can unite, we came up with the idea that pollution, the threat of global warming, water shortages, famine and the like, would fit the bill. In their totality and interaction these phenomena do constitute a common threat to humanity, which must be confronted by everyone together. But in designating these dangers the enemy, we fall into the trap, which we have already warned readers about, namely mistaking symptoms for causes. All these dangers are caused by human intervention in natural processes and it is only through changed attitudes and behaviour that they can be overcome. The real enemy is humanity itself.[675]

The 'human intervention in natural processes' some of which are indeed very real,[676] is intervention by the very bankers and industrialists with their system of international finance and commerce, that has created the problems in the first place. They now pose as our saviours from these problems of their own making, by proposing solutions that will invest them with greater power.

These globalists are encouraged by the 'democratic revolutions' and 'youth revolts' that are part of a dialectic of crises and upheaval leading to what the Club of Rome calls a 'world revolution.' The Club of Rome feels optimistic about the 'democratic revolutions' which overthrew the Soviet regimes in Europe,[677] in the disappearance of apartheid in South Africa,[678] and the end of Pinochet in Chile.[679]

It is notable that the Club of Rome accords special place for the supposed propensity of youth to rebel and states how such a 'revolution' can be directed and controlled; precisely what we have considered in regard to the New Left of yesteryear, and a similar phenomenon that is re-emerging as the so-called 'colour revolutions.' The Report states:

The picture is rather grim but we can point to some positive

signs that are emerging. Young people are good at starting revolutions, no matter how soon they are reintegrated into the mainstream.[680]

The myriad of strands of change constituting the world revolution have to be understood, related, opposed, encouraged, diverted to other channels or assimilated.[681]

This analysis of what the Club of Rome calls 'world revolution' is revealing, as it supports the thesis of 'revolution from above.' The Club of Rome is proposing a dialectical strategy by which revolution can be used, just as it has been since the Russian Revolution and in other times of history. This 'world revolution' can — like the New Left — be 'diverted, assimilated, encouraged,' etc., for the purposes of the globalist agenda.

Globalist Agenda

Aldous Huxley considered overpopulation to be one of the looming major causes of world disorder. In *Brave New World* he has the World Controllers set an optimum number for the world's population. Birth control means people control and it is an important step in creating a World Collectivist State.[682]

In assessing the fulfilment of his nightmare future in *Brave New World*, Huxley wrote in 1958 of what he considered would be the approach of the World Controllers to population:

> In the Brave New World of my fable, the problem of human numbers in their relation to natural resources had been effectively solved. An optimum figure for world population had been calculated and numbers were maintained at this figure (a little under two billions, if I remember rightly) generation after generation.[683]

In terms that could be lifted out of Huxley's *Brave New World* the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development *Agenda 21* states:

> Existing plans for sustainable development have generally recognized that population is a vital factor which influences consumption patterns, production, lifestyles and long-term sustainability.
>
> Far more attention, however, must be given to the issue of population in general policy formulation and the design of global development plans. All nations of the world have to improve their capacities to assess the implications of their population patterns. The long-term consequences of human population growth must be fully grasped by all nations. They must rapidly formulate and implement appropriate programs to cope with the inevitable increase in population numbers. At the

same time, measures must be incorporated to bring about the stabilization of human population.

The full consequences of population growth must be understood and taken into account at all levels of decision-making.[684]

In 1997, the UN General Assembly held a special session to appraise five years of progress on the implementation of *Agenda 21*. The *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*, ratified at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002) affirmed the UN commitment to 'full implementation' of *Agenda 21*, together with the implementation of the *Millennium Development Goals* and other international agreements. The Commission on Sustainable Development acts as a high level forum on sustainable development and has served as the preparatory committee for summits and sessions on the implementation of *Agenda 21*. The United Nations Division for Sustainable Development serves as the secretariat to the Commission and works 'within the context' of *Agenda 21*.[685]

Maurice Strong & the Earth Summit

Canadian globalist businessman Maurice Strong is central to schemes for a World State as a 'cure' for global crises. Strong was the Secretary General of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) that issued *Agenda 21*. Such is his influence that Strong is described by the *New York Times* as 'the Custodian of the Planet,' being a principal advocate of 'global governance' to overcome environmental and population problems. Strong has served as Senior Advisor to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan; Senior Advisor to World Bank President James Wolfensohn; Chairman of the Earth Council; Chairman of the World Resources Institute; Co-Chairman of the Council of the World Economic Forum; and member of Toyota's International Advisory Board.[686]

In 1976 Strong is said to have told *Maclean's* magazine that he was 'a socialist in ideology, a capitalist in methodology.'[687] This sums up the outlook of the World Controllers.

Strong started his career in the oil business in the 1950s and during the 1960s was president of a major holding corporation, the Power Corporation of Canada. In 1966 Strong became head of the Canadian International Development Agency and as such was invited by UN Secretary General U Thant to organise the first Earth Summit, the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, in 1972. In 1973 Strong became first director of the UN Environment Program, a result of the Stockholm Earth Summit. In 1975 he became head of Petro-Canada. In 1989, he was appointed Secretary General of the Earth Summit.[688]

Strong served as an adviser to the Rockefeller Foundation, and has served on the Commission on Global Governance (CGG). Strong and James Wolfensohn, World Bank president, have assisted each other's interests since Strong hired Wolfensohn during the 1960s to head one of his Australian subsidiaries. Wolfensohn has been a Rockefeller Foundation Board member, and a member of the Population Council Board. He co-drafted the *Earth Charter* with Mikhail Gorbachev for presentation at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, which Strong chaired. After the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 the Commission on Global Governance was established at the suggestion of former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, head of the Socialist International.[689]

The Earth Summit has served as a major impetus for the creation of a World State as formulated by globalist think tanks such as the Club of Rome. In 1991 Strong stated that the Earth Summit would have a significant role in 'reforming and strengthening the United Nations as the centerpiece of the emerging system of democratic global governance.' In 1995 the CGG stated in *Our Global Neighborhood*: 'It is our firm conclusion that the United Nations must continue to play a central role in global governance.'[690]

One of the proposals of the CGG was to phase out the veto of UN Security Council members. This was to be done by increasing the number of Council member states without veto and to severely limit the use of veto at the Council, with the eventual aim of eliminating the veto. This was the original intention the American globalists had for the UN before their plans were scuttled by Stalin.

Ruud Lubbers, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, in a tribute to Strong on his eightieth birthday, mentions that those 'investing most heavily' in the Earth Charter Initiative were 'Maurice Strong, Mikhail Gorbachev, Steven Rockefeller[691] and myself.'[692] Strong in a speech before the National Academy of Sciences Awards Ceremony stated that a committee headed by Steven Rockefeller had drafted the Earth Charter.[693]

One might become cynical especially in regard to such matters as Edmund de Rothschild offering his 'services to mankind' by creating the World Conservation Bank after stating at the 4th World Wilderness Congress in 1987 that the issue of 'global warming' needed addressing through money. The name of the Bank was changed in 1991 to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in time to have his bank adopted by the UN Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 under the chairmanship of Strong. The purpose of the Rothschild bank is to loan money backed by the World Bank, which acts as the Trustee of the GEF Fund and the International Monetary Fund (hence the Western taxpayers are the ultimate guarantors) to Third World countries with their mineral and agricultural resources as collateral. It seems that

Edmund de Rothschild first floated the threat of CO_2 emissions at the 1987 World Wilderness Conference.[694]

The GEF is now the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment, having loaned $8.8 billion, supplemented by more than $38.7 billion in co-financing, for more than 2,400 projects in more than 180 developing countries.[695]

Strong is one of nine directors of the privately owned Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX), the only such exchange in North America.[696] Carbon credits are the new form of international banking. Another interesting factor about Strong is that he is a resident of Red China, one of the Earth's major polluters, yet one exempt from the industrial restrictions, whose pollution output is propped up under the global carbon credits agreements.

Al Gore & Co.

The herald of the climate change movement, Al Gore, has some interesting associations. Vice President in the Clinton Administration, in 2004 Gore with David Blood co-founded Generation Investment Management LLC, which is marketed under the byline of 'sustainable capitalism.' Its aim is not to promote alternatives to the roguish system of free trade, but to sustain 'market capitalism,' to maintain and extend the present system on a global scale that created the problems in the first place:

> Business and the capital markets are best positioned to address these issues . . . We need a more long-term and responsible form of capitalism. We must develop sustainable capitalism.[697]

The corporation sales pitch to investors is overt in appealing to profits under a very thin veil of 'corporate responsibility,' which might be something of a shock to the masses of useful idiots who parrot Gore as being the paragon of global idealism. Behind the idealism stands the stark reality of global profit:

> These global challenges pose risks and opportunities that can materially affect a company's ability to sustain profitability and deliver returns. Our research plays an important role in forming our views on the quality of the business, the quality of management and valuation.[698]

Apart from Al Gore, among the nineteen other partners of Generation Investment[699] are individuals coming from the apex of international finance, including seven from Goldman Sachs, among whom is David Blood, co-founder and senior partner of Generation Investment, who has been CEO of Goldman Sachs Asset Management. Other professional backgrounds of these nineteen include: Schroder Investment Management; Mirabaud & Cie., Geneva; pan-European and Swiss Funds; Morgan Stanley; Swiss Re; ING Investment Management

LLC; Banc of America Securities LLC; USB Investment Bank, London; and Pendragon Capital, London.

A similar background emerges for the associates, of which there are eighteen, eight having backgrounds with Goldman Sachs, other backgrounds coming from: Morgan Stanley; Rothschild & Cie; Lehman Brothers; Schroders Investment Management; Citigroup; ING Barings; Barclays Bank, London; Gerson Lehrman Group, London; Grameen Bank and SKS in India; UBS; Rothschild Asset Management; PriceWaterhouseCoopers; and Enron Europe.

Copenhagen

The World State agenda regarding global warming was to be formalised at the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen. Lord Christopher Monckton[700] has been active in trying to expose the climate change dogma as part of a World State agenda, and only after threatening a diplomatic incident, obtained the draft of the Copenhagen treaty which would have imposed an international 2 per cent tax on all financial transactions, a 2 per cent tax on GDP, and established 700 new UN bureaucracies, with the international tax revenue going to the World Bank. However the Conference ended in disarray without the formal imposition of international taxation and bureaucracy. Lord Monckton stated of the agenda at Copenhagen: 'Once again they are desperately trying to conceal from everybody here the magnitude of what they're attempting to do — they really are attempting to set up a world government.'[701]

A World Environment Authority

Is this World State global warming agenda warned of by Lord Monckton et al., merely speculation, subjective interpretation, a paranoid conspiracy theory, or is there convincing indications as to the plutocratic agenda?

In 2008 Simon Linnett wrote a policy document on the issue, published by The Social Market Foundation.[702] Linnett is Executive Vice Chairman of N M Rothschild, London.[703] Of various methods suggested to limit carbon emissions, carbon trading is held by Linnett to be the most effective.[704] In the manifesto he describes greenhouse emissions as a new form of social market; with 'carbon credits' as a speculative new global reserve currency. Linnett states that while it must be market forces and free trade that operate in defining the value of the carbon emission exchange, what is required to regulate carbon emissions on a global level is an 'international institution' with a constitution. He writes that 'such a market has to be established on a world basis coordinated by an international institution with a constitution to match.'[705] Linnett calls the 'international institution'

he proposes the World Environment Authority (WEA). This should be based in what Linnett terms a 'world city.'[706] He suggests that this 'world city' be London, writing: 'London is a world financial centre (possibly "the" world financial centre).'[707] Linnett hopes such an 'international institution' formed to address climate change may extend beyond that single but critical issue.[708]

Basic to Linnett's measures is 'that nations have to be prepared to subordinate, to a certain extent, some of their sovereignty to this world initiative.'[709] A 'world body is unlikely to start off as such', states Linnett, but the WEA's constitution would allow it to expand.[710] Linnett concludes: 'If such a route map could be found, then perhaps we might be at the beginning of a new world constitution and a new world order.'[711]

11. The 'Global Democratic Revolution'

From the time of President Woodrow Wilson, the US has pursued a foreign policy that has been dictated by international bankers, primarily through the CFR. This foreign policy amounts to a 'world revolution' as far-reaching and subversive as anything promulgated by Trotsky and the Bolsheviks. As we have seen, the Trotskyists were the primary elements of the Left to have been co-opted into the 'revolution from above,' as their hatred of the USSR was so intense that they readily became agents of US foreign policy during the Cold War.

This 'Establishment Bolshevism' has continued since the end of the Cold War and the demise of the Soviet bloc, now taking the form of the 'war on terrorism.' What are today called the 'neo-cons' or 'neo-conservatives' are not 'conservative' in any sense; they are Trotskyists who have metamorphosed into the new 'cold warriors' of globalism. Hence the rhetoric of American foreign policy, including that of supposed 'conservatives,' uses the same terminology as classic Bolshevism: the 'fascism' of the past becomes the 'Islamo-fascism'[712] of today, the 'world proletarian revolution' becomes the 'global democratic revolution,' and Trotsky's 'permanent revolution' becomes 'constant conflict.'

'CONSTANT CONFLICT': THE 'PERMANENT REVOLUTION' OF GLOBALISM

Major Ralph Peters,[713] a prominent military strategist, appears to have coined the term 'constant conflict.' Peters has written of this in an article by that name:

> We have entered an age of constant conflict. . . .
>
> We are entering a new American century, in which we will become still wealthier, culturally more lethal, and increasingly powerful. We will excite hatreds without precedent.
>
> Information destroys traditional jobs and traditional cultures; it seduces, betrays, yet remains invulnerable. How can you counterattack the information others have turned upon you? There is no effective option other than competitive performance. For those individuals and cultures that cannot join or compete with our information empire, there is only inevitable failure . . . The attempt of the Iranian mullahs to secede from modernity has failed, although a turbaned corpse still stumbles about the neighborhood. Information, from the internet to rock videos, will not be contained, and fundamentalism cannot control its

children. Our victims volunteer.[714]

Peters is stating that this 'global information empire' led by the US is 'historically inevitable.' This 'historical inevitability' is classic Karl Marx, just as 'constant conflict' is classic Trotsky. This is a 'cultural revolution,' which is buttressed by American firepower.

The following by Peters is pure Huxley, globalist hegemony is being imposed on the ruins of traditional cultures by a culture of 'comfort and convenience'; the *Brave New World's* serfdom through pleasure:

> It is fashionable among world intellectual elites to decry 'American culture,' with our domestic critics among the loudest in complaint. But traditional intellectual elites are of shrinking relevance, replaced by cognitive-practical elites — figures such as Bill Gates, Steven Spielberg, Madonna, or our most successful politicians — human beings who can recognize or create popular appetites, recreating themselves as necessary. Contemporary American culture is the most powerful in history, and the most destructive of competitor cultures. While some other cultures, such as those of East Asia, appear strong enough to survive the onslaught by adaptive behaviors, most are not. The genius, the secret weapon, of American culture is the essence that the elites despise: ours is the first genuine people's culture. It stresses comfort and convenience — ease — and it generates pleasure for the masses. We are Karl Marx's dream, and his nightmare.

Again we can see the Huxleyan 'addiction,' to use Peters' own term, which now embraces much of the world, other than what the globalists consider to be the backward 'traditional elites' and cultures, the so-called Islamo-fascists, and the resurgent orthodox religiosity and traditions of the nations of the former Soviet bloc:

> Secular and religious revolutionaries in our century have made the identical mistake, imagining that the workers of the world or the faithful just can't wait to go home at night to study Marx or the Koran. Well, Joe Sixpack, Ivan Tipichni, and Ali Quat would rather 'Baywatch.' America has figured it out, and we are brilliant at operationalizing our knowledge, and our cultural power will hinder even those cultures we do not undermine. There is no 'peer competitor' in the cultural (or military) department. Our cultural empire has the addicted — men and women everywhere — clamoring for more. And they pay for the privilege of their disillusionment.

The 'constant conflict' is one of world cultural revolution, with armed force being used against any reticent state, as in Serbia and Iraq. The world is therefore to be kept in a permanent state of flux, with a lack of permanence, which Peters calls America's 'strength,' as settled traditional modes of life do not accord with the aim of endless

industrial, technical, and economic 'progress':

> There will be no peace. At any given moment for the rest of our lifetimes, there will be multiple conflicts in mutating forms around the globe. Violent conflict will dominate the headlines, but cultural and economic struggles will be steadier and ultimately more decisive. The de facto role of the US armed forces will be to keep the world safe for our economy and open to our cultural assault. To those ends, we will do a fair amount of killing.

Peters refers to certain cultures trying to reassert their traditions, and again emphasises that the globalist 'culture' that is being imposed primarily via US influence is one of 'infectious pleasure.' The historical inevitably is re-emphasised, as the 'rejectionist' regimes will be consigned to what Trotsky called the 'dustbin of history':

> Yes, foreign cultures are reasserting their threatened identities — usually with marginal, if any, success — and yes, they are attempting to escape our influence. But American culture is infectious, a plague of pleasure, and you don't have to die of it to be hindered or crippled in your integrity or competitiveness. The very struggle of other cultures to resist American cultural intrusion fatefully diverts their energies from the pursuit of the future. We should not fear the advent of fundamentalist or rejectionist regimes. They are simply guaranteeing their peoples' failure, while further increasing our relative strength.

Michael Ledeen,[715] in similar terms to that of Peters, and in thoroughly neo-Trotskyist mode, calls on the US to fulfil its 'historic mission' of 'exporting the democratic revolution' throughout the world. Like Peters, Ledeen predicates this world revolution as a necessary part of the 'war on terrorism,' but also emphasises that 'world revolution' is the 'historic mission' of the US and always has been. Writing in *National Review,* Ledeen states:

> [W]e are the one truly revolutionary country in the world, as we have been for more than 200 years. Creative destruction is our middle name. We do it automatically, and that is precisely why the tyrants hate us, and are driven to attack us.
>
> Freedom is our most lethal weapon, and the oppressed peoples of the fanatic regimes are our greatest assets. They need to hear and see that we are with them, and that the Western mission is to set them free, under leaders who will respect them and preserve their freedom.
>
> . . . [I]t is time once again to export the democratic revolution. To those who say it cannot be done, we need only point to the 1980s, when we led a global democratic revolution that toppled tyrants from Moscow to Johannesburg. Then, too,

> the smart folks said it could not be done, and they laughed at Ronald Reagan's chutzpah when he said that the Soviet tyrants were done for, and called on the West to think hard about the post-Communist era. We destroyed the Soviet Empire, and then walked away from our great triumph in the Third World War of the Twentieth Century. As I sadly wrote at that time, when America abandons its historic mission, our enemies take heart, grow stronger, and eventually begin to kill us again. And so they have, forcing us to take up our revolutionary burden, and bring down the despotic regimes that have made possible the hateful events of the 11th of September.[716]

Ledeen gives credit to the US for bringing down not only the Soviet bloc, but also the position of the Afrikaner in South Africa, as part of the 'historic world revolutionary mission' that the US has had since its founding. However, he states that the task of world revolution was left uncompleted, since the Third World has yet to be brought into the globalist orbit. In his article Ledeen urges then president Bush to support revolutionary movements, such as the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan. Was the USSR ever as subversive and revolutionary in its internationalism, in its desire to impose a mono-political-cultural-socio-economic model on the entire world?

NATIONAL Endowment for Democracy

President George W. Bush embraced the world revolutionary mission of the US, stating in 2003 to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) that 'the war in Iraq as the latest front in the 'global democratic revolution' led by the United States. . . . 'The revolution under former president Ronald Reagan freed the people of Soviet-dominated Europe, he declared, and is destined now to liberate the Middle East as well.'[717]

Bush delivered the speech at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce . . . marking the 20th anniversary of the NED, a federally funded foundation that provides grants to organizations that advance democracy internationally. Later, Bush signed an $87.5 billion spending package approved by Congress for Iraq and Afghanistan.

Bush's NED speech reflected the views of a generation of neo-conservative thinkers and government leaders, who support U.S. activism in spreading democratic government and free markets to those parts of the world that have yet to adopt them.

Again 'neo-conservatives' are referred to, a term that obscures the actual origins and nature of this movement, which we can readily trace to the co-opting of Leftists and Trotskyists into the Cold War against the USSR. Far from being founded by 'extreme right-wingers' or conservatives, NED was established in 1983 at the prompting of

Shachtmanite veteran Tom Kahn and endorsed by an Act of Congress introduced by Congressman George Agree. Carl Gershman[718] was appointed president of NED in 1984, and remains so. Gershman had been a founder and Executive Director (1974-1980) of Social Democrats USA (SD-USA).[719] Among the founding directors of NED was Albert Glotzer, a national committee member of the SD-USA, who had served as Trotsky's bodyguard and secretary in Turkey in 1931.[720]

Agree and Kahn believed that the US needed a means of supporting subversive movements against the USSR, aside from the CIA. Kahn, who became International Affairs Director of the AFL-CIO,[721] was particularly spurred by the need to support the Solidarity movement in Poland, and had been involved with AFL-CIO meetings with Leftists from Latin America and South Africa.[722]

Kahn was a protégé of Max Shachtman[723] He had joined the Young Socialist League, the youth wing of Shachtman's Independent Socialist League,[724] and the Young People's Socialist League, which he continued to support until his death in 1992. Kahn was impressed by the Shachtman opposition to the USSR as the primary obstacle to world socialism.[725]

In 1971 Kahn joined the presidential campaign committee for Senator Henry 'Scoop' Jackson, the socialist Democrat with a hatred for the USSR. Kahn himself pursued the Shachtmanite (and Jackson) position of opposing détente with the USSR,[726] and in 1977 organised an American tour for Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky when President Carter refused to meet him.[727] As the personal assistant to AFL-CIO president George Meany, Kahn was editor of *Free Trade Union News*, in which he continually attacked the Soviet Union. From 1977, in alliance with the League for Industrial Democracy,[728] Kahn built up an anti-Soviet network throughout the world in 'opposition to the *accommodationist* policies of détente.'[729] There was a particular focus on assisting Solidarity in Poland from 1980.[730]

Rachelle Horowitz's eulogy to Kahn ends with her confidence that had he been alive, he would have been a vigorous supporter of the war in Iraq.[731]

NED is funded by Congress and supports 'activists and scholars' with 1000 grants in over 90 countries.[732] NED can be seen as very much a continuation of the Cold War era Congress for Cultural Freedom, but is quite open about its subversive role in fomenting what is called the 'global democratic revolution':

> From time to time Congress has provided special appropriations to the Endowment to carry out specific democratic initiatives in countries of special interest, including Poland (through the trade union Solidarity), Chile, Nicaragua, Eastern Europe (to aid in the democratic transition following the demise of the Soviet bloc),

> South Africa, Burma, China, Tibet, North Korea and the Balkans. With the latter, NED supported a number of civic groups, including those that played a key role in Serbia's electoral breakthrough in the fall of 2000. More recently, following 9/11 and the NED Board's adoption of its third strategic document, special funding has been provided for countries with substantial Muslim populations in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.[733]

Here David Lowe of NED writes that it has been responsible for interfering with and subverting many states, and credits it with 'regime change' in Serbia and South Africa, among many others, which in practice means 'privatisation' and globalisation under the sanctimonious slogan of 'democracy.'

The NED Directors form an axis of business, labour union, academic and political luminaries. Members of the NED Board who are also with the CFR according to the NED website, are: Carl Gershman, founder and president of the NED, who is listed as a member of the Washington Programs Committee of the CFR Board,[734] and as a CFR member on his NED profile; Rita DiMartino; Kenneth M. Duberstin; Princeton N. Lyman, adjunct senior fellow for Africa policy studies at the CFR; Kenneth Mehlman, Council of Foreign Relations Climate Change Task Force; Andrew J. Nathan, a regular Asia book reviewer for CFR journal *Foreign Affairs*; and Stephen Sestanovich, George F. Kennan senior fellow for Russian and Eurasian studies at the CFR.[735][736] Other NED Board members who are also with the CFR, but do not have that affiliation listed in their NED biographies are: John Bohn, CFR New York, as well as being a director of the World Affairs Council in San Francisco;[737] Ellen Hume, also on the NED Board of the Center for International Media Assistance;[738] Zalmay Khalilzad, US Ambassador to the UN under President George W. Bush, in 1984 he accepted a one year CFR Fellowship to work with Paul Wolfowitz,[739] director of Policy Planning.[740] This means at least 10 of 22 members of the NED Board of Directors are also members of the CFR, including some who are CFR program directors.

Among CFR members on the NED staff are: Nadia Diuk, Vice President, Programs — Africa, Central Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean; and Louisa Greve, Vice President, Programs — Asia, Middle East & North Africa, and Multiregional, CFR Term Member Roundtable on U.S. National Security — New Threats in a Changing World.[741]

Among the fronts of the NED are: International Forum for Democratic Studies, World Movement for Democracy, and the Center for International Media Assistance.[742]

SOROS' REVOLUTIONARY NETWORK

As can be seen from NED's self-description, it operates in similar areas as the Soros network, using similar organisations and methods.

We have already examined the activities of the Soros network in regard to two primary subversive activities: (1) marijuana and narcotics liberalisation, (2) feminism, including abortion liberalisation in particular.

The work of Soros can be seen at any time the term 'colour revolution' is mentioned.[743] The 'colour revolution' is typically one that supposedly begins as 'spontaneous' street demonstrations against a regime that has been continually portrayed by the news media as 'tyrannical' and has been condemned by 'human rights' groups.[744] Usually at first comprised of students, the demonstrations increasingly involve other sections of the population. These 'spontaneous' demonstrations are always well planned and coordinated, and have immediate world news media backing.[745]

Much of the activity of Soros is directed towards encircling Russia. In 2003 Soros targeted Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze for overthrow. That year Mark MacKinnon, writing in the Canadian *Globe & Mail*, succinctly described how Soros applied his revolutionary formulae to overthrowing Shevardnadze, writing of how the Open Society Institute

> sent a 31-year-old Tbilisi activist named Giga Bokeria to Serbia to meet with members of the Otpor (Resistance) movement and learn how they used street demonstrations to topple dictator Slobodan Milosevic. Then, in the summer, Mr. Soros's foundation paid for a return trip to Georgia by Otpor activists, who ran three-day courses teaching more than 1,000 students how to stage a peaceful revolution.[746]

Commenting on the 'Velvet Revolution' that had just passed over Georgia, MacKinnon described the operations that went into play, following the same patterns as they had in other states targeted by Soros:[747]

> The Liberty Institute that Mr. Bokeria helped found was instrumental in organizing the street protests that eventually forced Mr. Shevardnadze to sign his resignation papers. Mr. Bokeria says it was in Belgrade that he learned the value of seizing and holding the moral high ground, and how to make use of public pressure — tactics that proved so persuasive on the streets of Tbilisi after this month's tainted parliamentary election.
>
> In Tbilisi, the Otpor link is seen as just one of several instances in which Mr. Soros gave the anti-Shevardnadze movement a considerable nudge: He also funded a popular opposition television station that was crucial in mobilizing

support for this week's 'velvet revolution,' and he reportedly gave financial support to a youth group that led the street protests.[748]

Saakashvili began his political career under the patronage of Soros. MacKinnon states:

> [Soros] also has a warm relationship with Mr. Shevardnadze's chief opponent, Mikhail Saakashvili, a New York-educated lawyer who is expected to win the presidency in an election scheduled for Jan. 4. Last year, Mr. Soros personally presented Mr. Saakashvili with the foundation's Open Society Award.
>
> 'It's generally accepted public opinion here that Mr. Soros is the person who planned Shevardnadze's overthrow,' said Zaza Gachechiladze, editor-in-chief of *The Georgian Messenger*, an English-language daily based in the capital.
>
> In the eyes of Mr. Soros's employees, it was all done in the name of building democracy. Laura Silber, a senior policy adviser at Open Society, said the foundation sponsored the exchange because 'some of the experiences are very translatable' between Georgia and Serbia. In Georgia's current political climate, she said, 'it looks more charged than it is.'
>
> That's not how Mr. Shevardnadze saw it, however.[749]

Shevardnadze was well aware of the machinations against him. MacKinnon continues:

> 'George Soros is set against the President of Georgia,' he said during a news conference in Tbilisi a week before his resignation — it was at least the third time during the protests that he had complained about Mr. Soros. He threatened to shut down Open Society's Georgia offices, saying it was not Mr. Soros's business 'to get involved in the political processes.'[750]

MacKinnon describes the main opposition movements of the time and how Soros subsidised each:

> Mr. Bokeria, whose Liberty Institute received money from both Open Society and the U.S. government-backed Eurasia Institute, says three other organizations played key roles in Mr. Shevardnadze's downfall: Mr. Saakashvili's National Movement party, the Rustavi-2 television station and Kmara! (Georgian for *Enough!*), a youth group that declared war on Mr. Shevardnadze last April and began a poster and graffiti campaign attacking government corruption.
>
> All three have ties to Mr. Soros. According to Georgian press reports, Kmara received a $500,000 (U.S.) start-up grant in April, some of which may have been used during the three weeks of street protests when it bussed demonstrators in from the countryside and set up loudspeakers and a giant television

screen amid the crowds surrounding the parliament building.

> Rustavi-2 got start-up money from Mr. Soros when it launched in 1995 and more funding a year ago when it began the anti-Shevardnadze newspaper *24 Hours*.
>
> Observers say that Rustavi-2's role during the protests is hard to overestimate. The channel began its campaign years ago when it produced a popular cartoon called *Our Yard*, in which the animated president was portrayed as a crooked double-dealer.[751]

Soros had originally sought to control Shevardnadze, having met him in the 1980s when Saakashvili was Soviet foreign minister. Even then Soros was setting up his Open Society Institute in Georgia. He soon turned his attentions to Saakashvili. In 2002 Shevardnadze made the first of his complaints against what he deemed Soros' subversive activities. Soros responded that Shevardnadze could not be trusted to hold fair elections, and that he would mobilise his street lackeys, adding:

> This is what we did in Slovakia at the time of [Vladimir] Meciar, in Croatia at the time of [Franjo] Tudjman and in Yugoslavia at the time of Milosevic.[752]

In 2004 Richard Carlson, a former US diplomat, recently returned from visiting Georgia, wrote of the attention Saakashvili was getting from Soros and the funding of the 'Rose Revolution':

> Late last fall, Saakashvili led thousands of 'spontaneous' demonstrators, bussed in from around Tbilisi, brandishing flowers as they invaded the president's palace. This was during the freezing Georgian winter when any roses not black and brittle had to be flown or trucked in, courtesy of the same bankroll that funded the fleet of rented buses for demonstrators: that of George Soros, the Hungarian-born billionaire and egotist. A former member of the Georgian Parliament said that in the three months before the 'Rose Revolution,' 'from August through October, Soros spent $42 million ramping-up for the overthrow of Shevardnadze.'[753]

NED President Carl Gershman, in writing of the hundreds of non-governmental organisations working for 'regime change' throughout the world, pays particular tribute to the Ford Foundation and 'the foundations established by the philanthropist George Soros.'[754] The mainly youthful and student crowds that comprise the bulk of the 'spontaneous colour revolutions,' especially in the initial phase, are today's equivalent of the New Left of the 1960s and 1970s, with the same type of financial patronage and the same purpose: to provide the movement from 'below' in tandem with the pressure from the power elite 'above,' forming a pincer movement with the great mass of

people in the middle driven to slavery in the name of 'democracy.'

'VELVET REVOLUTION' EXTENDS TO NEAR & MIDDLE EAST

The revolts that 'spontaneously' occurred in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Libya, and much of the rest of the Near and Middle East in 2011, have had all the hallmarks of the globalist-instigated 'velvet revolutions' of the type fomented in the former Soviet bloc states, Myanmar, and elsewhere. They all follow the same pattern and many years of planning, training and funding have gone into the ridiculously called 'spontaneous' revolts.

The organisations that have spent years and much money creating revolutionary organisations in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Iran, and elsewhere include the National Endowment for Democracy, USAID, International Republican Institute, Freedom House, Open Society Institute, and an array of fronts stemming therefrom, including: National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, Center for International Private Enterprise, and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity. Another very important organisation to emerge in recent years is the Alliance of Youth Movements, or Movements.org which is the creation of cyberspace giants Google, Twitter, and Howcast, with official sponsorship from the US State Department and backing from corporations such as MTV and Pepsi.

While the media has been calling these revolt home-grown and spontaneous, nothing could be further from the truth. In the Egyptian revolt, these NGOs and corporations have for years been backing Egyptian 'activists.' Freedom House, for example, trained 16 young Egyptian 'activists' in 2009 in a two-month scholarship. It is nonsense to say that the US was worried that one of their staunchest allies in the region was being deposed. The array of organisations dedicated to spreading globalist 'velvet revolutions' throughout the world in the interests of the US and plutocracy work closely with the US government and are given Congressional grants. They are like the capitalist equivalent of the Comintern but much more insidious.

Recently the *New York Times* reported the association between the April 6 Youth Movement, the primary oppositionist group in Egypt, and Otpor, the Serbian youth movement that was pivotal in overthrowing Milosevic for the benefit of globalism and the free market. Now the April 6 movement is addressing youths from Libya, Iran, Morocco and Algeria.[755]

Enter: Stage Left — Tunisia

The revolt in Tunisia did indeed seem to come from nowhere.

However, like other such revolts, the oppositionist groups there and in exile had been funded and advised by globalist NGOs for years, and it is tempting to wonder whether the Tunisian scenario had been planned well in advance as the opening phase for the other revolts that quickly spread. As the adage goes, if you want to know who's running things, follow the money trail. Looking at the recipients for National Endowment for Democracy (NED) grants we find the following for 2009 (the latest available):

Al-Jahedh Forum for Free Thought (AJFFT) $131,000
'To strengthen the capacity and build a democratic culture among Tunisian youth activists. . . . AJFFT will conduct leadership training workshops, support local youth cultural projects . . .'[756]

The purpose of this is clear enough; to create a cadre of youth activists, including 'leadership training workshops.' Again, it is *exactly the same* course as the strategy used by NED and the Soros globalist network in other states afflicted with 'colour revolutions.'

Association for the Promotion of Education (APES) $27,000
'To strengthen the capacity of Tunisian high school teachers to promote democratic and civic values in their classrooms. . . . Through this project, APES seeks to incorporate the values of tolerance, relativism and pluralism in Tunisia's secondary educational system.'[757]

The program seems to be for the purposes of spreading a doctrinal base for revolution; the 'democratic and civic values' must be presumed to be of the post-New Left variety fostered by NED and Soros, based on values that generally run counter to the traditions of the societies where Soros and NED operate.

Mohamed Ali Center for Research, Studies and Training (CEMAREF) $33,500 'To train a core group of Tunisian youth activists on leadership and organizational skills to encourage their involvement in public life. CEMAREF will conduct a four-day intensive training of trainers program for a core group of 10 young Tunisian civic activists on leadership and organizational skills; train 50 male and female activists aged 20 to 40 on leadership and empowered decision-making; and work with the trained activists through 50 on-site visits to their respective organizations.'[758]

> The terminology here is not even hidden with euphemisms: 'To train a core group of Tunisian youth activists . . .' If Tunisia was such a tyranny, why did the government permit these subversive activities by foreign agencies? NED provided funding and training to such organisations in Tunisia going back at least to 2006. A commentator writing for the omnipresent globalist think tank the Council on Foreign Relations, noted: 'In this way, a broad coalition of civil society organizations has connected bread-and-butter employment grievances with fundamental human rights and rule-of-law concerns.'[759]

The 'colour revolutions' owe much to the patronage given to anti-regime communications networks, providing support for radio and television stations. The part in Tunisia seems to have been enacted by Radio Kalima. 'International Media Support' states of this, which after police raids in January 2009, began operating outside Tunisia, quoting the radio's Editor-in-Chief, Sihem Bensedrine: 'Funding support from International Media Support and Open Society Institute has also allowed us to pay our journalists and maintain a stable team. This in turn makes our radio more powerful, more efficient.'[760] Hence, the role of the Soros network in the Tunisian revolt becomes apparent.

Egyptian Labour Movement a Creation of Globalists

While one of the myths surrounding the Egyptian revolt was that a prime element was a newly founded independent labour movement, this movement was trained and funded by the labour front of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the Solidarity Center.

The Federation of Independent Egyptian Unions (FIEU) apparently came from nowhere at the crucial juncture of revolt to support the call for a national strike beginning 1 February 2011. However the foundations of the FIEU were long established via the Center for Trade Union and Workers' Services and the Real Estate Tax Authority. The FIEU received accolades from the AFL-CIO in 2010 when it was given the AFL-CIO George Meany-Lane Kirkpatrick Human Rights Award. Senator Robert P. Casey Jr. (D. Penn.), Chair of the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South and Central Asian Affairs of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations addressed the award-giving.

The AFL-CIO has historically served the American Establishment, 'military-industrial complex,' or whatever else one chooses to call the network of globalists who are generally guiding US policy, whether under Republicans or Democrats. The AFL-CIO works closely with NED in particular. NED was itself conceived by Tom Kahn, overseas liaison for the AFL-CIO who maintained contact with 'civil society activists' such as Solidarity in Poland, and sought an organisation that

would take over some of the roles of the CIA. The Solidarity Center receives its funding from 'both public and private non-profit sources. Funding sources include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the National Endowment for Democracy, the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Labor, the AFL-CIO, private foundations, and national and international labor organizations.'[761]

The Center for Trade Union and Workers' Services (CTUWS) established in 1990, together with the Real Estate Tax Authority Union, formed the basis of the FIEU. CTUWS is a 'Solidarity Center partner.' The Solidarity Center states: 'In a historic move for the Egyptian labor movement, the 27,000-member Real Estate Tax Authority Union will become Egypt's first independent union, reports the Center for Trade Union and Worker Services, a Solidarity Center partner.'[762]

Kamal Abbas is General Coordinator of the CTUWS. He has been groomed at globalist and US labour conferences, which serve to co-opt the labour movements into the globalisation process.

NED funding for labour dissidents has been channelled via the Solidarity Center. NED's 2009 report states that the American Center for International Labor Solidarity was given $318,757 for work in Egypt. The same year, among sundry other organizations involved in Egypt, NED also gave $187,569 to the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE). While support for workers rights is laudable, what is questionable is why the same organisation that funds and trains labour movement personnel throughout the world, also funds and trains those who are engaged in the process of privatisation and globalisation?

International Republican Institute

IRI has been sponsoring 'activists' from Egypt since 2005, with a 'robust training program . . . exchange visits for Egyptian activists to see firsthand working models of political participation and the role of civil society in elections.' In 2010 IRI 'launched an online Democracy University web portal to make training materials and other information available to a wide audience within the Egyptian activist community.' The Egyptian government, like some governments in the former Soviet states in regard to the Soros operations, saw the subversive nature of IRI and others and, 'in 2006, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested that IRI and similar U.S. democracy organizations [to] halt program activity within Egypt pending official registration (which remains pending).' IRI simply used the expedient of 'training programs for Egyptians outside the country.'

IRI also operates in the Gulf states, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan,

West Bank and Gaza. Comment on their programs in all these states would be superfluous, as they follow the same pattern.[763]

The creation of IRI was supposedly inspired by the words of President Ronald Reagan, who in 1982 called for a 'crusade for freedom' throughout the world, stating before the British Parliament that America's version of democracy, and one might add its concomitant versions of culture[764] and economics, is 'the inalienable and universal right of all human beings.'

Commenting on what it calls Egypt's 'deeply flawed' elections in 2010, IRI boasts of what seems to have been the virtual creation of political opposition against Mubarak:

> In preparation for these elections, IRI focused on providing Egyptian political and civil society activists with training on strengthening political parties, conducting broad based advocacy efforts, increasing oversight of local councils and sharing information about the value of public opinion research. IRI seminars have been conducted in Morocco, Dubai and Jordan, drawing trainers from Canada, Europe and the United States.[765]

Freedom House

Freedom House was founded in 1941 and was part of the US schemes for a post-war 'brave new world' that was supposed to be constructed on the foundations of the United Nations. It is therefore something of a precursor of the multiplicity of subversive American networks that emerged during and after the Cold War.

The Board of Trustees of Freedom House includes trades unionists, plutocrats and some familiar neo-cons such as Joshua Muravchik; and Thomas Dine, who was the Executive Director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and was president of Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty.

In Egypt Freedom House strategy is the same as that of other similar organisations in targeting youthful 'activists,' especially with the use of social media:

> A new generation of young Egyptian citizens is dedicated to expanding political and civil rights in their country. Referred to as the 'YouTube Generation,' many of these courageous men and women are supported by Freedom House to enhance their outreach, advocacy and effectiveness.
>
> Freedom House's effort to empower a new generation of advocates has yielded tangible results and the New Generation program in Egypt has gained prominence both locally and internationally. Egyptian visiting fellows from all civil society groups received unprecedented attention and recognition, including meetings in Washington with US Secretary of State,

the National Security Advisor, and prominent members of Congress. In the words of Condoleezza Rice, the fellows represent the 'hope for the future of Egypt.'[766]

Freedom House fellows acquired skills in civic mobilization, leadership, and strategic planning, and benefit from networking opportunities through interaction with Washington-based donors, international organizations and the media. After returning to Egypt, the fellows received small grants to implement innovative initiatives such as advocating for political reform through Facebook and SMS messaging.

Freedom House records that in 2009 '16 Egyptian activists' met US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton 'at the end of a two-month fellowship organized by Freedom House's New Generation program.'[767]

The financial sponsorship for Freedom House comes from the same sources as those that provide for IRI and the others: NED, US State Department, USAID. Other sponsors include Citigroup, Open Society Institute, Dow Jones Foundation, Bank of America . . .

Was Mubarak Backed by the US?

It is being contended with some indignation, that these movements are genuine indigenous protests against tyranny, and that Mubarak for example, being such a lackey of the US, has been toppled in defiance of the US. The anti-globalist alternative media, including those who should know better, are ebullient at seeing masses of youths rush onto the streets, chanting slogans and waving their fists with revolutionary fervour, that they are getting ecstatic over images as delusional as a mirage in the middle of the Sahara. There has not been such an outpouring of jubilation from worldwide liberaldom since the time Nelson Mandela delivered South Africa's economy up for privatisation in the name of 'equality.'

There is much reason to believe that Mubarak was an *impediment* to US policy. The US and the Mubarak regime were working in opposite directions in regard to the Sudan. Mubarak favoured a confederation, whereas the US sought dismemberment of the South from the North. Egypt's influence was gaining in the Sudan, with investments and advisers. On 3 November 2009, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Aboul-Gheit stated that within the previous five years Egypt had invested more than $87 million into projects in southern Sudan, including hospitals, schools and power stations, 'in hope of convincing the people of southern Sudan to choose unity over secession.'

Towards the end of the Bush regime the U.S. Defense Department established the Africa Command (AFRICOM), a primary concern of this new US regional command being the establishment of a massive

military base in southern Sudan.[768] This is just the type of important geopolitical consideration that would be the basis for 'regime change.'

Washington's man is Mohamed ElBaradei, who is on the Executive Committee of the International Crisis Group (ICG), yet another NGO promoting the 'new world order' behind the façade of 'peace and justice,' or of the 'open society.' ICG was founded in 1994 by Mark Brown, former Vice President of the World Bank. George Soros is a committee member, along with such luminaries of peace and goodwill as Samuel Berger, former US National Security Adviser; Wesley Clark, former NATO Commander, Europe; and sundry eminences from business, academe, politics and diplomacy of the type that generally comprise such organisations. 'Senior advisers' of the ICG include the omnipresent Zbigniew Brzezinski, former US National Security Adviser, and founding director of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, an individual up to his neck in seemingly every globalist cause and think tank going, and a *de facto* foreign policy adviser for President Obama; and Lord Robertson of Port Ellen, former Secretary General of NATO. Financial backers of the ICG include the Ford Foundation and Soros' Open Society Institute. Soros has already come out endorsing ElBaradei.

Twitterings of Revolution

A widespread remark in news media analyses has been that these revolts have been facilitated by the internet, Twitter, and Facebook, as a new means of communications among cyber-savvy youth which the regimes have been unable to shut down. We have considered above comments from IRI and others in regard to the use of social media. Again there is nothing spontaneous or *ad hoc* about this phenomenon. It was a strategy that was first utilised in the overthrow of Milošević in Serbia by youth at the behest of those who wanted the vast mineral wealth of Kosovo put up for grabs. Ivan Marovic, a former instructor of the Center for Applied NonViolent Action and Strategies, has stated:

> Revolutions are often seen as spontaneous. It looks like people just went into the street. But it's the result of months or years of preparation. It is very boring until you reach a certain point, where you can organize mass demonstrations or strikes. If it is carefully planned, by the time they start, everything is over in a matter of weeks.[769]

The disaffected youth opposing Qaddafi are centred on the Libyan Youth Movement (LYM). LYM, like its counterparts in Serbia, Georgia, Tunisia, etc., was formed with social media, particularly Twitter[770] and Facebook.[771]

A recent article published by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty states that strategic direction is provided by the Center for Applied

NonViolent Action and Strategies (CANVAS), which grew out of Otpor, the vanguard of the opposition that overthrew Milosevic. While certain of Otpor's useful idiots were shocked to subsequently learn that their movement was funded by the US, despite denials, CANVAS, although supposedly giving Washington 'a wide berth,' still gets funding from the International Republican Institute and from Freedom House.[772] CANVAS and its predecessor, Otpor, follow the strategies of Gene Sharp, ideological guru of the 'colour revolutions' and founder of the Albert Einstein Institute, whose 1973 blueprint for revolution, *The Politics of Nonviolent Action* was funded by the Pentagon, and whose 1993 revolutionary manual, *From Dictatorship to Democracy*, has been avidly funded and promoted in multiple translations by George Soros' Open Society Institute.[773] CANVAS is taking a central role in the present Middle East turmoil, having trained 'the activists who spearheaded Georgia's Rose Revolution in 2003 and Ukraine's Orange Revolution in 2004.'[774] The Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty article continues: 'And now, Popovic [head of Otpor] is deploying his new organization, called Canvas, even farther afield — assisting the pro-democracy activists who recently brought down despotic regimes in Egypt and Tunisia.'

Srdja Popovic cogently describes the type of alienated, disaffected youth that are the vanguard of the world 'velvet revolution':

> I think that those young, secular people that we see these days in the demonstrations all around the Middle East are one new face of that region. I want to believe that they are strong enough and smart enough to beat any extremism, including the Islamic one.[775]

This important aspect of the revolts has been orchestrated by the Alliance of Youth Movements (AYM), also called Movements.org. Movements.org was started in 2008 to coordinate 'radical' youth movements. Among the founding groups was the April 6 Youth Movement, which has been the vanguard of the revolt in Egypt.

The corporate sponsors displayed on the AYM website are: Howcast, Edelman,[776] Google,[777] Music TV, Meetup, Pepsi,[778] CBS News, Mobile Accord, YouTube, Facebook, MSN/NBC, National Geographic, Omnicom Group,[779] Access 360 Media, and Gen Next. The Public Partnerships are: Columbia Law School, and the US State Department.

Howcast CEO Jason Liebman conceived the idea of the Alliance of Youth Movements/Movements.org. His profile on the Howcast website states of Liebman: 'Jason is also a cofounder of the Alliance of Youth Movements (AYM), a nonprofit organization that helps young people to effect nonviolent change around the world using 21st-century tools.'[780] Howcast is described as working directly 'with brands,

agencies, and organizations' such as GE, Proctor & Gamble, Kodak, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, and Ford Motor Company . . .[781] Howcast is therefore intimately involved not only with global corporations but also with the US government. Liebman was previously with Google.[782]

Jared Cohen, AYM co-founder, is director of Google Ideas. 'He is also an Adjunct Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, where he focuses on terrorism and counter-radicalization, the impact of connection technologies, and "21st century statecraft." '[783] Cohen is a director and founder of a youth movement that claims to be creating revolutionary change throughout the world, yet simultaneously he advises CFR on 'counter-radicalization.' With this it might be discerned the actual purpose of Movements.org.: that of co-opting and channelling youth dissent into acceptable forms.

The other corporate revolutionary board member and co-founder of Movements.org is Roman Tsunder, founder of Access 360 Media, 'the nation's largest digital Out-of-Home media network focused on shoppers that connects to over 100MM consumers each month in over 10,000 locations through the communication platforms that matter most to them — In-store, Online and Mobile.'

The Movement has held three summits so far. Guests and speakers at the summits have included luminaries from Google; CBS News; Rand Corporation, World Bank, US Institute of Peace,[784] Center for Strategic and International Studies,[785] National Democratic Institute, [786] YouTube, US State Department, Freedom House, and others.

Lest it be thought that Movements.org is little more than a bunch of nerdish armchair revolutionaries and a pastime for CEO yuppies, the organisation has been playing an important role in the North Africa upheavals. Ariel Schwartz, writing for the Fast Company, one of the AYM sponsors, writes:

> File this under: Timing is still everything. Just in time to help organize Egyptian grassroots activists with restored Internet access, the Alliance for Youth Movements (AYM) has rebranded itself as Movements.org, an online hub for digital activists. . . .
>
> The AYM has a history of creating change — in 2008, a summit organized by the AYM included leaders of Egypt's April 6 Youth Movement, a protest movement seeking political reform and a democratic government.
>
> Movements.org is the source for anyone who wants to keep up to date on the use of technology for achieving real social change,' said Movements.org and Howcast cofounder Jason Liebman in a statement. 'We have existed for three years as a support network for grassroots activists using digital tools, and today we come out of alpha launch to make our platform and

resources available to everyone.[787]

The link for the April 6 Youth Movement provided by Fast Company goes to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one of the veteran globalist institutions, which describes the pivotal role of 'social media' in the creation of the April 6 Youth Movement.

In the spring of 2008, over 100,000 users of the social networking website Facebook joined an online group to express solidarity with workers protesting in the Delta industrial city of al-Mahalla al-Kubra. As the protests escalated into a nationwide strike, the Facebook group gained momentum and eventually coalesced into a political movement known as the April 6 Youth Movement.[788]

One of the first leaders of the riots in Egypt to be detained was Google's Egyptian executive Wael Ghonim, who was arrested on 8 January and freed ten days later. 'Wael was also active on Facebook and Twitter regarding the Revolution . . .'[789] *Newsweek* credits Ghonim with a major role in the Egyptian revolt with the subheading: 'Wael Ghonim's day job was at Google. But at night he was organizing a revolution.'[790] Although based in Dubai as Google's head of marketing for North Africa, Ghonim 'volunteered to run the Facebook fan page of Mohamed ElBaradei. According to *Newsweek*, it was Ghonim's broadcast that actually instigated the revolt that toppled Mubarak:

> On Jan. 14, protests in Tunisia felled that country's longstanding dictator, and Ghonim was inspired to announce, on Facebook, a revolution of Egypt's own. Each of the page's 350,000-plus fans was cordially invited to a protest on Jan. 25. They could click 'yes,' 'no,' or 'maybe' to signal whether they'd like to attend.[791]

Interestingly, it is claimed that Ghonim undiplomatically rejected offers by an 'American NGO' to fund him. The claim seems disingenuous, given that Google is a US corporation in close contact with the US State Department, sundry NGOs and think tanks, and a pivotal part of AYM. The question arises as to whether this is posturing by Ghonim given his comment that he would like to resume his job with Google if he's not 'fired' for his role in 'sparking the Egyptian revolution.'[792] The quip is pure cant, as it seems unlikely that Ghonim is ignorant of the role Google and Facebook have played with AYM and the 'velvet revolutions.'

Libya

As with the destruction of Serbian sovereignty over Kosovo, accompanied by much bilge about 'democracy,' the chaos throughout North Africa is likely to involve the 'blessings' of economic privatisation and globalisation. The *raison d'être* of the whole mess was summed up by Libyan opposition leader Dr. Ali Tarhouni in 1994:

‘Most participants argued for privatisation and a strong private sector economy . . . with privatisation, entrepreneurs will reach out and get involved in regional cooperation by searching for markets.’[793]

That is a statement culled from a report of a panel discussion entitled ‘Post-Qaddafi Libya: The Prospect and the Promise,’ organized by Washington’s Center for Strategic and International Studies in 1994.

Recent statement by Hillary Clinton indicate that Libya could turn into another war-torn quagmire like Iraq and Afghanistan with suggestions mooted that ‘outside intervention’ is required to assist democracy. Clinton has stated that what must unfold in Libya is an all-inclusive democracy that involves all movements, so long as they are committed to ‘human rights and equality’; in other words, so long as ‘democracy’ is only of the type approved by the US.

Iran

Iraq, Iran, and Syria were targeted years ago as priorities for ‘regime change.’ The now infamous letter addressed to President George W. Bush by the neo-con Project for a New American Century should be recounted. PNAC outlined a plan of action that was put into effect, starting with the elimination of Saddam Hussein. Iran and Syria were next marked for elimination under the pretext of the ‘war on terrorism’:

> We believe the administration should demand that Iran and Syria immediately cease all military, financial, and political support for Hezbollah and its operations. Should Iran and Syria refuse to comply, the administration should consider appropriate measures of retaliation against these known state sponsors of terrorism.[794]

Among the numerous political and foreign policy luminaries who were signatories to the PNAC letter was Frank Gaffney, who is on the Advisory Board of the Foundation for Democracy in Iran.

While liberaldom in conjunction with the neo-cons are getting bellicose towards those who suggesting that the ‘people’s revolutions’ are little more than the excrescences of US based plutocracy and globalism, the revelation of a Wikileaks cable provides hard evidence for the cynical view.

A cable from the US Embassy in London, sent to US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and embassies in Ankara, Turkmenistan (Ashgabat), Baghdad, Baku, Berlin, Bern, Kabul, Paris, Vienna, Dubai, Istanbul, and the US Mission to the UN, provides some important leads on the troubles that soon emerged in Iran.[795]

The cable states the US Embassy ‘supports and approves’ of the funding of six proposals submitted by Iranian contacts in the UK that

also involved those taking part in workshops at Durham University. Among the recommendations supported by the Embassy is the funding of a group of Iranian students in London with contacts in Iran. The US Embassy cable then provides commentary on the workshops being held at Durham University through which it is proposed to fund the Iranian dissidents. The recommendations are:

> . . . $75,000 funding (six months in duration), under the auspices of Durham University's School of Governmental Affairs . . . for a workshop, entitled 'Forum to Discuss Iranian NGOs Concerning Women Advocacy.' The workshop's purpose would be to build links between NGOs inside Iran and their UK-U.S. counterparts for training, networking, knowledge-sharing and increased public awareness, with a goal of joint cooperation between Iran and U.S. universities and NGOs working to empower women.
>
> An ambitious project at Durham University, entitled 'Iran-U.S. Civil Society Engagement' (lasting 12 months, asking $123,050 in funding) which aims at bridging 'the communicative gap between influential Iranian individuals affiliated with strategic research centers' and their U.S. counterparts . . .

This program includes discussing Iranian ethnic relations, and the use of social media including YouTube and Radio Fardo. Radio Fardo is the Iranian branch of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty,[796] based in Prague, the Czech Republic; a state that was one of the early results of a 'velvet revolution.'

$91,700 to inculcate Iranian seminarians with Western ideas on theology. The project proposal is entitled 'Forum to Discuss Iranian Seminary Students and Their Impact on Reform In Iran,' and would emphasize themes of human rights, democracy, accountability and rule of law. This attempt to subvert and use Iranian Shiite theologians is considered of particular importance, in conjunction with recruiting secular youth of the type that has been at the forefront of other 'colour revolutions' around the world. The cable states:

> There has been only limited western interaction with the clerical sector, portions of which have in recent decades provided intellectual and political resistance both to the former Pahlavi regime as well as to the current regime's ideology of 'Velayet e Faqih' (rule of Islamic jurists), which, though based on the writings of the late Ayatollah Khomeini, is nevertheless theologically repugnant to many Shiite thinkers and believers; such ferment is centered in Iran's seminaries. Outreach to Iranian Shiite seminarians could complement USG and Western interaction with the more secular, Western-oriented elements of Iran's political class.

$75,00 for a program to train journalists for opposing the regime. This would comprise a five-day workshop at Durham University involving ten Iranian journalists. Additionally another program of $75,000 to create dissident media.

A further program at Durham was to be the cultivating of Iranian local officials such as those from municipal councils. These, it was suggested, might provide the US with valuable contacts for what can only be regarded as spying.

There is a request of a $48,400 grant for a one-day conference of students to form a united front to organize cultural and education exchanges.

Funding Subversive Programs

The 2009 report for NED funding in Iran is vague but alludes to grants totalling $674,506.

The International Republican Institute's chairman, Senator John McCain, speaking at a NED conference lauded NED's annual Democracy Award going in 2010 to 'Iran's Green Movement.' The honour was gained by Iranians having rioted in an abortive 'Green Revolution' in 2009, when they spat the dummy after President Ahmadinejad was re-elected.[797]

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which reports to the Secretary of State, has for the last year been soliciting applications for $20 million in grants to 'promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Iran,' according to documents on the agency's website.[798]

NED funding for previous years is easier to identify. In 2005 NED gave grants totalling $4,898,000 for subversive operations in Iran.[799]

The Foundation for Democracy in Iran was founded in 1995 with grants from NED. The Governing Board includes: FDI Chairman, Nader Afshar, who 'has worked extensively with the United States Information Agency and the Voice of America Farsi Service'; and Secretary-Treasurer, William Nojay, who has worked in Ukraine and Afghanistan for the International Republican Institute. FDI Board Member Herbert I. London, is president of the Hudson Institute, and is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. The FDI Advisory Board includes: Menashe Amir, Persian language broadcaster for Israel Radio International; Pooya Dayanim, president of the Iranian Jewish Public Affairs Committee; Frank Gaffney, former Reagan appointee and NATO advisor, founder of the Center for Security Policy, a neo-con think tank whose slogan is 'peace through strength'; Amil Imani, director of Former Muslims United, and founder of Arabs for Israel; Reza Kahlili, a CIA agent who had worked in Iran for more than 20 years; and R. James Woolsey, U.S. Director of the CIA 1993-1995.

FDI Founding Board Members: Joshua Muravchik, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, Trustee, Freedom House;[800] Peter W. Rodman, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs; Dr. Mehdi Rouhani, 'spiritual leader' of Shiites in Europe.[801]

12. ‘Total World Planning’

Occasionally some of the World Controllers have been quite candid about their aims, albeit often stated in the context of ‘philanthropy’ or ‘humanitarianism.’ In general, the panacea for international, or regional, crises is ‘global governance.’

The Rockefellers have occasionally been candid in their vision for humanity. In 2002 David Rockefeller wrote in his autobiography:

> For more than a century ideological extremists at either end of the political spectrum have seized upon well-publicized incidents such as my encounter with Castro to attack the Rockefeller family for the inordinate influence they claim we wield over American political and economic institutions. Some even believe we are part of a secret cabal working against the best interests of the United States, characterizing my family and me as ‘internationalists’ and of conspiring with others around the world to build a more integrated global political and economic structure — one world, if you will. If that’s the charge, I stand guilty, and I am proud of it.[802]

In a 1975 interview David’s late brother Nelson stated: ‘I’m a great believer in planning. Economic, social, political, military, total world planning.’[803] This is world communism in the name of ‘capitalism,’ but both achieve the same outcome as they seek the international concentration of economic and political power.

In 1994 David Rockefeller, in his acceptance speech at a Business Council for the UN dinner in his honour, stated that the opportunity must be immediately taken to create a ‘World Order’ now that the Soviet bloc had collapsed, warning ominously of ‘powerful forces at work’[804] that threaten to destroy globalisation:

> Now, as the United Nations approaches its 50th anniversary, business support for the numerous internationally related problems in which it is involved has never been more urgently needed. . . . With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the opportunity for enlightened American leadership is, perhaps, even greater than it was in 1939, at the beginning of the Second World War, or in 1945 when the Cold War began. But this present ‘window of opportunity,’ during which a truly peaceful and interdependent World Order might be built, will not be open for long. Already there are powerful forces at work that threaten to destroy all of our hopes and efforts to erect an enduring structure of global cooperation.[805]

Aaron Russo-Nicholas Rockefeller Revelations

One of the most intriguing and significant disclosures by the oligarchy of their aims comes from Nicholas Rockefeller in the conversations he had with a one-time friend, award-winning film producer Aaron Russo. Nick Rockefeller sought to recruit Russo into the Council on Foreign Relations due to Russo's effectiveness as a producer and influence-maker, and in order to buy-off Russo who was exposing certain aspects of the World Controllers.

We have already seen something of Russo in regard to feminism and its backing by the oligarchy. Russo, being a man of principle and with a social conscience, rejected Rockefeller's offers and was appalled at the callous, 'cold' manner with which Nick Rockefeller spoke in regard to the globalist agenda and the worthlessness of people in general. Russo, who had sought to expose globalisation in his movie *America: Freedom to Fascism*, shortly before he died of cancer appeared on the Alex Jones TV Show[806] and related what he had heard from Nick. Among the salient revelations straight from Nicholas Rockefeller are:

That the world population needs reducing by 50 per cent.[807]

In reply to Nick's question about 'women's lib' Russo said he thought it was formed to secure equal rights for women. Nick responded that Russo was a 'fool' and that the Rockefellers had sponsored feminism to: (1) Integrate the other 50 per cent of the population (women) into the workforce to expand the tax base,[808] and (2) to replace parental education of children in the home with that of the State.

The impression Russo gives of Nicholas Rockefeller as a person is that of arrogance, cynicism, and contempt towards ordinary people as laughably stupid.

When Russo asked why such individuals as Nicholas Rockefeller et al. were not satisfied with all their wealth, Nicholas replied that their ultimate aim is not one of more money but of more power, to re-create the world in their vision; that people are too stupid to control their own destinies but need to be governed by an elite.

One of the primary means for world control is to microchip all of humanity, the chip storing the information required for buying and selling, and other data on the individual. If the individual resists, his ability to earn and to buy would be eliminated. Russo was told that if he joined the elite he would be exempted from any of the police state measures inflicted on the general public.

Russo was told by Nicholas months before the event, that something similar to 9/11 was going to occur to bring the world into a never-ending state of crisis, against an enemy that is ill-defined and

can never be defeated. Nicholas, who was holidaying in Tonga was phoned by his son and told of 9/11, and it was then that he realised what Nicholas had been referring to. Russo related on the Alex Jones Show:

> Here's what I do know first hand — I know that about eleven months to a year before 9/11 ever happened I was talking to my Rockefeller friend [Nicholas Rockefeller] and he said to me 'Aaron there's gonna be an event' and he never told me what the event was going to be — I'm not sure he knew what the event was going to be; I don't know that he knew that. He just said, 'there's gonna be an event and out of that event we're gonna invade Afghanistan so we can run pipelines through the Caspian sea, we can go into Iraq to take the oil and establish bases in the Middle East and to make the Middle East part of the new world order, and we're going to go after Venezuela — that's what's going to come out of this event.' Eleven months to a year later that's what happened. He certainly knew that something was going to happen.

Russo recounts that while in Germany seeking cancer treatment, he met a CFR member to whom he showed his movie, *America: Freedom to Fascism*. The CFR member was shocked and had no idea that the CFR had such an agenda, stating that he would resign. Russo states that most CFR members are in the organisation only because of the prestige and business contacts, and have no idea as to the aims of the higher echelons.

As one would expect, the sceptics and debunkers have since asserted that: (1) Russo is a crank without credibility,[809] (2) Nicholas Rockefeller does not exist,[810] (3) Nicholas Rockefeller just has the surname by coincidence and is not related to the dynasty, (4) Nicholas has no real influence,[811] or (5) Nicholas was having a joke at Russo's expense. Some rudimentary research does not take long to dispel all these doubts. In a *New York Times* article on the purchase by Nick Rockefeller of a luxury hotel in Bali, it is reported that:

- The investment firm is 'connected with the Rockefeller family.'
- That one of the two companies involved is Rockvest Development, 'a Rockefeller trust controlled by Nicholas Rockefeller.'[812]
- Documents of both the Rand Corporation and the Council on Foreign Relations show that Nicholas Rockefeller is a member of both. His credentials as both an actual, real person, and a World Controller are, sceptics and Wikipedia to the contrary, easy to document. The

testimony of Nicholas Rockefeller, related by Aaron Russo, seems therefore to be credible.

Conclusion

A self-appointed elite that Huxley called the 'World Controllers' and Carroll Quigley described as 'an international network' has for generations been intent on establishing a 'World State' (Huxley) or what David Rockefeller himself calls a 'World Order,' and what President George W. Bush and others, such as Rothschild employee Linnett, call the 'New World Order.' In more common parlance it is called 'globalisation,' but it is seldom understood in its wider ramifications, as set forth here, especially by the Left, whose activists support aspects of the same globalisation process: multiculturalism, feminism, marijuana liberalisation, abortion rights, open borders, and feel-good causes in the name of 'democracy' and 'human rights,' the results of which are further control by global plutocracy.

The Left, including the communists, have generally served as the 'useful idiots' of international capital, as Spengler observed eighty years ago, which in our own time has been empirically documented by Antony Sutton and confirmed by Carroll Quigley. The Left whether in its Fabian, communist, or New Left varieties has been appropriated by the System it is supposedly opposing. A post-New Left has emerged since the dissolution of the Soviet bloc, and takes the form of the so-called 'colour revolutions' under the direct, overt patronage of the Soros network, and others.

The strategy used by the international oligarchy is the same as that more generally recognised as being a major element in Marxist doctrine; namely *dialectics*, the conflict of opposing forces that generates a *synthesis*. This dialectal method is something that Sutton realised when he was trying to understand why the oligarchy so often seems to be backing opposing ideologies, governments, and policies. The Marxist dialecticians stated that history is engaged in a process towards world communism that would arise out of the conflict of capitalism and socialism. The oligarchs on the other hand apparently operate on the dialectical premise that what will result from their 'controlled conflict' will be a socialist-capitalist synthesis which we might call the 'World Collectivist State'; a world order that will be communistic in organisation but run by oligarchs rather than commissars. Aaron Russo, after talking with Nick Rockefeller, alluded to this as 'selling socialism as capitalism.'

Over the past few generations, the 'crises scenarios' used by the oligarchs to sell or impose their plan of a World Collectivist State have included the problems of war, famine, overpopulation, disparity

between the wealth of the so-called ‘North’ and ‘South,’ and in our present time ‘the war on terrorism’ (perpetual conflict) and the threat of ‘global warming.’

In general it can be stated that many of these problems are the direct result of the debt-finance, trade and economic system that is operated by the oligarchs. Now the oligarchs presents themselves as the solvers of the problems of their own making. A global ‘pincer movement’ of agitation from ‘below’ (the ‘Left’) and manipulation from ‘above’ (the ‘oligarchs’) dialectically operates to shift the centre of mass political gravity towards an acceptance of, if not support for, a World State to end the crises that have been created by our self-appointed ‘world saviours.’

Other books published by Arktos:

Beyond Human Rights
by Alain de Benoist

The Problem of Democracy
by Alain de Benoist

The Arctic Home in the Vedas
by Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Metaphysics of War
by Julius Evola

The Path of Cinnabar:
An Intellectual Autobiography
by Julius Evola

Archeofuturism
by Guillaume Faye

Why We Fight
by Guillaume Faye

The WASP Question
by Andrew Fraser

The Saga of the Aryan Race
by Porus Homi Havewala

The Owls of Afrasiab
by Lars Holger Holm

De Naturae Natura
by Alexander Jacob

Fighting for the Essence
by Pierre Krebs

Can Life Prevail?
by Pentti Linkola

Germany's Third Empire
by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck

A Handbook of Traditional Living
by Raido

The Jedi in the Lotus: Star Wars and the Hindu Tradition
by Steven J. Rosen

It Cannot Be Stormed
by Ernst von Salomon

Tradition & Revolution
by Troy Southgate

Against Democracy and Equality: The European New Right
by Tomislav Sunic

The Initiate: Journal of Traditional Studies
by David J. Wingfield (ed.)

[1]Karl Marx supported free trade capitalism because it breaks down nations. Hence he saw this process as a step towards a World State. Marx wrote in 1848 in *The Communist Manifesto*:

'National differences and antagonisms between peoples are daily more and more vanishing, owing to the development of the bourgeoisie, to freedom of commerce, to the world market, to uniformity in the mode of production and in the conditions of life corresponding thereto. The supremacy of the proletariat will cause them to vanish still faster . . .' Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1975), pp. 71-72.

[2]While Lenin is widely credited with having coined the term, this is uncertain. However the attribution has remained, generally now used to identify a naïve individual who misguidedly supports a cause. A recent example is that of Bruce Thornton, a professor of classics at California State University, Fresno, who wrote of Western liberal 'appeasers' of Islamic radicalism as being today's equivalent of the 'useful idiots' who served as apologists for the USSR.

[3]Dr. Antony Sutton, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University (1968-73) and an expert on the transfer of Western technology to the USSR by global plutocrats, began studying the history of the plutocrats to understand their motives. He looked into think tanks such as the Trilateral Commission, and eventually discovered a secret society run on Masonic lines. This is Lodge 322, founded in 1833, which recruits budding men of influence at Yale University in their final year. Both ex-presidents Bush are members.

Sutton found that Lodge 322 seems to have originated in Germany where the founders were educated in Hegelian dialectics at Berlin University. He explains this as meaning 'conflict creates history,' and that the plutocrats create 'controlled conflict.'

Sutton, *National Suicide: Military Aid to the Soviet Union* (Melbourne: Australian League of Rights, 1973); *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution* (New York: Arlington House, 1974); *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* (Suffolk: Bloomfield Books, 1976); *Trilaterals Over Washington*, 2 vols. (Arizona: The August Corporation, 1978, 1981); *An Introduction to the Order* (Bullsbrook, Western Australia: Veritas, 1984); *How the Order Creates War and Revolution* (1985); *How the Order Controls Education* (1985); *The Secret Cult of the Order* (1986).

[4]These sons of wealth, mostly of the Old Wealth Puritan families, were the founders of Lodge 322 at Yale University.

[5]Sutton, *How the Order Creates War and Revolution*, p. 9.

[6]David Rockefeller is listed as the 'Founder and Honorary North American Chairman (1977-1991) of the Trilateral Commission,' The Trilateral Commission, http://www.trilateral.org/MEMB.HTM (accessed 5 February 2010). In the Question & Answer section the Commission states of Rockefeller and Brzezinski:

'David Rockefeller was the principal founder of the Commission. He has served on the Executive Committee from the beginning in mid-1973 and was North American Chairman from mid-1977 through November, 1991. Zbigniew Brzezinski played an important role in the formation of the Commission. He was its first Director (1973-76) and its major intellectual dynamo in those years. Dr. Brzezinski rejoined the Commission in 1981 and served on the Executive Committee for many years . . .' http://www.trilateral.org/moreinfo/faqs.htm (accessed 5 February 2010).

The Commission also states here that according to the Trilateralist rules, members must resign if they are appointed or elected to US Administrative positions. Of course, this is disingenuous, and is obviously designed to counter the frequent allegation that Trilateralists (like the CFR) have an over-representation in the US government. This charge was particularly frequent under the Carter administration, Carter himself having been a Trilateralist.

[7]Zbigniew along with his son Mark, an Obama administration adviser on foreign policy, is listed as a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, CFR Membership Roster 2009, p. 3, http://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:fBDDieK78UIJ:www.cfr.org/content/about/annual_report/ar_2009/Membership_Roster2009.pdf (accessed 5 February 2010).

[8]Even a mainstream source such as the BBC has stated of the Bilderbergers: 'The world's financial and political elite are to hold a closed meeting in France on Thursday where

delegates are expected to be focusing their attention on post war Iraq. The Bilderberg meeting will be held in Versailles just before the start of the Group of Seven meeting of finance ministers in nearby Paris.

'Bilderberg, which was founded in the 1950s by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, is said to steer international policy from behind closed doors.' Emma Jane Kirby, BBC Paris Correspondent, 'Elite Power Brokers Meet in Secret,' 15 May 2003, BBC News, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3031717.stm (accessed 26 February 2010). Yet despite the many eminent journalists and publishers that have been attendees at the Bilderberg conferences, the meetings are held in secret under strict security, and the details are only reported via leaks and nonconformist writers.

[9] Zbigniew Brzezinski, *Between Two Ages: America's Role in the Technetronic Era* (New York: The Viking Press, 1970), p. 29. The book can be read online at: http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/archivos_pdf/between_twoages.pdf (accessed 5 February 2010).

[10] Ibid.

[11] Where Brzezinski is referring to 'nationalism' he is meaning the type of liberal-nationalism that appeared in mid-19th century Europe, in revolutionary ferment, inspired by the French and American revolutions of the previous century, as bourgeois-intelligentsia revolts against the Principalities and Empires that preceded nation-states. That form of 'nationalism' soon transformed into Left-liberalism and internationalism, the antithesis of the nation-state, as part of the dialectical process, while Right-nationalism also emerged in reaction.

[12] The US Declaration of Independence (1776), the French revolutionary Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the UN Declaration on Human Rights (1948) are part of a process of displacing the spiritual consciousness of man with secular humanism.

[13] Brzezinski, *Between Two Ages*, pp. 33-34.

[14] Brzezinski, *Between Two Ages*, p. 34.

[15] Strobe Talbott is a member of the Trilateral Commission; President of the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC; and a former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State. The Trilateral Commission, http://www.trilateral.org/MEMB.HTM (accessed 5 February 2010).

[16] Strobe Talbott, 'America Abroad: Defanging the Beast,' *Time*, 6 February 1989, http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,956883-1,00.html (accessed 5 February 2010).

[17] While the sons of the American elite were being educated in Hegel's theory of dialectics at Berlin University (*supra*, Antony Sutton, *The Secret Cult of the Order*), the sons of wealth and privilege in Britain were being educated in the collectivist ideas of Plato at Oxford University. John Ruskin, who attained the professorship of fine arts at Oxford in 1870, according to art historian Sir Kenneth Clark, took his inspiration 'directly from the source book of all dictatorships, Plato's *Republic*. He read Plato almost everyday . . .' Kenneth Clark, *Ruskin Today* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964), p. 269. Clark states that Ruskin 'saw that the state must take control of the means of production and distribution, and organise them for the good of the community as a whole; but he was prepared to place the control of the state in the hands of a single man . . .' (Clark, *Ruskin Today*, pp. 267-268.)

However it was not to the working class to which Ruskin was preaching these Marxian ideas, but to the privileged such as Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Milner. These British plutocrats set up a think tank, the Round Table Group, that spread throughout the British Empire. Involved with this was Lord Rothschild of the international banking dynasty (Rhodes' personal banker). The Round Table spawned another influential think tank in Britain, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which was founded in conjunction with the Council on Foreign Relations in the US in 1919. From here a whole international conspiratorial apparatus has spread with funding from the tax-exempt foundations. (W. Cleon Skousen, *The Naked Capitalist: A Review & Commentary on Dr. Carroll Quigley's Tragedy & Hope* [Salt Lake City: Skousen, 1970].)

It should be noted that while some commentators, particularly those of American origin such as Skousen, conclude that this international coterie was and is of British imperial origin, the American network centred on the CFR had long broken its connection with the British to pursue a globalist as opposed to an Anglo-imperialist

agenda. Even Quigley mistakenly called this an 'international Anglophile network.' Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, p. 950.

The misinterpretation of this as a 'British imperial conspiracy' in origin, has generated other theories about the prominence of the British Royal Family in alleged conspiracies. It has led to fundamental misinterpretations of history and the role of the CFR and other cabals that were pivotal in eliminating the British and all the other European colonial empires, so that the Money Power could fill the vacuum. See below: Chapter Four: 'Socialism for the Super-Rich: Professor Carroll Quigley's Exposé,' Note.

[18] H. G. Wells, *Russia in the Shadows*, Chapter VII, 'The Envoy.' Wells went to Russia in September 1920 at the invitation of Kamenev, of the Russian Trade Delegation in London, one of the leaders of the Bolshevik regime. *Russia in the Shadows* appeared as a series of articles in the London *Sunday Express*. The whole book can be read online at: *gutenberg.net.au/ebooks06/0602371h.html.*

[19] 'The Vanderlip Concession, an alternate history,' 26 December 2009, http://www.articlesbase.com/politics-articles/the-vanderlip-concession-an-alternate-history-1626435.html (accessed 9 January 2010). The Vanderlip enterprise will be considered further (see pp. 90-91).

[20] Plato, *The Republic*, translated by Sir Desmond Lee (England: Penguin, 1974).

[21] Ibid., p. 19.

[22] Plato, *The Republic*, p. 226.

[23] Ibid., p. 229.

[24] Ibid., p. 237.

[25] That is, driven underground, and reorganised as seemingly innocuous literary societies. Professor John Robison, *Proofs of a Conspiracy* (Boston: Western Islands, 1967 [1798]), p. 169. Professor Antony Sutton considered the Yale secret society Lodge 322 to be the American branch or heir of the Illuminati.

[26] K. R. Bolton, *From Knights Templar to New World Order* (Paraparaumu, New Zealand: Renaissance Press, 2006).

[27] See also: 'Masonry,' *The Catholic Encyclopaedia* (New York: Robert Appleton Co., 1910), vol. IX.

[28] Bolton, *From Knights Templar to New World Order*, pp. 53-63.

[29] Robison, *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, p. 218.

[30] Susan Alice Watkins, Marisa Rueda, and Marta Rodriguez, *Introducing Feminism* (Australia: Allen & Unwin, 1999), pp. 22-23.

[31] Frederick Engels, *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State (*New York: International Publishers, 1972 [1884]), p. 240.

[32] Oswald Spengler, *The Decline of the West* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1971 [1918, 1926]), vol. 2, p. 464, n. 1.

[33] Ibid., p. 402.

[34] Ibid.

[35] Bill Clinton, 'Acceptance Speech,' Democratic National Convention, New York, 16 July 1992.

[36] In tracing this 'international network' of global bankers to the Round Tables Groups founded by Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Milner for the purposes of creating a 'new world order' based around the British Empire, Quigley errs in ascribing the ongoing machinations of the international bankers to 'Anglophiles'. At the time international finance was merely using the European colonial empires as the most convenient means of establishing their dominion over much of the world. World War I destroyed Europe's monarchs, and World War II finished off the empires. International finance had outgrown the confines of imperialism and sought on the ruins of the old empires a global – as distinct from imperial — system of control, first via the ill-fated League of Nations after World War I, and then after World War II through the United Nations Organisation.

The centre of Finance capital had shifted to Wall Street and in conjunction with the USSR (pursuing its own interests that happened to coincide with those of international finance in this respect) both worked to divest Europe of her empires.

In fact the British imperialists who founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the Wall Street internationalists and intellectuals who were represented by Col. Edward House's think tank *The Inquiry* (subsequently the Council on Foreign

Relations), had a falling out over post-war aims. Thom Burnett states that the intention of these American internationalists was to unite with the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and that this had been agreed upon at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1918. The original intention had been to create an American Institute of International Affairs. However it soon transpired that neither the British nor the Americans were eager to continue with a joint project. (Burnett, p. 102.)

Peter Grose, the official CFR historian, confirms this early Anglo-US breach in the official CFR history, *Continuing The Inquiry: The Council on Foreign Relations from 1921 to 1996*:

'To Shepardson fell the task of informing the British colleagues of this unfortunate reality. Crossing to London, he recalled thinking that "it might be quite unpleasant to have to say for the first time that the Paris Group of British colleagues could not be members" of the American branch. "The explanation to the British was begun (shall we say?) haltingly. However, instead of the frigid look which had been feared, the faces of the British governing body showed slightly red and very happy. They had reached the same conclusion in reverse, but had not yet found a good way of getting word to the other side of the Atlantic!"' (Peter Grose, Chapter: 'The Inquiry').

[37]It is assumed that the 'network' Quigley is here referring to is the Council on Foreign Relations.

[38]Carroll Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope: A History of the World in Our Time* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1966), p. 950.

[39]Ibid., p. 956.

[40]Quigley was dismissive of the 'conspiracy theorists' and their use of his book. He conceded he did not know everything, and was not a member of this network (although apparently trusted enough to be allowed access to its papers). However, when investigative journalist Robert Eringer was researching his book on the globalist power networks, he contacted Quigley and was told, 'To be blunt, you could find yourself in trouble dealing with this subject.' Quigley told Eringer that his career as a lecturer in the government institution circuit 'was all but ruined because of the twenty or so pages [of a 1300 page book] he had written about the existence of Round Table Groups.' Robert Eringer, *The Global Manipulators: The Bilderberg Group . . . The Trilateral Commission . . . Covert Power Groups of the West* (Bristol: Pentacle Books, 1980), pp. 9-10. *Tragedy and Hope* seems to have been scuttled by the publisher who destroyed the plates, according to the account Eringer received from Quigley. Eringer, ibid., p. 9.

[41]W. Cleon Skousen, *The Naked Capitalist* (Salt Lake City: Skousen, 1971).

[42]Gary Allen, *None Dare Call It Conspiracy* (Rossmore, California: Concord Press, 1973).

[43]Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, p. 52.

[44]Ibid., p. 51.

[45]Ibid., p. 52.

[46]Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, pp. 954-955.

[47]Alan Stang, 'Foundations Pay the Way,' *American Opinion*, January 1977. The investigation into the tax-exempt foundations was started in 1954 by Congressman Carroll Reece. René Wormser, the committee's general counsel, and Norman Dodd, the Research Director, related that the pressure to end the investigations came from the top levels of government. Dodd stated that in 1953 he was invited to talk with Rowan Gaither, president of the Ford Foundation. To the shocked Dodd, Gaither confided that the directives he received from the highest levels of government were to 'use our grant-making power so to alter our life in the US that we can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union.' The hearings were prematurely ended.

[48]Norman Dodd, *The Dodd Report to the Reece Committee on Foundations* (New York: The Long House Publishers, 1954), p. 7. http://www.scribd.com/doc/23620434/Dodd-Report-to-the-Reece-Committee-on-Foundations-1954 (accessed 16 January 2010).

[49]Ibid., pp. 9-10.

[50]Ibid., pp. 10-11.

[51]Ibid., p. 11.

[52]Dodd, *The Dodd Report to the Reece Committee on Foundations*, p. 12.

[53]Ibid., p. 14.

[54]Ibid., p. 16.

[55]Herbert H. Lehman Papers, 'Materials for the Study of McCarthyism at the Herbert H.

Lehman Suite and Papers,' http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/rbml/units/lehman/guides/mccarthyism.html (accessed 27 February 2010). On the question of 'McCarthyism' and the assault against the Senator see: Medford Evans, *The Assassination of Joe McCarthy* (Boston: Western Islands, 1970).

[56] See below: 'McCarthy's Threat to the Globalist Establishment.'

[57] See below: Chapter Nine: 'New Left from Old.'

[58] Whitaker was Junior Minister for Overseas Development in the British Labour government, 1969-70.

[59] Ben Whitaker, *The Foundations* (London: Eyre Methuen, 1974), p. 97.

[60] Peter Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry: The Council on Foreign Relations from 1921 to 1996* (New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 2006), p. 1. The entire book can be read online at: Council on Foreign Relations: http://www.cfr.org/about/history/cfr/index.html (accessed 27 February 2010).

[61] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 7.

[62] Ibid., p. 8.

[63] Ibid., p. 9.

[64] See below: Chapter Six: 'Revolution From Above: Bankrolling the Revolution.'

[65] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 10.

[66] I.e. the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

[67] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 12.

[68] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 14.

[69] The Kun regime lasted 133 days, and was the second Bolshevik Republic after the USSR.

[70] Armand Hammer with Neil Lyndon, *Hammer: Witness to History* (Kent: Hodder & Stoughton, 1988), p. 160.

[71] Ibid., p. 201.

[72] Ibid., p. 221.

[73] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 27.

[74] Ibid., p. 29.

[75] Bolton, 'Origins of the Cold War and How Stalin Foiled a New World Order.'

[76] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, pp. 30-31.

[77] When war, such as that launched against Serbia and Iraq, is not practical.

[78] The Cold War campaign against Soviet world influence will be examined in Chapter Eight: 'Revolution by Degeneracy: The Congress for Cultural Freedom,' and the use of the New Left.

[79] As it eventually did under Gorbachev.

[80] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 37.

[81] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 38.

[82] Ibid., p. 40.

[83] See below: Chapter Six: 'Revolution from Above: Bankrolling the Revolution.'

[84] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 40.

[85] Ibid.

[86] For example: Major Arch E. Roberts, *Victory Denied: Why Your Son Faces Death in 'No-Win Wars'* (Fort Collins, CO: Committee to Restore the Constitution, 1972). While such American conservatives view the 'no-win war' in Vietnam as the result of communist subversion of the US for the purposes of destroying America's military morale and economy, it is my theory that a 'no-win' policy was pursued to (1) allow the communists to take Vietnam in its entirety to form a unified state, while (2) so drain the new nation after such a prolonged war that Vietnam was obliged to seek credit and economic development via international finance; again the dialectical, long-term strategy in operation. The 'subversives' were not the Soviet orientated communists, but the globalists influencing US Administrations chiefly through the CFR. One is here reminded of Professor Quigley's comment that the CFR 'network . . . operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the Communists act.' Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, p. 950.

[87] See Chapter One: 'Capitalist and Marxist Dialectics.' The US support for Pol Pot was in turn governed by the aim of 'containing' Vietnam, which was and is backed by Russia. It is very likely that Vietnam will not succumb to the 'new world order' if geopolitical pressures emerge in the next few decades among Asian states which will draw in Russia and China. The Vietnamese have a centuries old history of fighting against all forms of

foreign influence. See: K. R. Bolton, 'Rivalry Over Water Resources as a Potential Cause of Conflict in Asia,' *Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies* (Washington), vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2010, pp. 23-44.

[88] The World Bank: 'Vietnam: Country Brief,' http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/VIETNAMEXTN/0,,contentMDK:20212080~menuPK:387573~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~ (accessed 28 February 2010).

[89] Ibid.

[90] K. R. Bolton, *Building the New Babel: Multiculturalism and the New World Order* (Paraparaumu Beach, New Zealand: Spectrum Press, 2006), 'Destruction of South Africa,' pp. 6-8. One of the major steps of the 'socialist' government in South Africa is to privatise the state owned enterprises and utilities, called parastatals. The ANC stated of Eskom, the state electricity supplier, for example: 'Eskom is one of a host of government 'parastatals' created during the apartheid era which the democratically elected government has set out to privatise in a bid to raise money.' (ANC Daily News Briefing, 27 June 2001). In 1996 Reuters reported Nelson Mandela as stating: 'Privatisation is the fundamental policy of the ANC and will remain so.' Bolton, ibid., p. 8.

[91] The lobby to censure McCarthy in the Senate, which led to his final silencing, was orchestrated by Senator Herbert Lehman (CFR), of Lehman Bros, international bankers. Lehman was one of the oligarchs of the world power structure. Like the Warburgs, Schiffs, et al., he was an example of those who intermarried among the banking dynasties, Lehman marrying Edith Louise Altschul, the daughter of the head of the New York branch of Lazard Frères, the Paris-based banking house. Lehman served four terms as Governor of New York, starting in 1932. One of the bankers around Roosevelt, he served as a Senator, 1949-1957. He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his campaign against Senator McCarthy, symptomatic of the way the Establishment treats genuine anti-communists.

'Herbert Henry Lehman,' Jewish Virtual Library, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:kt24GqyEyfYJ:www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/lehman.html (accessed 6 February 2010).

[92] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, pp. 40-41.

[93] For example, Helen Lehman Buttenwieser, daughter of Arthur Lehman and niece of Senator Herbert Lehman, was a lifelong, tireless defender of Alger Hiss (CFR), a senior official of the US State Department, and General Secretary at the United Nations Founding Conference, when Hiss was convicted for perjury in 1950 regarding being a 'Soviet spy.' She was married to Benjamin Buttenwieser, a senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Her sister Frances married into the Loeb family. All these bankers were among the founders of the CFR. The reader, most likely more familiar with seeing a dichotomy of 'capitalism versus communism,' might well ask why Helen Buttenwieser was so passionate about defending Alger Hiss, a supposed Soviet spy (and CFR paragon), while her uncle, Herbert, led the Senate campaign against McCarthy? One would think, according to conventional history, that these arch-capitalists would be among the staunchest supporters of McCarthy and Nixon (who prosecuted Hiss). On Helen Buttenwieser see: Susan Heller Anderson, Helen 'Buttenwieser, 84, Lawyer and Civic Leader,' *New York Times*, 23 November 1989, http://www.nytimes.com/1989/11/23/obituaries/helen-buttenwieser-84-lawyer-and-civic-leader.html?pagewanted=1 (accessed 1 March 2010). For details on the Establishment's offensive against Senator McCarthy see: K. R. Bolton, 'Joe McCarthy's Real Enemies,' *The Occidental Quarterly*, vol. 10, no. 4, Winter 2010-2011.

[94] David Rockefeller visited China in 1973, and commented: 'The social experiment in China under Chairman Mao's leadership is one of the most important and successful in history.' David Rockefeller, 'From a China Traveller,' *New York Times*, 10 August 1973, p. 31. Rockefeller was accompanied by a five-member delegation from his Chase Bank Group. Rockefeller goes on to praise the 'sense of national harmony, and 'more efficient and dedicated administration' . . . 'whatever the cost of the revolution,' as he put it. In the same year he founded the Trilateral Commission with Brzezinski (CFR) as its first

director, for the purposes of forging links between the economies of North America, Europe, and Asia.

[95] Jung Chang and Jon Halliday, *Mao: The Unknown Story* (London: Jonathan Cape, 2005), 'Saved By Washington,' pp. 304-311.

[96] It is interesting to note that Robert Blum, head of the CFR China team, was also with the Asia Society, another Rockefeller think tank that had been founded in 1956 by John D. Rockefeller III. The byline of the Society is: 'Preparing Asians and Americans for a shared future.' http://www.asiasociety.org/about/mission.html (accessed 2 March 2010).

Asia Society Trustees currently include: Charles P. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller IV (Trilateralist, CFR, Bilderberger). The chairman of the Asia Society's Executive Committee is Richard C. Holbrooke, former US Ambassador to the UN, Trilateralist and CFR.

[97] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, pp. 42-43.

[98] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 43.

[99] It was Nixon, not McCarthy, who had 'gone after' CFR luminary Alger Hiss on suspicion of being a spy. On assumption to the presidency Nixon quickly subordinated himself to the CFR globalists, and appointed Henry Kissinger, a long-time CFR and Rockefeller luminary, as his key adviser and Secretary of State.

[100] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, p. 43.

[101] Grose mentions in a note that: 'Accompanying Kissinger on this momentous flight was his personal aide, Winston Lord, a former Foreign Service officer. Lord, . . . became president of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1977 . . .'

[102] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, pp. 43-44.

[103] Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry*, pp. 66-67.

[104] For example: CBS: Laurence Tisch, CEO; NBC, RCA: John F. Welch, CEO, CBS journalists Tom Brokaw, David Brinkley; ABC: Thomas F. Murphy, CEO, ABC journalists Barbara Walters, Diane Sawyer; Reuters: Michael Posner; New York Times Company: Richard Gelb, A. M. Rosenthal, Cyrus R. Vance; Time Inc.: Sol Linowitz, Strobe Talbott; Newsweek/Washington Post: Katherine Graham, Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones: Richard Wood, Robert Bartley; National Review, William F. Buckley Jr.; Reader's Digest: George Grune, CEO.

[105] Aldous Huxley, *Brave New World* (London: Chatto & Windus, 1969 [1932]).

[106] Aldous Huxley, *Brave New World Revisited* (London: Chatto & Windus, 1974 [1958]), pp. 34-35.

[107] Huxley, *Brave New World Revisited*, p. 42.

[108] Ibid., pp. 43-44.

[109] Ibid., p. 100.

[110] Ibid.

[111] Huxley, *Brave New World*, chap. 3.

[112] Ibid., chap. 5. These are the 'orgy-porgies,' compulsory group sex as the ritual of a world religion that worships as its deity 'Ford,' a combination of the names of Sigmund Freud, the psychoanalyst whose theories are based around sexual impulses, and the assembly-line car manufacturer Henry Ford Sr.

[113] Ibid. Loud 'synthetic music' is played as part of a mass experience; in what in *Brave New World* is equivalent to a church, while songs are sung in praise of the narcotic 'soma.'

[114] Huxley, *Brave New World*, p. 93.

[115] I shall use Huxley's terms 'World Controllers' and 'World State' throughout.

[116] Huxley, *Brave New World*, p. 34.

[117] Ibid., p. 52.

[118] Huxley, *Brave New World*, p. 54.

[119] George Orwell, *1984* (London: Secker & Warburg, 1949), part 1, chapter 3, p. 32.

[120] Ironically, one of the most perceptive comments on this comes from Professor Noam Chomsky, a guru of the Left which nonetheless dutifully agitated against the Afrikaner in the name of 'justice,' the outcome of which was the privatisation and globalisation of the South African economy, while leaving both Black and Afrikaner in common servitude to international finance — in the name of 'the people.' Chomsky stated:

'See, capitalism is not fundamentally racist — it can exploit racism for its purposes, but racism isn't built into it. Capitalism basically wants people to be interchangeable

cogs, and differences among them, such as on the basis of race, usually are not functional. I mean, they may be functional for a period, like if you want a super-exploited workforce or something, but those situations are kind of anomalous. Over the long term, you can expect capitalism to be anti-racist — just because it's anti-human. And race is in fact a human characteristic — there's no reason why it should be a negative characteristic, but it is a human characteristic. So therefore identifications based on race interfere with the basic ideal that people should be available just as consumers and producers, interchangeable cogs who will purchase all the junk that's produced — that's their ultimate function, and any other properties they might have are kind of irrelevant, and usually a nuisance.' Noam Chomsky, *Understanding Power: The Indispensable Chomsky* (New York: The New Press, 2002), pp. 88-89.

On this facet of globalisation see: K. R. Bolton, 'Multiculturalism as a Process of Globalisation,' *Ab Aeterno*, no. 1, November 2009, pp. 25-31.

[121] I Timothy: 6:9-10. While reference is often made to 'the love of money' being 'the root of all evil' (6:10), the preceding passage is also significant in illuminating much of history and current events: 'But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition' (6:9). In pursuing their 'foolish and hurtful lusts,' the Mammon-worshipping World Controllers are drowning all humanity in 'destruction and perdition.'

[122] The 'world population crisis' is manifested in the West in reverse — as depopulation.

[123] Oswald Spengler, *The Hour of Decision* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963 [1934]), pp. 221-222.

[124] Spengler, *The Decline of the West*, *passim*.

[125] Qadosh Erectus, *The Dehumanisation of the Masses: Population Control & Reduction*, http://www.scribd.com/doc/17316303/Thus-Speaks-Qadosh-Erectus (accessed 2 March 2010).

[126] Spengler commented nearly eighty years ago that women of sound instinct — his definition of 'race' — desire to be mothers, and not of one child 'as a toy or distraction, but of many . . .' With the idea of family, of children, comes the instinct of property and of inheritance. Such instincts 'signify the downfall of Socialism.' Spengler, *The Hour of Decision*, pp. 220-221.

[127] Spengler, *The Decline of the West*, Chapter XIII, 'The Form-World of Economic Life,' pp. 469-496.

[128] Robert Cowley, 'A Year in Hell,' in Oliver Jensen (ed.), *America and Russia: A Century and a Half of Dramatic Encounters* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1962), pp. 92-121. Cowley quotes historian Thomas A. Bailey as stating of Kennan: 'No one person did more to cause the people of the United States to turn against their presumed benefactor of yesteryear.' (A reference to Czarist Russia's support for the Union during the American Civil War.) Cowley, ibid., p. 118.

[129] Ibid., p. 120.

[130] *New York Times*, 24 March 1917, pp. 1-2.

[131] Jacob H. Schiff, 'Jacob H. Schiff Rejoices, By Telegraph to the Editor of the New York Times,' *New York Times*, 18 March 1917.

[132] 'Loans easier for Russia,' *New York Times*, 20 March 1917.

[133] 'Is A People's Revolution,' *New York Times*, 16 March 1917.

[134] 'Bankers here pleased with news of revolution,' *New York Times*, 16 March 1917.

[135] 'Stocks strong — Wall Street interpretation of Russian News,' *New York Times*, 16 March 1917.

[136] Michael Pearson, *The Sealed Train: Journey to Revolution: Lenin — 1917* (London: Macmillan, 1975).

[137] Paul Warburg, prior to emigrating to the US, had been decorated by the Kaiser in 1912.

[138] Colonel William Wiseman, head of the British Secret Service in the USA, was the British equivalent to America's key presidential adviser, Edward M. House (founder of the Inquiry and the CFR), with whom he was in constant communication. From London on 1 May 1918 Wiseman cabled House that the Allies should intervene at the invitation of the Bolsheviks and help organise the Bolshevik army then fighting the White Armies in a bloody Civil War at a time when the Bolshevik hold on Russia was doubtful. Edward M. House, *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House*, ed. Charles Seymour (New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co.), vol. III, p. 421.

After the war Wiseman stayed in the USA to work with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and

became a partner in 1929. In 1955 Wiseman created a 'private world bank', Transoceanic Development Corporation, which was sponsored by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; First Boston; and S G Warburg, London. 'Sir William's New Bank', Time Magazine, 17 October 1955, http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,807812,00.html

[139] Olof Aschberg of Nya Banken, Stockholm, the so-called 'Bolshevik Banker,' became head of the first Soviet international bank, Ruskombank. On 6 September 1948 the London *Evening Star* commented on Aschberg's visit to Swiss bankers that he had 'advanced large sums to Lenin and Trotsky in 1917. At the time of the revolution Mr. Aschberg gave Trotsky money to form and equip the first unit of the Red Army.'

[140] Gompers was president of the American Federation of Labor.

[141] Samuel Gompers, 'Soviet Bribe Fund Here Says Gompers, Has Proof That Offers Have Been Made, He Declares, Opposing Recognition. Propaganda Drive. Charges Strong Group of Bankers With Readiness to Accept Lenin's Betrayal of Russia,' *New York Times*, 1 May 1922.

[142] Henry Wickham Steed, *Through Thirty Years, 1892-1922: A Personal Narrative*, Vol II. (New York: Doubleday Page and Co., 1924), p. 301.

[143] We will not here be concerned with alleged Jewish aspects of Bolshevism or international finance, suffice it to say that such involvement was at the time widely commented upon by diplomatic sources, while prominent individuals such as Wickham Steed and Winston Churchill saw Bolshevism and Zionism to be rivals in securing the loyalty of the Jewish people, both Steed and Churchill being in favour of Zionism. (For example, see Winston Churchill, 'Zionism vs. Bolshevism: A Struggle for the Soul of the Jewish People,' *Illustrated Sunday Herald*, 8 February 1920, p. 3.)

[144] Steed, *Through Thirty Years*, vol. II, p. 301.

[145] These long-time business relationships will not be dealt with in detail here. Refer to Professor Antony C. Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution* (New Rochelle, NY: Arlington House, 1974) and *National Suicide: Military Aid to the Soviet Union* (New Rochelle, NY: Arlington House, 1973).

[146] Steed, *Through Thirty Years*, vol. II, p. 301.

[147] Ibid.

[148] House wrote *Philip Dru* anonymously in 1912, the plot being that of a dictator who implements socialist reforms.

[149] House, *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House*, ed. Charles Seymour (1926), vol. I, pp. 165-166. House was assigned by Wilson to draw up the constitution for the League of Nations, and in 1918 formed a think tank at Wilson's request, called the Inquiry, to advise on post-war policy, which became the Council on Foreign Relations. House was the US chief negotiator at the Peace Conference in Paris, 1919-1920.

[150] Henry Wickham Steed, 'Peace with Honour,' Paris *Daily Mail*, 28 March 1922; quoted in Steed, *Through Thirty Years*, vol. II, p. 301.

[151] Crane was a member of a 1917 Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia, and a member of the American Section of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He was to become American ambassador to China 1920-1921, among other diplomatic and business interests.

[152] Steed, *Through Thirty Years*, vol. II, p. 301.

[153] Cited by Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 71.

[154] Ibid., p. 75.

[155] Ibid., p. 73.

[156] 'Gives Bolsheviki a Million,' *Washington Post*, 2 February 1918, cited by Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 83.

[157] Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 98.

[158] Trotsky, who was to become Soviet foreign minister and negotiate with Germany, while still in the US had made similar claims. 'People War Weary. But Leon Trotsky Says They Do Not Want Separate Peace,' *New York Times*, 16 March 1917.

[159] 'Bolsheviki Will Not Make Separate Peace: Only Those Who Made Up Privileged Classes Under Czar Would Do So, Says Col. W. B. Thompson, Just Back From Red Cross Mission,' *New York Times*, 27 January 1918.

[160] George F. Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1958), p. 13.

[161] Ibid., p. 13.

[162] Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, recalled: 'The US position in fact allowed the UN to be turned into an instrument for imposing the will of one group of states upon another, above all upon the Soviet Union, as the sole socialist member of the [Security] Council.' Andrei Gromyko, *Memories* (London: Hutchinson, 1989), p. 116.

[163] Gromyko stated of the 'Baruch Plan': 'The actual intention was to be camouflaged by the creation of an international body to monitor the use of nuclear energy. However, Washington did not even try to hide that it intended to take the leading part in this body, to keep in its own hands everything to do with the production and storage of fissionable material and, under the guise of the need for international inspection, to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.' Gromyko, *Memories, p. 138.*

[164] K. R. Bolton, 'Origins of the Cold War: How Stalin Foiled a New World Order,' *Foreign Policy Journal*, 31 May 2010. http://www.foreignpolicyjournal.com/2010/05/31/origins-of-the-cold-war-how-stalin-foild-a-new-world-order/all/1

[165] David S. Fogles, *America's Secret War Against Bolshevism: US Intervention in the Russian Civil War* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1995), p. 5.

[166] Ibid., p. 5.

[167] Ibid., p. 6.

[168] Ibid., p. 6.

[169] Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 115.

[170] Basil H. Thompson, Special Report No. 5 (Secret), British Home Office Directorate of Intelligence, Scotland Yard, London, July 14, 1919; US State Dept. Decimal File, 316-22-656. Cited by Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 115.

[171] Fogles, *America's Secret War Against Bolshevism*, p. 6.

[172] Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 17.

[173] 'Memorandum regarding allied war stores lying at Archangel,' US National Archives, Foreign Affairs Branch, Petrograd Embassy, 800 File; 20 March 1918.

[174] Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 20.

[175] Ibid., p. 21.

[176] William S. Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure, 1918-1920* (New York: Peter Smith, 1941), 'Aid to the Czechs.'

[177] Robert Service, *Trotsky: A Biography* (Oxford: Pan Books, 2009), p. 210.

[178] Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 35.

[179] Ibid., p. 36.

[180] 'Bolsheviki Will Not Make Separate Peace: Only Those Who Made Up Privileged Classes Under Czar Would Do So, Says Col. W. B. Thompson, Just Back From Red Cross Mission,' *New York Times*, 27 January 1918.

[181] 'Gives Bolsheviki a Million,' *Washington Post*, 2 February 1918.

[182] Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 95, citing the memo in US State Department Decimal File, 316-13-698.

[183] US Adjutant General's Office A.G. 095 Thompson Wm b 6/18/19. Cited by Sutton, *National Suicide*, p. 76.

[184] Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 45.

[185] Trotsky to the Murmansk Soviet, 1 March 1918; cited by Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 31.

[186] Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 49.

[187] Ibid., p. 52.

[188] Ibid., p. 55.

[189] Ibid., p. 61.

[190] Ibid., p. 61.

[191] Trotsky had resigned as Commissar for Foreign Affairs because of his opposition to the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and was persuaded to accept the post of Military Affairs.

[192] Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 120.

[193] Ibid., p. 345.

[194] Service, *Trotsky*, p. 195.

[195] Service, *Trotsky*, p. 196. Sovnarkom was the Council of People's Commissars.

[196] William Harlan Hale, 'When the Red Storm Broke,' in Oliver Jensen (ed.), *America and Russia: A Century and a Half of Dramatic Encounters* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1962), p. 154.

[197] Ibid., p. 155.

[198]Ibid., pp. 155-156.
[199]Michael Pearson, *The Sealed Train: Journey to Revolution: Lenin — 1917* (London: Macmillan, 1975).
[200]While *en route* from New York to Russia to 'complete the revolution,' Trotsky was detained at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, by the local British authorities who suspected him of being a German agent.
[201]'Calls People War Weary. But Leon Trotsky Says They Do Not Want Separate Peace,' *New York Times*, 16 March 1917.
[202]Edgar Sisson, *The German-Bolshevik Conspiracy: A Report by Edgar Sisson, Special Representative in Russia, War Information Series, No. 20, October 1918* (Washington: Committee on Public Information, 1918).
[203]*Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States: The Lansing Papers 1914-1920* (Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1940), vol. 2, p. 358.
[204]Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 96.
[205]Trotsky assumed the position of People's Commissar for Military Affairs.
[206]Service, *Trotsky*, p. 218.
[207]Service, *Trotsky*, p. 218.
[208]Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 346.
[209]House, *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House*, ed. Charles Seymour (New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1926), vol. III, p. 421.
[210]Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 350.
[211]Ibid., p. 348.
[212]Ibid., p. 350.
[213]Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 348.
[214]Ibid., p. 370.
[215]Raymond Robins to Ambassador Francis, 4 April 1918. Cited by Sutton, *National Suicide*, p. 76.
[216]Service, *Trotsky*, p. 220. The 'Left Socialist-Revolutionaries' were an originally pro-Bolshevik faction that had broken away from the Party of Socialist-Revolutionaries over the issue of supporting the Bolsheviks.
[217]Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Before the Armistice.'
[218]Ibid., 'After the Armistice.'
[219]Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'After the Armistice.'
[220]Ibid., 'After the Armistice.'
[221]Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia* (London: Collet's Holdings, 1946), p. 64.
[222]Ibid., p. 65.
[223]Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Before the Armistice.'
[224]Sayers and Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, p. 65.
[225]Not to be confused with a relative, George F. Kennan, the US State Department strategist and expert on Russia.

Kennan, the journalist had been funded by Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of those bankers who, according to H. Wickham Steed, were eager for the recognition of the Soviet regime at the 1919 Paris conference. Schiff had provided the money for Kennan to distribute revolutionary propaganda to Russian prisoners-of-war in Japan during the 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War, these revolutionised soldiers providing the cadres for the first anti-Czarist revolution in 1905, and for the 1917 Revolution.

According to Robert Cowley, editor of *American Heritage*, 'An American journalist, George Kennan, became the first to reveal the full horrors of Siberian exile and the brutal, studied inhumanity of Czarist 'justice,' and as having exposed the allegedly 'brutal police state,' the 'deep seated sickness of an entire nation.' During the years following the American Civil War there had been 'a kind of golden age' of Russo-American relations, and 'scarcely blemished good-fellowship.' The anti-Czarist publicity began when *Century Magazine* published 'a long and highly sensationalised' series of articles by Kennan, who had spent two years in Siberia. These articles formed the basis of his book *Siberia and the Exile System*, which Cowley states 'were devastating in their effect' on American attitudes towards Russia. The book became what Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet under Stalin, years later described as 'a kind of "Bible" to his generation of revolutionaries.' Robert Cowley, 'A Year in Hell,'

in Oliver Jensen (ed.), *America and Russia*, pp. 93-121.

Conversely, the descriptions of the Russian prison system and Siberian exile for even the Czar's most avid opponents seem relatively enlightened and humane for the times when reading of the treatment meted out to Trotsky and his comrades, as related in Robert Service's recent biography of Trotsky. Certainly Trotsky was accorded better treatment than that provided for by the system he established under Bolshevism. Trotsky was even accorded conjugal rights when in jail. Service, *Trotsky*, pp. 50-95.

[226] Wilson's confidante, Edward House, had during the war founded a think tank called 'the Inquiry' which after the war transformed into the Council on Foreign Relations, to advise on post-war policy. The CFR was, and remains, an influential nexus between businessmen and international bankers, politicians, and academics. See the official CFR history: Peter Grose, *Continuing the Inquiry: The Council on Foreign Relations from 1921 to 1996*. <http://www.cfr.org/about/history/cfr/>

[227] Sayers and Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, p. 74.

[228] Ibid.

[229] Woodrow Wilson, 'Fourteen Points,' 8 January 1918.

[230] Sayers and Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, pp. 66-67.

[231] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'After the Armistice.'

[232] Graves, 'Mobilization of Russian Troops.'

[233] Sayers and Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, p. 69.

[234] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Mobilization of Russian Troops.'

[235] See below.

[236] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'The Railroad Agreement.'

[237] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'After the Armistice.'

[238] Graves insisted that the Japanese could not know that American deserters had joined the Bolsheviks, but wrote also that he did not know their whereabouts either. Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Mobilization of Russian Troops.'

[239] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Mobilization of Russian Troops.'

[240] R. Courtier-Forster, 'Bolshevism, Reign of Torture at Odessa,' *London Times*, 3 December 1919, pp. 2, 3, 4.

[241] S. Melgunoff, 'The Record of the Red Terror,' *Current History*, November 1927, p. 198. <http://www.paulbogdanor.com/left/soviet/redterror.pdf>

[242] Ibid., p. 198.

[243] Ibid., p. 199.

[244] Ibid., p. 205.

[245] Ibid., p. 205.

[246] S. P. Melgounov, *La terreur rouge en Russie* (Paris: Payot, 1927), p. 161, cited by Leon de Poncins, *The Secret Powers Behind Revolution* (Palmdale, CA: Christian Book Club of America, 1996 [1929]), pp. 149-150.

[247] Sayers and Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, pp. 77-78.

[248] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Kolchak and Recognition.'

[249] Captain Montgomery Schuyler, Report of March 1, 1919, Record Group 120, Records of the American Expeditionary Forces, 383.9 Military Intelligence Report, p. 2.

[250] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Mobilization of Russian Troops.'

[251] Woodrow Wilson, 'Fourteen Points,' 8 January 1918.

[252] Woodrow Wilson, 17 July 1918. Cited by E. M. Halliday, 'Where Ignorant Armies Clashed by Night,' in Oliver Jensen (ed.), *America and Russia*, p. 166.

[253] Kennan, *The Decision to Intervene*, p. 425.

[254] Ibid., p. 120.

[255] Jon Smele, *Civil War in Siberia: The Anti-Bolshevik Government of Admiral Kolchak, 1918-1920* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996), p. 192.

[256] Ibid., p. 192.

[257] 'The Vanderlip Concession, an alternate history,' 26 December 2009, <http://www.articlesbase.com/politics-articles/the-vanderlip-concession-an-alternate-history-1626435.html>

[258] Lenin, 21 December 1920, Eighth All-Russia Congress of Soviets, 'Reply to the Debate on the Report on Concessions Delivered to the R.C.P.(B.) Group at the Eighth Congress of Soviets,' Lenin: Collected Works (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1971), vol. 42, pp. 239-267.

[259] Lenin to Vanderlip, 17 March 1921; Lenin: Collected Works (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1976), vol. 45, p. 98.

[260] Lenin, 22 December 1920; 'Speech to the R.C.P.(B.) Group at the Eighth Congress of Soviets During the Debate on the Report of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars Concerning Home and Foreign Policies,' Lenin Internet Archive (2003) <http://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1920/dec/x01.htm>

[261] The Vanderlip project was still proceeding in 1922, when Standard Oil purchased one-quarter of the stock and exclusive rights for oil exploration in the area. However the concession could not become operative until diplomatic recognition. 'Standard Oil Joins Vanderlip Project,' *New York Times*, 11 January 1922, p. 1.

[262] That year the press reported that on the initiative of American businessmen a 'new international organization had been formed in Denmark to exchange raw materials for manufactured goods after 'lengthy discussions with Maxim Litvinoff,' Commissar for Foreign Affairs. 'Americans to Trade with Reds,' *New York Times*, 15 February 1920.

[263] Smele, *Civil War in Siberia*, p. 200.

[264] Ibid., p. 200.

[265] Ibid., p. 201.

[266] E. M. Halliday, 'Where Ignorant Armies Clashed by Night,' in Oliver Jensen (ed.), *America and Russia*, p. 177.

[267] Quoted by Sayers and Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, pp. 76-77.

[268] The 'Green' army for example was a large-scale manifestation of peasant resistance.

[269] The uprising of the Vendée Province in France.

[270] William C. Bullitt, an aide with the US State Department, and a member of the American delegation at the 1919 Paris conference, was secretly sent to Russia to make contact with the Bolsheviks, with a brief from Edward House, who told Bullitt that terms could include Allied withdrawal, and the establishment of economic relations. Among Bullitt's choices for his delegation was a journalist, Lincoln Steffens, 'an outspoken admirer of the Soviets . . .' However, the conservative press was still a major factor in publicising the manoeuvres to recognise the Bolsheviks, and questions were asked in the British Parliament, to Lloyd George's dismay. The Bolsheviks did not help their cause, or that of statesmen such as Wilson and Lloyd George who were trying to sell the idea of accommodating the Bolsheviks to anti-Bolsheviks such as France's Clemenceau, by continuing their revolutionary rhetoric against the West. See: Robert S. Rifkind, 'The Wasted Mission,' in Oliver Jensen (ed.), *America and Russia*, pp. 180-196.

[271] Smele, *Civil War in Siberia*, p. 209.

[272] Smele, *Civil War in Siberia*, p. 210.

[273] Ibid., pp. 214-215.

[274] 'Kolchak Army in Serious Straits; Disaster Feared. Sadly Lacks Munitions. 100,000 Men Poorly Armed and Equipped Unable to Withstand Red Onrush,' *New York Times*, 12 August 1919, pp. 1, 5.

[275] E. M. Halliday, 'Where Ignorant Armies Clashed by Night,' in Oliver Jensen (ed.), *America and Russia*, p. 178.

[276] Ibid., p. 178.

[277] Ibid., p. 178.

[278] 'Asks Graves to Stop American Advance. Omsk Government Says Undefined Attitude of United States Causes Trouble in Siberia,' *New York Times*, 19 May 1919.

[279] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Japan, the Cossacks and Anti-Americanism.'

[280] 'Kolchak Beaten,' *New York Times*, Editorial, 13 August 1919.

[281] 'Arms to Kolchak now being rushed by United States,' *New York Times*, 14 August 1919, pp. 1, 4.

[282] 'Envoy Morris Attributes Kolchak's Reverses to Failure to Recognize Him 3 months Ago,' *New York Times*, 28 August 1919, p. 1.

[283] 'Semenoff demanded arms of Americans,' *New York Times*, 2 November 1919.

[284] 'Released Rifles Held Up by Graves,' *New York Times*, 3 October 1919.

[285] The way Graves later explained the incident was that an American soldier was drunk and was called a 'Bolshevik' by a Russian officer, whom he lunged at, the American being shot in response. The Russian turned himself over to a Russian court, which Graves described as 'fake,' and was acquitted of wrongdoing. Graves does not mention that the

Allies used this as a pretext for demanding Kolchak's withdrawal from Vladivostok. Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Japan, the Cossacks, and Anti-Americanism.'

[286] 'American Soldier Killed by Russian. Shot by Officer he Struck when Ordered to Desist from Agitation. It is Said,' *New York Times*, 11 October 1919.

[287] 'Semenoff demanded arms of Americans,' *New York Times*, 2 November 1919.

[288] 'Says Kolchak's Staff Joined Revolution. Happenings in Irkutsk Region Before and After Admiral's Overthrow,' *New York Times*, 25 January 1920.

[289] 'Revolt in Irkutsk. Admiral Kolchak Resigns Command. Russian Leader said to be Ill, Names Semenoff as Military Successor,' *New York Times*, 28 December 1919.

[290] 'America and Japan Agree on Siberia Plan. Tokio Modifies Policy — will now Protect Railways as First Priority, Regardless of Kolchak,' *New York Times*, 27 December 1919.

[291] 'Americans Block Japanese Action. Prevent Attempt by Mikado's Troops to Save Gen. Rozanov from Revolutionists,' *New York Times*, 8 February 1920. Fortunately, Rozanov escaped and took refuge on a Japanese cruiser; otherwise he would presumably had been dragged from his house and killed within the environs of Allied 'neutrality,' although Graves never seemed to have accepted that the revolutionists would be capable of such actions.

Graves was later to recall the Rozanov incident in terms at variance with contemporary press reports, and stated that a single field artillery shot fired at the General's house was sufficient to scare his Japanese guards, who promptly got Rozanov out in disguise. Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Japan, the Cossacks, and Anti-Americanism.' Such jitteriness of the Japanese military seems out of character.

[292] 'Vladivostok Pro-American. Revolutionist Staff Thanks Graves for Preserving Neutrality,' *New York Times*, 15 February 1920.

[293] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'Japan, the Cossacks, and Anti-Americanism.'

[294] Smele, *Civil War in Siberia*, p. 201.

[295] 'Kolchak Sought to Save Companions. 48 Officers and Civilians Refused to Leave Him when Miners Halted Train. Czech Guard Gave Him Up,' *New York Times*, 22 February 1920.

[296] Graves, *America's Siberian Adventure*, 'The Gaida Revolution.'

[297] 'Kolchak's Fall,' *New York Times*, 30 December 1919.

[298] 'Kolchak's Fall,' *New York Times*, 30 December 1919.

[299] Sayers and Kahn, *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia*, p. 107.

[300] H. G. Wells, *Russia in the Shadows*.

[301] Cassel was an important banker associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Vickers Maxim Armaments run by the shadowy banker and arms dealer Basil Zaharof.

[302] J. H. Morgan, *The Quarterly Review*, January 1929, pp. 187-188. Cited by C. H. Douglas, 'The Land for the (Chosen) People Racket,' *The Social Crediter*, December 1942-March 1943.

[303] In describing the history of the International Relations Department of the LSE, the website of the LSE comments on the funding of the department's building: 'How fast International Relations could grow would depend upon Beveridge's success in tapping the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund for the building work in Houghton Street.' http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:W4qVXWjupl0J:www2.lse.ac.uk/internationalRelations/aboutthedepartment/historyofdept.aspx (accessed 15 January 2010).

[304] Congressional Hearings, 'Tax-Exempt Foundations,' Staff Report, no. 4, p. 703.

[305] British Library of Political and Economic Science, London School of Economics and Political Science Archives, 1894-2000, Administrative/Biographical history [description]. http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:N_NBx6kWeJkJ:www.aim25.ac.uk/cats/1/3261.htm (accessed 15 January 2010).

[306] Ibid.

[307] Ibid.

[308] LSE website: http://www2.lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/PioneersOfTheSocialSciences/PioneersOfTheSocialSciences.aspx (accessed 15 January 2010).

[309] René Wormser, *Foundations: Their Power & Influence* (New York: Devin-

Adair, 1958).

[310] For an account on the founding of the Frankfurt School see: Patrick J. Buchanan, *The Death of the West* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2002), pp. 78-96.

[311] Ibid., p. 78.

[312] Ibid., p. 77.

[313] Rolf Wiggershaus, *The Frankfurt School: Its History, Theories, Political Significance* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1995).

[314] Buchanan, *The Death of the West*, p. 78.

[315] Ibid., pp. 78-79.

[316] Ibid., p. 79.

[317] According to Quigley, J. P. Morgan interests were particularly influential at Columbia. Quigley states that J. P. Morgan himself 'helped make Nicholas Murray Butler president of Columbia.' Quigley states that of all the universities, 'Columbia had been the one closest to J. P. Morgan & Co.' Quigley, *Tragedy and Hope*, p. 36. Morgan's influence at Columbia was exercised through Morgan partner Thomas Lamont. Quigley describes Thomas Lamont as 'Morgan's apostle to the Left who, with his wife Flora and son Corliss sponsored almost a score of extreme Left organisations, including the Communist party.' Ibid., p. 43.

[318] Buchanan, *The Death of the West*, p. 94.

[319] Ibid., p. 80.

[320] T. W. Adorno, *The Authoritarian Personality* (New York: Harper & Row, 1950). Buchanan, ibid., p. 80.

[321] Erich Fromm, *Escape from Freedom* (New York: Rinehart & Co., 1941). The book is regarded as the founding document of 'political psychology.' The concept of 'freedom' according to Fromm, was that 'individualized man' would be freed from his so-called 'primary ties' of identity such as family, yet in achieving individuality would also find his belonging in the world and in mass humanity. Fromm writes for example: 'There is only one possible, productive solution for the relationship of individualized man with the world: his active solidarity with all men and his spontaneous activity, love and work, which unite him again with the world, not by primary ties but as a free and independent individual. . . .' Ibid., p. 36.

[322] Herbert Marcuse, *Eros and Civilization* (Boston: Beacon, 1955), where Marcuse argued that instinct should not be repressed, and that such repression is inherent in Western civilisation. A synthesis of Marx and Freud and a precursor of the New Left ideology, Marcuse argued that capitalism represses the libido of the proletariat. Reich argued the same in *The Mass Psychology of Fascism*, stating that Fascism can be defined as the psychotic outcome of sexual repression.

[323] Wilhelm Reich, *The Mass Psychology of Fascism* (New York: Orgone Institute, 1933). Reich also denounced the family as 'antisexual' and 'a central reactionary cell.'

[324] Reich, *The Mass Psychology of Fascism*, Chapter III. New Zealanders might be reminded of similar attitudes expressed by the infamous cult leader Bert Potter, founder of the Centerpoint Community in Auckland, New Zealand, eventually convicted of sexual child abuse and drug manufacturing (his commune was the first to manufacture ecstasy in New Zealand). It is an interesting phenomena that cult leaders such as Potter often exercise authoritarian control over their devotees — in the name of 'freedom' — with the use of sex and drugs; precisely the formula being advocated by the Frankfurt School, the Kinseyan sexologists, the CIA/foundation patronised New Left, and subsequent 'counter culture' and 'human potential' movements. Another example of such a cult leader is David Berg (aka Moses David) of the Children of God hippie-Jesus movement of the 1970s; also involved with child molestation in the name of 'freedom.' These are two examples of Huxley's 'Brave New World' in microcosm.

[325] Martin Jay, *The Dialectical Imagination: A History of the Frankfurt School and the New School for Social Research* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1973).

[326] See: K. R. Bolton, 'The State versus Parental Authority,' *Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies*, Washington, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2011.

[327] Encyclopedia of World Biography on Herbert Marcuse, http://www.bookrags.com/

biography/herbert-marcuse/ (accessed 15 January 2010).

[328] Ibid.

[329] Douglas Kellner, 'Marcuse, Herbert,' The American National Bibliography, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:5_KUmmTtH7QJ:www.uta.edu/english/dab/illuminations/kell12.html (accessed 15 January 2010).

[330] Frances Stonor Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War: The CIA and the World of Arts and Letters* (New York: The New Press, 1999), pp. 34-35.

[331] Martin Duberman, *Left Out: The Politics of Exclusion — Essays 1964-99* (New York: Basic Books, 1999), p. 347.

[332] Kellner, op. cit.

[333] Ibid.

[334] Herbert Marcuse, *One-Dimensional Man: Studies in the Ideology of Advanced Industrial Society*, 'Acknowledgments.' See for the acknowledgement: http://books.google.co.nz/books?id=63QdLKsuqCwC&pg=PR9&lpg=PR9&dq (accessed 15 January 2010).

[335] Herbert Marcuse, *Counterrevolution and Revolt* (London: Allen Lane, 1972), p. 55.

[336] For a list of academics who studied under Marcuse see: 'Scholars and Activists who were influenced by Herbert Marcuse,' compiled by Harold Marcuse, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:zBRBEm8hL0oJ:www.marcuse.org/herbert/scholaractivists.htm (accessed 15 January 2010).

[337] Buchanan, *The Death of the West*, p. 142.

[338] Also called 'experiential education' and 'education by experiment.' John Dewey: Philosophy of Education, http://wilderdom.com/experiential/JohnDeweyPhilosophyEducation.html (accessed 16 January 20100.

[339] 'Dr. John Dewey Dead at 92; Philosopher a Noted Liberal,' *New York Times*, 2 June 1952.

[340] Hook, America's leading Trotskyist intellectual, earned his Ph.D. at Columbia University in 1927 as a student of Dewey. In 1939 Hook formed the Committee for Cultural Freedom, to which Dewey belonged. This was a prelude to the Congress for Cultural Freedom formed after World War II with the backing of the CIA and the foundations, the main purpose of which was to co-opt Leftists, including anti-Stalinist communists, and especially Trotskyists in anti-USSR agitation. The Congress for Cultural Freedom played a major role in the formation of feminism and the New Left and will be considered later. In the meantime, it should be kept in mind that the Marxists, including communists, were anti-Stalinist, and considered Stalin to have betrayed Marxism. Their hatred of Stalinist Russia brought them over to radical anti-Soviet positions to the point of many consciously serving as dupes for the CIA. For the Congress of Cultural Freedom see: Francis Stonor Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War: The CIA and the World of Arts and Letters* (New York: The New Press, 1999). This has had lasting repercussions on US and indeed world politics to the present, as will be seen.

[341] New School for Social Research, 'About Us,' http://www.newschool.edu/nssr/subpage.aspx?id=9122 (accessed 16 January 2010).

[342] Hiram Halle was an owner of Gulf Oil, one of the 'Seven Sisters' world oil companies, which merged with David Rockefeller's Standard Oil (Chevron) in 1984.

[343] New School, 'History,' http://www.newschool.edu/nssr/subpage.aspx?id=9064 (accessed 16 January 2010).

[344] **'(3) Emergency Program for European Scholars, 1940-1945,' Rockefeller Foundation Archives, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:tXK4eQ5oXbAJ:www.rockarch.org/collections/rf/refugee.php (accessed 16 January 2010).**

[345] Ibid.

[346] **'(3) Emergency Program for European Scholars, 1940-1945,' Rockefeller Foundation Archives, op. cit.**

[347] 'Kenneth Prewitt,' '2001 Harold Lasswell Fellow,' American Academy of Political and Social science. http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:HQR9mXIxMLkJ:www.aapss.org/section.cfm/1261/1281 (accessed 16 January 2010).

[348] APEC, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:OjwqCY1R9-sJ:www.acds.net/Appendix6.html (accessed 16 January 2010).

[349] Rockefeller oil.

[350] Business Week, http://74.125.155.132/search?

q = cache:XCDtPvfC_QwJ:investing.businessweek.com/businessweek/research/stocks/people/person.asp (accessed 16 January 2010).

[351] Myron Sharaf, *Fury on Earth: A Biography of Wilhelm Reich* (London: Andre Deutsch, 1983).

[352] Ibid., pp. 129-144, 'The Application of Sex-economic Concepts on the Social Scene — The Sex-pol: 1927-1930.'

[353] Ibid., p. 162, 'The Sex-Political; Furor.'

[354] Sharaf, *Fury on Earth*, pp. 162-163.

[355] Ibid., p. 169.

[356] Ibid. See also: K. R. Bolton, ' "Sex-Pol": The Influence of the Freudian-Marxian Synthesis on Politics and Society,' *Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies*, vol. 35, no. 3, Fall 2010.

[357] 'What really happened to funding for sex research?,' The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction, http://74.125.155.132/search?q = cache:D-Db_DNVADAJ:www.kinseyinstitute.org/about/Movie-facts.html (accessed 17 January 2010).

[358] Ibid.

[359] René Wormser, *Foundations: Their Power and Influence* (New York: Devin-Adair, 1958). Wormser was legal counsel for the Reece Committee.

[360] As one might expect, the *Washington Post* attacked the investigation as 'unnecessary' and 'a waste of money.' Three of the four Congressmen on the Committee had voted in the House against the investigation. One of these was Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio, who interrupted witnesses, and prevented evidence obtained by committee investigators from being used. René Wormser states that: 'Mr. Hays told us one day that "the White House" had been in touch with him and asked him if he would cooperate to kill the Committee.' The investigation ended in 1955 when funding was withheld by Congress.

[361] 'What really happened to funding for sex research?,' op. cit.

[362] John Bancroft M.D., Kinsey Today Director's Column, Spring 1998, http://www.kinseyinstitute.org/publications/column3.html (accessed 17 January 2010).

[363] 'From 1996 to 2005, the Ford Foundation supported the Sexuality Research Fellowship Program.' Ford Foundation, www.fordfound.org/pdfs/grants/RFP_SRHR.pdf (accessed 17 January 2010).

[364] The Kinsey Institute, http://74.125.155.132/search?q = cache:pk7iw9arflAJ:www.kinseyinstitute.org/resources/sexrealn.html (accessed 17 January 2010).

[365] SSRC Sexuality Research Fellowship Program, http://74.125.155.132/search?q = cache:oOtSW1bHTLYJ:nsrc.sfsu.edu/press_release/ssrc_sexuality_research_fellowship_program_ (accessed 17 January 2010).

[366] Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy, *Alfred Kinsey: A Biography* (London: Pimlico Press, 1999).

[367] John Bancroft, 'The Kinsey Institute Today,' http://www.kinseyinstitute.org/about/jb-50lecture.html (accessed 17 January 2010).

[368] Ibid.

[369] Bancroft, 'The Kinsey Institute Today.'

[370] Bancroft, 'The Kinsey Institute Today.'

[371] Bancroft, 'The Kinsey Institute Today.'

[372] Ibid.

[373] Mark Riebling has been a journalist in the 'mainstream,' serving as contributing editor for the *New York Times*, London *Guardian*, *Wall Street Journal*, and as a guest commentator for CBS News and ABC Radio News. He has been on the editorial staff of Random House, and is director of the Manhattan Institute for Political Research.

[374] Mark Riebling, 'Tinker, Tailor, Stoner, Spy, Was Timothy Leary a CIA Agent? Was JFK the 'Manchurian Candidate'? Was the Sixties Revolution Really a Government Plot?,' Osprey, 1994, http://home.dti.net/lawserv/leary.html (accessed 18 January 2010).

[375] As will be discussed below, Meyer also cultivated Gloria Steinem, who was to become a seminal philosopher of feminism, as part of a Cold War programme to recruit a Left-wing/communist alternatives to that of the USSR. Meyer was also a co-founder, with James P Warburg (of the Warburg banking dynasty), of the United World Federalists in 1947, to promote a World State. ('Opinion in a drawing room', Time,16 February 1948. http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,794188,00.html. Accessed 20

January 2010).

In 1950 Meyer was assigned to the CIA's International Relations Division, which included the Congress for Cultural Freedom, the aim of which was to support, fund and infiltrate Left-wing movements. In 1953 the CIA established a front, The Society for Human Ecology, and subsequently spent $25 million on a research programme at Harvard, Stanford and Berkley universities, to experiment with mind-altering drugs, particularly mescaline and LSD.

Senator Joseph McCarthy described the CIA as a 'communist sinkhole'. The so-called 'Communism Fighter' Cord Meyer had already been considered a communist by the FBI but was protected by the CIA, which according to Meyer's own account refused to permit the FBI to interrogate him. (Cord Meyer, *Facing Reality: From World Federalism to the CIA* [New York: Harper & Row, 1980], pp.60–84). In 1953 McCarthy stated he intended exposing a hundred communists in the CIA, and one of the first was to be Meyer, to whom the FBI had refused to give a security clearance. A media smear against McCarthy was launched under the direction of Frank Wisner, the head of the CIA's Office of Policy Coordination, who marshalled CIA connected journalists Drew Pearson, Joe Alsop, Jack Anderson, Walter Lippmann and Ed Murrow. (Jack Anderson, *Confessions of a Muckraker* [New York: Random House, 1979], pp.208–236).

[376] Frances Stonor Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War: The CIA and the World of Arts and Letters* (New York: The New Press, 2000).

[377] Riebling, 'Tinker, Tailor, Stoner, Spy.'

[378] Mellon Hitchcock was an heir to the Gulf Oil fortune.

[379] The Mellon family's connections with the CIA go back to its precursor, the OSS, in which Paul Mellon served as OSS Station Chief in London. Other family members held OSS posts in Madrid, Geneva and Paris. (Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 34.) The Mellon family foundations have been used as a conduit for CIA funds.

[380] Art Kleps, A Narrative of the Early Years of American Psychedelicism, 'Millbrook: A Word of Explanation,' (The Original Kleptonian Neo-American Church, 2005). http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:qx3-mvTXD04J:okneoac.com/m/chs/a_word_of_explanation.html (accessed 21 January 2010).

[381] Kleps, ibid.

[382] Joel E. Cohen, 'Drugs and Inner Freedom,' *The Harvard Crimson*, 25 October 1962. http://www.thecrimson.com/article/1962/10/25/drugs-and-innter-freedom-pthe-professional/ (accessed 21 January 2010). Dr. Cohen went on to become Abby Rockefeller Mauzé Professor of Populations at the Rockefeller University in New York City.

[383] Ibid.

[384] Cohen, 'Drugs and Inner Freedom.'

[385] With President Kennedy.

[386] Mary Meyer was killed execution style in 1964. The murder was not solved.

[387] One kg of pure LSD.

[388] While imprisoned, Stark was frequently visited by Wendy M. Hansen, from the U.S. consulate in Florence. The police had seized letters to Stark addressed to one of his illegal laboratories in Brussels from Charles C. Adams at the U.S. Embassy in London. Floridia also claimed that Stark had done secret work for the U.S. Defense Department from 1960 to 1962, and that there had been 'periodic payments to him from Fort Lee, known to be the site of a CIA office.' When Stark was released he was required to report to Bologna police twice per week, but left Italy, the Italian police believing that he had been flown out from a NATO airbase. In 1982 Stark was arrested in Holland, charges were dropped in 1983, but Stark was deported to the US to await trial in San Francisco, where the US Justice Department dropped the charges. In 1984 an Italian parliamentary commission to study terrorism in Italy issued a report that concluded Stark had been employed by the CIA. Daniel Brandt and Steve Badrich, 'Pipe Dreams: the CIA, Drugs, and the Media,' *NameBase NewsLine*, no. 16, January-March 1997, http://www.namebase.org/news16.html (accessed 21 January 2010).

[389] Timothy Leary interview, *High Times*, Feb. 1978.

[390] Carl Oglesby, 'The Acid Test and How It Failed,' *The National Reporter*, Fall 1988, p. 10. Cited by Brandt and Badrich, 'Pipe Dreams.' Oglesby who was president of the SDS during 1965-1966 was not a revolutionary and did not advocate violence. Oglesby believed that there could be a convergence of the Left and the Right against the

Establishment, and that genuine conservatives should oppose the Vietnam War. This put him in conflict with Bernadine Dohrn and other militants comprising most of the SDS National Office, who formed the violent New Left faction, the Weather Underground in 1969. In 1970 the Weather Underground broke Leary out of jail and got him to Algeria. In 1972 the US government requested the dropping of all charges against the Weather Underground fugitives who had been responsible for a series of bombings, which had resulted in the killing and maiming of lawyers and police. In 1980 FBI agents who had collected information on the terrorists were convicted instead.

[391] Aldous Huxley, California Medical School, 1961.

[392] Aldous Huxley, 'The Ultimate Revolution,' 20 March 1962, Berkeley Language Center, Speech Archive SA 0269.

[393] Drug Policy Alliance Network, About DPA Network, http://www.drugpolicy.org/about/ (accessed 19 February 2010).

[394] Ibid., History, http://www.drugpolicy.org/about/history/ (accessed 19 February 2010).

[395] Ibid.

[396] Ibid.

[397] New Atlantic Initiative is yet another globalist think tank of industrialists, bankers, politicians, journalists, etc. aiming to push the US and Europe closer together and counter protectionist and nationalistic economic policies. Shultz is listed as a patron, along with former Secretary of State and Rockefeller protégé Henry Kissinger (CFR, Bilderberger), and Václav Havel, former president of Czechoslovakia (http://www.jcpa.org/nai.htm. Accessed 20 February 2010), who also happens to be on the Board of the Drug Policy Alliance. Havel assumed presidency as a player in the so-called 'Velvet Revolution,' one of the 'colour revolutions' that are organised by the Soros networks.

Among the 'cooperating institutions' with the New Atlantic Initiative is the 'Project for a New American Century,' the pre-eminent 'neo-conservative' lobby whose influence was important in pushing the US into war against Iraq and which continues to lobby for US intervention against Syria, Iran, and other states.

[398] Bohemian Grove is a gathering place for the Bohemian Club founded in 1872. The meetings include business and political leaders, journalists and cultural figures, and are highly secretive. The Grove includes a 40 foot owl shrine, and after 40 years of membership an initiate is designated an 'Old Guard.' Peter Martin Phillips, 'A Relative Advantage: Sociology of the San Francisco Bohemian Club,' Ph.D. thesis, Sonoma State University, 1994. The dissertation includes appendices listing hundreds of Bohemian Grove initiates who are directors of foundations, corporations, and policy makers in government, including familiar names such as Kissinger, Donald Rumsfeld, David Packard, Gerald Ford, Walter Cronkite . . . Among much else of interest Phillips stated that: '201 corporations are essentially the Bohemian corporate family' (p. 77). In concluding Phillips states that: '. . . Club membership builds cohesiveness among elites and gives economic and political advantages to the men present' (p. 159). The reader is urged to examine the complete dissertation at: http://libweb.sonoma.edu/regional/faculty/phillips/bohemianindex.html (accessed 20 February 2010).

[399] Another 'neo-conservative' think tank, as its name suggests, this group lobbied for war against Iraq.

[400] A 'neo-conservative' think tank lobbying for the 'war on terror.' As with the Committee for the Liberation of Iraq, and the Project for a New American Century, the aims have been to pressure US Administrations into pursuing war against states that do not relent to globalist (or Israeli) interests.

[401] Volcker is of particular interest. He took over from David Rockefeller as Honorary Chairman of the Rockefeller-founded Trilateral Commission in 1991, serving until 2001. Appointed chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank under Carter in 1979 and again under Reagan in 1983. Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Group of 30, another globalist think tank.

Among his lectures on globalisation Volcker stated: 'I have come to the conviction that the full implication of a truly global system of trade and finance will ultimately be a common currency encompassing most of the world. But I am realist enough to know that is not a project for my lifetime.' Volcker, *Globalization and the world of finance,* 2001 Hutchinson Lecture, University of Delaware, http://www.trilateral.org/membship/

membtxts/pv/010430.htm (accessed 19 February 2010).

Volcker stated before the King of Thailand in 2000 that local and national economies should be merged globally into larger conglomerates, and used the 'trilateral' pattern of the US, Europe, and Japan as his example, stating: 'What local banks and other financial institutions can do is join forces with larger and more stable partners. That kind of consolidation is, in fact, proceeding rapidly within the United States, within Europe, and even within Japan where the banks are very large to start with.' Paul Volcker, 'Globalization and the international financial system, dinner lecture honoring the 72nd birthday of His Majesty King Bhumibol AdulyadejBangkok,' Thailand, January 27, 2000. http://www.trilateral.org/membship/membtxts/pv/000127.htm (accessed 19 February 2010).

Volcker was one of the many leading plutocrats, including in particular Soros, who backed Obama for the presidency. K. R. Bolton, 'Obama: Catspaw of International Finance,' Rense.com, 28 August 2008. http://www.rense.com/general83/cats.htm (accessed 19 February 2010).

[402] See below: Chapter Eleven: 'The Global Democratic Revolution.'

[403] For the Club of Rome report refer below to: Chapter Ten: 'Scenarios for Crises and Control.'

[404] The equivalent of the 'love-ins' of the 1960s counterculture.

[405] What Leary called 'love engineering.'

[406] Aristotle, *The Politics*, translated by T. A. Sinclair (London: Penguin, 1981), 8: 5, p. 466.

[407] Plato, *The Republic*, translated by Desmond Lee (Middlesex: Penguin, 1974), Book III: 402, p. 163. In Book II Plato expounds his ideas on the importance of aesthetics in having both negative and positive impacts on society.

[408] Robert Gjerdingen, The Psychology of Music, Northwestern University, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:F0GHiuZEpwUJ:faculty-web.at.northwestern.edu/music/gjerdingen/Papers/PubPapers/PsychMusic.pdf (accessed 22 January 2010).

[409] Charles M. Diserens, *The Influence of Music on Behavior* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1926).

[410] *Biographical Memoirs* (Washington: National Academy Press, 1987), vol. 56, p. 255.

[411] Ibid., p. 258.

[412] Ibid.

[413] All networks with CFR affiliations.

[414] *Biographical Memoirs*, op. cit., p. 260.

[415] Paul Lazarsfeld Biography, http://www.answers.com/topic/paul-lazarsfeld (accessed 5 March 2010).

[416] Adorno was associated with the esoteric Leftist cult Acephale in France through its Collège de Sociologie, where he gave lectures, along with other Left-wing sociological luminaries such as Claude Lévi-Strauss and Jean-Paul Sartre. Acephale, founded by avant garde novelist and communist Georges Bataille in 1936 along with the Collège de Sociologie, preached a synthesis of sex (eros) and death (thanatos) as a form of worship. The Collège published Acephale's journal by the same name.

Georges Bataille, The Biography Project, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:MTShFabQQ2cJ:www.popsubculture.com/pop/bio_project/georges_bataille.html (accessed 29 January 2010).

The return to human sacrifice was a prime issue of interest for Acephale adherents. The symbol of Acephale (which means 'without a head') was a male human figure, headless, holding a knife and a grenade, with a skull covering the genitalia. K. R. Bolton, Ph.D. thesis, *From Knights Templar to New World Order* (Paraparaumu Beach, New Zealand: Renaissance Press, 2006), 'Acephale,' pp. 84-85.

[417] Jennefer Callaghan, 'Theodore Adorno,' Introduction to Postcolonial Studies, Emory University, 2000. http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:8r10oaiW6x4J:www.english.emory.edu/Bahri/Adorno.html (accessed 22 January 2010).

[418] Elizabeth Whitcombe, 'Adorno as Critic: Celebrating the Socially Destructive Force of Music,' *The Occidental Observer*, August 2009, http://www.theoccidentalobserver.net/authors/Whitcombe-AdornoI.html (accessed 22 January 2010).

[419] Paul Kantner, 'Grace Slick with Paul Kantner, 1971'; Peter Herbst (ed.), *The Rolling Stone*

Interviews 1967-1980 (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1989), p. 447.

[420] Graham Nash, *Hit Parader Yearbook*, no. 6, 1967.

[421] Jimi Hendrix, *Life*, 3 October 1969, p. 74.

[422] John Lennon, 1980, quoted by John Blanchard, *Pop Goes the Gospel* (Evangelical Press, 1992), p. 84.

[423] Malcolm McLaren, punk rock manager, *Rock*, August 1983, p. 60.

[424] Jerry Rubin, *Do It! Scenarios of the Revolution* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1970), pp. 19, 249. Note that Rubin's publisher was one of the world's largest publishing corporations.

[425] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 256.

[426] Breton was the founding father of Surrealism. Joining the French Communist Party in 1927, he was expelled in 1933 because of his association with Trotsky. Breton wrote of Surrealism in 1952: 'It was in the black mirror of anarchism that surrealism first recognised itself.' Again, Surrealism was another synthesis of socialism and Freudian psychoanalysis, applied to the arts, as it was also being applied to politics by the Frankfurt Institute.

[427] In Mexico Trotsky lived with Diego Rivera and then with Diego's wife the artist Frida Kahlo, having reached Mexico in 1937, where he was assassinated by a Stalinist agent in 1940.

It is of interest that Rivera was commissioned personally by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to paint the mural for the RCA lobby of the prestigious Rockefeller Center, which was being constructed in 1931 as a showplace for Rockefeller power. Abby, John D. Jr.'s wife, had bought Rivera's paintings for her personal collection, had Rivera's art exhibited at the Rockefeller controlled Museum of Modern Art, and had socialised with Rivera and Frida Kahlo. Nelson Rockefeller negotiated the commission with Rivera. The theme was to be: 'Man at the Crossroads Looking with Hope and High Vision to the Choosing of a New and Better Future.' With such a theme it should be obvious as to how it would be interpreted by an enthusiastic communist, whose sketch depicted a falling capitalism with the bright future of fluttering red flags and a 'saintly visage' of Lenin. Because of press ridicule over a capitalist subsidising a piece of revolutionary art, the mural was 'reluctantly dismantled.' Ron Chernow, *Titan: The Life of John D. Rockefeller Sr.* (New York: Little Brown & Co., 1998), pp. 669-670.

[428] André Breton, Diego Rivera, and Leon Trotsky, Towards a Free Revolutionary Art, 25 July 1938.

[429] Ibid.

[430] 'Motherwell was a member of the American Committee for Cultural Freedom,' the US branch of the Congress for Cultural Freedom; as was Jackson Pollock. Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 276. Both *Partisan Review* editors Philip Rahv and William Phillips became members of the American committee of the CCF. Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 158.

[431] Clement Greenberg, 'Avant-Garde and Kitsch,' *Partisan Review*, 1939, 6:5, pp. 34-49. The essay can be read at: http://www.sharecom.ca/greenberg/kitsch.html (accessed 25 January 2010).

[432] Clement Greenberg, 'American Type Painting,' *Partisan Review*, Spring 1955.

[433] John O'Brien, 'Introduction,' *The Collected Essays and Criticism of Clement Greenberg* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993), vol. 3, p. xxvii.

[434] Ibid., p. xxviii.

[435] Ibid.

[436] Sidney Hook, 1949, quoted on the CIA website: 'Cultural Cold War: Origins of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, 1949-50';
https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/kent-csi/docs/v38i5a10p.htm#rft1 (accessed 26 January 2010).

[437] Hook also served as a 'contract consultant' for the CIA. Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 157.

[438] CIA website: 'Cultural Cold War: Origins of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, 1949-50'; op. cit. (accessed 26 January 2010). As always, these Trotskyists are disingenuously referred to as 'ex-communists' and 'anti-communists.' The precise terms should be 'anti-Stalinist' and 'anti-USSR.'

[439] Myron Kolatch, 'Who We Are and Where We Came From,' *The New Leader*, http://www.thenewleader.com/pdf/who-we-are.pdf (accessed 27 January 2010). *The New Leader* stopped publication as a print edition and became online in 2006.

[440] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 163.

[441] Trotsky himself began as a Menshevik, the chief rival to Bolshevism after the two factions

split in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. Trotsky then straddled both factions for much of his career, only definitively becoming a Bolshevik with the triumph of the Leninist party in November 1917.

[442] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 163.

[443] Saunders describes *Partisan Review* as having been founded in the 1930s by 'a group of Trotskyites from City College, originating in the Communist Party front group, the John Reed Club.' Saunders, ibid., p. 160. When *Partisan Review* was on the verge of bankruptcy Sidney Hook appealed for assistance, and Henry Luce, the publisher of *Time*, gave a grant of $10,000, while donating Time Inc. shares to the American Committee for Cultural Freedom. (Saunders, ibid., p. 162.) *Partisan Review*, whose editor William Phillips was cultural secretary of the American Committee of Cultural Freedom, continued to receive CIA funding as did *The New Leader*. Saunders, ibid., p. 163.

[444] Ibid., p. 231.

[445] Ibid., p. 221.

[446] Ibid., pp. 27-28.

[447] Tunku Varadarajan, 'A Brief Encounter, Melvin Lasky is a legend. Better yet, he dislikes Maureen Dowd,' *The Wall Street Journal*, 6 April 2001, http://www.opinionjournal.com/taste/?id=90000394 (accessed 27 January 2010).

[448] Communist International. Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 71.

[449] 'Franz Borkenau,' Spartacus Educational, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:m2miYnAvig0J:www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/SPborkenau.htm (accessed 27 January 2010).

[450] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 71. Ruth Fischer was the sister of Gerhard Eisler, who had been Stalin's chief agent in the US.

[451] Russell was a patron of the CCF. Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 91. He like other Leftists and internationalists regarded Stalinist Russia as the chief obstacle to world government after World War II, to the extent that he advocated bombing the USSR with nuclear weapons. Russell stated in *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*:

> 'The American and British governments . . . should make it clear that they are not for peace at any price. At a certain stage, when their plans for international government are ripe, they should offer them to the world . . . If Russia acquiesced willingly, all would be well. If not, it would be necessary to bring pressure to bear, even to the extent of risking war.' (Bertrand Russell, 'The Atomic Bomb and the Prevention of War,' *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, 1 October 1946).

In 1961 Russell explained that he supported the UN as the 'sole repository' for atomic energy, The Baruch Plan, named after the international banker and perennial US presidential adviser Bernard Baruch. Russell comments that the USSR rejected the Plan on the basis that 'in the UN it could almost always be outvoted.' (Bertrand Russell, *Has Man a Future?*, Penguin, 1961). (See K. R. Bolton, 'Origins of the Cold War and How Stalin Foiled a New World Order.')

[452] CIA website: 'Cultural Cold War: Origins of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, 1949-50.'

[453] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 258.

[454] Greenberg, op. cit.

[455] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 145.

[456] Ibid., p. 257.

[457] Ibid., p. 263.

[458] Research Reports from the Rockefeller Archive Center, Spring 1997.

[459] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 257.

[460] Ibid., p. 258.

[461] Ibid., p. 257.

[462] Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 260.

[463] Ibid., p. 261.

[464] Ibid.

[465] Ibid.

[466] Ibid., p. 262. Luce's *Life* magazine featured Jackson Pollock in its August 1949 issue, giving Pollock household fame. Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 267.

[467] Ibid., p. 263.

[468] Ibid., p. 267.

[469] Russell Lynes, *Good Old Modern Art: An Intimate Portrait of the Museum of Modern Art*

(New York: Atheneum, 1973), cited by Saunders, *The Cultural Cold War*, p. 267.

[470] 'Institute for Policy Studies,' Wikipedia, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:eBM8BPK0R04J:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Institute_for_Policy_Studies (accessed 29 January 2010).

[471] The Rockefeller bank.

[472] 'John J. McCloy,' Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_J._McCloy (accessed 29 January 2010). Wikipedia also states in the entry for 'David Rockefeller' that John J. McCloy was partner of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy that serves as the Rockefeller family's legal advisers. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Rockefeller (accessed 29 January 2010).

[473] Established in 1940 by Marshall Field III, a New York investment banker who had been a supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal. Marshall Field V is one of the current directors. Field Foundation, http://www.fieldfoundation.org/staff.html (accessed 2 February 2010).

Field III became a director of J. P. Morgan's Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and then a co-founder of the investment banking firm of Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co. His publishing enterprises included *Parade* magazine, the Chicago Sun, Simon & Schuster and Pocket Books.

[474] Heritage Foundation staff, 'Institute for Policy Studies,' The Heritage Foundation, 19 April 1977: http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:AdbuqKpiYfsJ:www.heritage.org/research/governmentreform/ia2.cfma (accessed 29 January 2010).

[475] Established by Phillip M. Stern, heir to Julius Rosenwald of Sears Roebuck & Co. His son Phillip is the current president of the Fund.

[476] Daniel Bernstein was an investment broker with Loeb Rhoades, Wall Street, and became one of the ten wealthiest men in the US. Bernstein initiated Hedge Funds, and began working as an independent stockbroker in 1956. In 1960 he and his family visited Castro's Cuba and returned to the US with enthusiasm for the Revolution. He thereafter put his wealth into Leftist causes including opposition to South Africa and to European colonialism in Africa, and was a financial sponsor of anti-war protests. With the death of Bernstein in 1970, his foundation was run by Wilbur Ferry with Bernstein's widow, whom he married, and they dispensed $18 million to Leftist causes until 1974 when all funds had been spent. Ferry had previously worked for the Ford Foundation. 'DJB Foundation,' Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DJB_Foundation (accessed 2 February 2010).

[477] James P. Warburg was a director of this corporation. Stanley Kunitz and Howard Haycraft (ed.), *Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature* (New York: Wilson, 1942), p. 1047.

[478] Janss Investment, 1895 to 1995, was a major property development corporation. Edward Janss Jr. while chairman of the Board of Janss Investments was involved in anti-Vietnam war protests. Sam Enriquez, 'A Family's Fortune,' *Los Angeles Times*, 4 January 1987.

[479] The founder of Fabergé Perfumes created the Samuel Rubin Foundation in 1959. When Rubin sold Fabergé in 1963 for $25 million, some of this went for the founding of the IPS. Samuel named his son Reed after the American journalist John Reed, famous for his pro-Bolshevik book *Ten Days That Shook the World*.

Samuel's daughter Cora Weiss is one of the original Board members of IPS, and is Rubin Foundation president. Her husband Peter was one of the first IPS chairmen, and is the Rubin Foundation's treasurer. The Samuel Rubin Foundation continues to fund numerous Leftist organisations. Cora is also a 'co-chair' of the Steering Committee of Peace and Security Funders Group established in 1999 by foundations related to the defence industry; as is George Vickers, Director of International Operations of Soros' Open Society Institute; and Carl Robichaud, Program Officer, International Peace and Security, Carnegie Corporation of New York. Among the donors to the Security Funders Group are the Rubin, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur, Hewlett and Ford foundations, and Rockefeller Financial Services. 'Our Members,' Peace and Security Group, http://www.peaceandsecurity.org/373/32385.html (accessed 2 February 2010). Cynics might ask as to what type of 'peace and security' this nexus of Leftists and plutocrats will impose upon the world? The basis of the IPS system for world justice and peace is the United Nations.

[480] IPS, *Beginning the Second Decade, 1963-1973*; cited by the Heritage Foundation, ibid.

[481] Sidney Blumenthal, 'IPS — Left-Wing thinkers,' *Washington Post*, 30 July 1986. This

laudatory article by Blumenthal can be read at: Transnational Institute: http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:X-SHxRkyN9YJ:www.tni.org/archives/media_ips-wp1986 (accessed 31 January 2010).

[482] The Heritage Foundation, 'Institute for Policy Studies.'

[483] Ibid.

[484] Ibid.

[485] Carnegie Institution of Washington, 'Michael Gellert elected to Carnegie Board' 2 January 1996; http://www.carnegieinstitution.org/news_960102.html (accessed 30 January 2010).

[486] Zoominfo, 'Mr. Michael E. Gellert,' http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:qSpbSX2mR7kJ: www.zoominfo.com/people/Gellert_Michael_526597.aspx (accessed 30 January 2010).

[487] Stew Webb, The **Junk Bond Daisy Chain Fraud, Starring Leonard Y. Millman, Larry Mizel, Charlie Keating, Gene Phillips, and the Bush Crime Family, 16 December 2004. http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:2RpvSLcMObQJ:www.stewwebb.com/Junk%2520Bond%2520Daisy%2520Chain%2520Fraud%2520by%2520Stew%2520Webb.html (accessed 30 January 2010).**

[488] New School for Social Research, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:Ojb0AEDTNLYJ: www.newschool.edu/NSSR/faculty_soc.aspx (accessed 30 January 2010).

[489] Paul and brother Felix, migrating from Germany, were founders of the international bank Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with Jacob Schiff, whose daughter married Felix. Paul married into the Loeb family. Max Warburg, according to German Foreign Ministry documents cited by Sutton, financed a Bolshevik publishing house in Russia as far back as 1916. (Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 42.) Paul advised Senator Nelson Aldrich (whose daughter Abby married John D. Rockefeller Jr.) on the drafting of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, introduced to Senate by Aldrich. The Warburgs were among those involved in establishing the Council on Foreign Relations.

[490] Wikipedia, 'James Warburg,' http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Warburg (accessed 30 January 2010).

[491] Wikipedia, 'William Joseph Donovan,' http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Joseph_Donovan (accessed 30 January 2010). As we have seen, a significant number of New Left intellectuals started their careers in the OSS.

[492] The United World Federalists was transformed into the World Federalist Movement, one of whose directors, Rik Panganiban, states on the World Federalist website: 'We already have a world government. It is in the form of the World Trade Organisation, the World Bank, the G8 and the UN Security Council — where the real global and economic power resides . . .' The basis of this world government is the extension of authority of the UN.

The planning for the UN was undertaken by a Committee on Post-War Problems which was established in 1939 'at the suggestion of the Council on Foreign Relations,' according to a State Department report to President Truman by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius (CFR). Stettinius explains that this committee consisted of 'high officials' of the State Department, all but one of who were members of the CFR according to Gary Allen (*None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, p. 97). This became the Departmental Committee on Post-War Foreign Policies, completely staffed by the CFR, states Allen, who is referring to a CFR booklet *A Record of 20 Years*. Allen states that at least 47 members of the CFR were among the American delegation at the UN Founding Conference in San Francisco in 1945. Among the delegation were John J. McCloy associated with Rockefeller interests, and Nelson Rockefeller. The land upon which the UN Building sits in New York was purchased in 1946 with a $8,515,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller Jr., according the Rockefeller Archive Center.

[493] James P. Warburg, 17 February 1950, United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senate Report (Senate Foreign Relations Committee), Revision of the United Nations Charter: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Eighty-First Congress. (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 494.

[494] Green Tracking Library, http://www.undueinfluence.com/index.html (accessed 31 January 2010).

[495] Turner Foundation created by the media magnate Ted Turner, founder of CNN, Turner Broadcasting, etc., the Foundation is controlled by the Turner family. Turner is the largest landowner in the US. In 1998 he formed the United Nations Foundation with a gift of $1,000,000,000.

[496] Town Creek Foundations founded by the late Edmund A. Stanley Jr., CEO of Browne & Co., Board member of the American Stock Exchange.

[497] C. S. Mott founded the Mott Foundation He was one of the original partners in General Motors, in 1926. The Mott initiatives encompass the US, South Africa, Eastern Europe, and Russia.

The nature of Mott's interests in Russia and Eastern Europe can be surmised from their having made a grant in 2007 to the government-founded National Endowment for Democracy, which in tandem with George Soros' Open Society Institute promotes the so-called 'colour revolutions' in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and elsewhere. NED directors have included such 'World Controllers' as Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinki, and Paul Wolfowitz. SourceWatch, National Endowment for Democracy, http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=National_Endowment_for_Democracy (accessed 31 January 2010). The NED is discussion in some detail in Chapter Eleven: 'The Global Democratic Revolution.'

Carl Gershwin has been president of the NED since 1984. He has also served with the US delegation to the United Nations, and as Executive Director of the Social Democrats USA. The Social Democrats were the result of a split in the Socialist Party between Gershwin's faction and Trotskyists who went on to form the Democratic Socialists of America. Hence again we see this convoluted association between Marxists and oligarchy.

[498] Founded in 1978 by the estate of John MacArthur, owner of Bankers Life and Casualty property insurance and a major property owner in New York and Florida, the Foundation has included among its Board his first wife Catherine and son Roderick, and officers from Bankers Life and Casualty. Jonathan Fanton, formerly president of the New School for Social Research, was among the Foundation's presidents.

[499] Meyer Foundation created in 1944 by Eugene Meyer, the investment banker, owner of the *Washington Post* and adviser to F. D. Roosevelt and other presidents. The Board of Directors includes Edward Bersoff, CEO of ATS Corporation; **Barbara J. Krumsiek**, CEO, Calvert Group; investment management fund; Barbara Land, CEO, DC Chamber of Commerce; et al. Meyer Foundation, Board of Directors, http://www.meyerfoundation.org/about_meyer/board_of_directors/ (accessed 31 January 2010).

As will be related below in the section on Feminism, the Meyer's daughter Katharine Graham (CFR) became publisher of the *Washington Post*, following the death of her husband, Philip Graham, who was the head of the CIA's 'Project Mockingbird,' the purpose of which was to utilise the news media for CIA purposes.

[500] Green Tracking Library, Institute for Policy Studies, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:JgO2flpGn7EJ:www.undueinfluence.com/ips.htm (accessed 31 January 2010).

[501] Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Grant Database, http://www.rbf.org/grantsdatabase/grantsdatabase_list.htm?
page_num=4&from_year=2008&from_month=1&to_year=2008&to_month=12
(accessed 10 February 2010).

[502] Meyer Foundation, Recent Grantees, Institute for Policy Studies, http://www.meyerfoundation.org/grantees/recent/ (accessed 31 January 2010).

[503] SALSA, http://www.hotsalsa.org/index.php?InstructorID=164 (accessed 31 January 2010).

[504] 'Timeline for the Young Social Democrats,' Young Social Democrats, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:A-JZk7
38J:www.youngpeoplessocialistleague.org/library/timeline.shtml (accessed 3 February 2010).

[505] The International Union of Socialist Youth is the youth affiliate of the Socialist International, comprising social democratic and Labour parties throughout the world, including the New Zealand Labour Party. The IUSY was founded in Germany in 1919 under the leadership of the German Bolshevik Karl Liebknecht, and became the Communist Youth International. The IUSY was reconstituted in 1946. 'International

Union of Socialist Youth,' Statemaster Encyclopaedia, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:OaAnTsZAgKwJ:www.statemaster.com/encyclopedia/International-Union-of-Socialist-Youth (accessed 3 February 2010).

[506] Political Research Associates, 'League for Industrial Democracy,' Right Web, 10 January 1989, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:Cv7179ovYrgJ:www.rightweb.irc-online.org/articles/display/ (accessed 3 February 2010).

[507] Sol Stern, '*A Short Account of International Student Politics and the Cold War with Particular Reference to the NSA, CIA, etc.,*' *Ramparts*, March 1967, pp. 29-38.

[508] Thomas Nilsson, 'Analysis: Students as Cold Warriors: The International Student Movement during the Cold War (1946-1969),' ESU, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:Vw8e40OnJw0J:www.esib.org/index.php/component/content/article/121-issue-28/137-analysis-students-as-cold-warriors (accessed 3 February 2010).

[509] Philip Agee Jr., 'CIA Infiltration of Student Groups: The National Student Association Scandal,' *Campus Watch*, Fall 1991, pp. 12-13, http://www.cia-on-campus.org/nsa/nsa2.html (accessed 3 February 2010).

[510] Ibid.

[511] Angus Johnston, 'A Brief History of the NSA & USSA,' US Student Association, http://www.usstudents.org/who-we-are/history (accessed 3 February 2010).

[512] Ibid.

[513] Business International has associations with the CIA. According to a co-founder the corporation had provide covers for CIA operatives. 'CIA Established Many Links To Journalists in US and Abroad,' *New York Times*, 27 December 1977.

[514] Left-liberal Democratic Presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy.

[515] Conservative Southern Democratic presidential candidate George Wallace.

[516] The 1967 Chicago riots against the Democratic Party National Convention.

[517] James Simon Kunen, *The Strawberry Statement: Notes of a College Revolutionary* (New York: Avon, 1970), pp. 130-131.

[518] A Communist Party front named after Black scholar and communist W. E. B. DuBois.

[519] 'Investigation of SDS 1969,' Committee on Internal Security, 91st Congress, 1st Session, Pt. 5, pp. 1654-1705 of hearings. Kirk was Chairman of a Communist Party front, the DuBois Club, at Chicago University, where he majored in sociology.

[520] Students for a Restructured University presented themselves as the 'moderate' wing of the student uprising, the strategy apparently being to threaten that if their 'moderate' demands were not met, the university administration would have to deal with the SDS and other extremists. 'Columbia University — Students for a Democratic Society — Unrest,' ABC Evening News, 19 September 1968, Vanderbilt Television News Archive, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:hQs-Ccu5i1IJ:tvnews.vanderbilt.edu/program.pl (accessed 3 February 2010).

[521] One of those who was involved with fund-raising and organising the student revolt at Columbia University, Dwight Macdonald, in an exchange of letters with Professor Ivan Morris, stated at the time that, 'The SRU has received a grant of $10,000* from the Ford Foundation to study and formulate proposals for reform, and something may come of this.' Ivan Morris and Dwight Macdonald, 'An Exchange on Columbia II,' *The New York Review of Books*, vol. 11, no. 3, 22 August 1968. This foundation support for the 'moderates' of the SRU seems to verify the theory put forward by both Gerald Kirk and James Simon Kunen that Big Business was promoting Left-wing extremism to move the centre of political gravity among the American people to what they would perceive by contrast as 'moderate' Leftism. Again this can be seen a dialectical process.

* An article in a leading British Leftist magazine puts the amount given by the Ford Foundation to SRU at $40,000. Mike Marqusee, '1968 The mysterious chemistry of social change,' *Red Pepper*, 6 April 2008, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:Qu0dvzQ7RuIJ:www.redpepper.org.uk/1968-The-Mysterious-Chemistry- (accessed 3 February 2010).

$40,000 is also the amount stated by Joel Geier, Associate Editor of the *International Socialist Review*, '1968: Year of Revolt,' talk at the University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, on March 26, 2008. Geier was a leader of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley during the 1960s and witnessed the 1968 Paris riots. *International Socialist Review*,

http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:Tw1lGIjtOAgJ:links.org.au/node/335+ (accessed 3 February 2010).

[522] In his study of Lodge 322 Sutton writes of the Bundy family in terms of the apparent 'contradictions' that are the essence of dialectical strategy:

'The Bundy family . . . gives us another example of seeming inconsistency. William Bundy was with the Central Intelligence Agency for a decade. McGeorge Bundy was National Security Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. So the Bundys presumably support U.S-European policy which is pro-NATO. Yet the Bundys have been linked to activities and organizations which are anti-NATO and, indeed, pro-Marxist — for example, the Institute for Policy Studies. Are the Bundys inconsistent?' (Sutton, *An Introduction to the Order of Skull & Bones*).

[523] Bundy also became Dean of Harvard in 1953, and national security adviser to President Kennedy in 1961. 'McGeorge Bundy,' Wikipedia, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:BTrHnuu-zl4J:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McGeorge_Bundy (accessed 4 February 2010).

[524] 'Higher Education: Academic Reform,' Ford Foundation Annual Report 1968, http://www.fordfound.org/archihttp://www.fordfound.org/archives/item/1968/text/045ves/item/1968/text/045 (accessed 4 February 2010).

[525] Ibid.

[526] Ibid.

[527] Dermot Sreenan, 'Paris 1968,' *Workers Solidarity*, no. 39, 1993, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:rGr3Y5M9fxgJ:flag.blackened.net/revolt/ws93/paris39.html (accessed 3 February 2010).

[528] The Red Brigades in Italy provide an interesting example of how the violent Left could be manipulated as part of dialectical strategy by higher powers. In 1982, in the wake of arrests of Red Brigade leaders plotting a televised massacre at the headquarters of the Christian Democrat Party, leading Italian judge Ferdinando Imposimato, who had led the investigation into the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro by the Reds, stated that at least until 1978 'Israeli secret services had infiltrated Italian subversive groups. He said that based on confessions of jailed guerrillas who had turned police informers there had been an Israeli plan to destabilise Italy. 'The plan aimed at reducing Italy to a country convulsed by civil war so that the United States would be forced to count more on Israel for the security of the Mediterranean,' the judge said.' 'Arrest wrecked Brigades' plan for massacre,' NZPA-Reuter, *The Evening Post*, 18 January 1982.

[529] 'May 1968 in France,' Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_1968_in_France (accessed 4 February 2010).

[530] *Between Two Ages*, supra.

[531] Brzezinski defines the 'second American revolution' as a process of changing America beginning with the Civil War and completing in Roosevelt's New Deal.

[532] Brzezinski, *Between Two Ages*, p. 90.

[533] Buchanan interview, *Right Now!*, no. 35, April-June 2002, commenting on his book *The Death of the West* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2002). Buchanan has served as adviser to three US presidents, has run for the presidency, is a syndicated columnist, and is a co-founder of *The American Conservative*.

[534] 'Rockefeller Predicted 'Event' To Trigger War Eleven Months Before 9/11: Hollywood director Russo recalls remarkable 'forecast' of coming attack,' *Jones Report*, http://www.jonesreport.com/articles/281006_rockefeller_911.html (accessed 5 February 2010).

[535] That the Marxian-Trotskyist obliteration of the family was reversed under Stalin is something that is still lamented by the neo-Bolsheviks, the New Left, and the Feminists. Watkins, Rueda, and Rodriguez state:

'Under Stalin, the early great hopes for new ways of living and loving were brought to an end. "Strengthening the family" was made an official task, "free love" was denounced as a bourgeois invention. In an effort to solve the short-fall of the labour force at women's expense, the "Order of Maternal Glory" was introduced as a reward for mothers of seven children or more. Anti-abortion and anti-divorce laws were passed in 1936, and homosexuality was outlawed.' Susan Alice Watkins, Marisa Rueda, and Marta Rodriguez, *Feminism for Beginners* (New South Wales, Australia: Allen & Unwin, 1993).

While these feminist ideologues state that Stalin attempted to solve a labour

shortage 'at women's expense' by honouring motherhood (a conservative position) the US — the bastion of the 'free world' — was promoting feminism, to 'liberate woman from the bondage of motherhood' so that they can be fully integrated into the workforce. What state, then, was pursuing classical Marxism?

[536] Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1975), p. 68.

[537] *Selected Writings of Alexandra Kollantai*, trans. and ed. Alix Holt (London: Allison and Busby, 1977), back cover comment.

[538] Alexandra Kollontai, 'Theses on Communist Morality in the Sphere of Marital Relations,' Alix Holt, op. cit. First published: *Kommunistka*, nos 12-12, 1921. The essay can be read at: http://www.marxists.org/archive/kollonta/1921/theses-morality.htm (accessed 3 September 2009).

[539] Ibid.

[540] Leon Trotsky, *The Revolution Betrayed* (London: New Park Publications, 1967), p. 144, 'Family, Youth & Culture.'

[541] Susan Mitchell, *Icons, Saints and Divas: Intimate Conversations with Women Who Changed the World* (New York: Harper Collins, 1997), p. 130.

[542] It is questionable whether the grant ever existed other than to be awarded to Steinem. The grant was named after Chester Bowles, a wealthy advertising executive, who served in Roosevelt's New Deal Administration, with the UN, as Governor and as Congressman for Connecticut, Ambassador to India and Nepal under Truman, foreign policy adviser and then Under Secretary of State under Kennedy. Bowles was a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation.

Edric Lescouflair, 'Chester Bliss Bowles: Governor and Diplomat,' Notable American Unitarians, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:var8zbBLxe0J:www.harvardsquarelibrary.org/unitarians/bowles.htmla (accessed 6 February 2010). Bowles was also a member of the CFR, writing on Asian, US and Soviet foreign policy issues for the CFR magazine *Foreign Affairs*, http://www.foreignaffairs.com/author/chester-bowles (accessed 6 February 2010).

[543] Florence King, '*Ms.*-Anthropy,' *National Review Online*, 9 July 2004, http://www.nationalreview.com/king/king200407091356.asp (accessed 6 February 2010).

[544] 'Gloria Steinem and the CIA: C.I.A. Subsidized Festival Trips: Hundreds of Students Were Sent to World Gatherings,' *New York Times*, 21 February 1967, http://www.namebase.org/steinem.html (accessed 6 February 2010).

[545] Ibid.

[546] Notable exceptions of conservatives who recognised the primary role of the US in global subversion were the authors A. K. Chesterton (*The New Unhappy Lords*) of Britain and Ivor Benson (*This Worldwide Conspiracy*, *Behind Communism in South Africa*), a Rhodesian Government Information Adviser.

One example of foundation money assisting African terrorists against a European colony was the money given by the Ford Foundation to the Mozambique Institute that funded the FRELIMO terrorists. Whitaker, *The Foundations*, p. 24.

[547] Kai Bird, *The Chairman: John J. McCloy & the Making of the American Establishment* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992).

[548] Ibid.

[549] Isaac Deutscher was well suited as an ideologue to be promoted among supposedly 'anti-communist,' socialist youth. He had been a member of the Polish Communist Party but had been expelled, and in London in 1931 joined the Trotskyist Revolutionary Workers League. During the war he became a correspondent for Establishment periodicals *The Economist* and the *Observer*. Anti-Stalinist since the 1930s, Deutscher wrote *Stalin, A Political Biography* in 1949, followed by a three-volume biography of Trotsky, *The Prophet Armed* (1954), *The Prophet Unarmed* (1959), and *The Prophet Outcast* (1963). He became a celebrity among the New Left in Britain and the US during the 1960s, and was feted in universities as a lecturer on Marxism and the USSR.

[550] Bird, *The Chairman*.

[551] Tom Wolfe, 'A City Built of Clay,' *New York Magazine*, 6 July 2008. *nymag.com/news/media/48341/index6.html (accessed 6 February 2010)*.

[552] Nancy Borman, 'Inside the CIA with Gloria Steinem,' *Village Voice*, 21 May 1979, http://

www.mail-archive.com/ctrl@listserv.aol.com/msg02217.html (accessed 7 February 2010).

[553] Borman writes of Warner: 'Warner Communications, which invested $1 million in *Ms.* (virtually 100 per cent of the capital although they took only 25 per cent of the stock). *Redstockings* cited the Warner deal as an example of the 'curious financing' of *Ms.*'

[554] Katharine Graham, *Personal History* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997).

[555] Deborah Davis, *Katharine the Great* **(New York: Sheridan Square Press, 1991), p. 131.**

[556] See: 'McCarthy's threat to the globalist Establishment,' supra.

[557] Graham, *Personal History*, p. 193.

[558] Thomas was president of the Ford Foundation, 1979-1996. In 1979 he was also chosen to lead a task force of the Rockefeller Foundation studying apartheid. In 1996 he 'chose' as his successor Susan Beresford, who had a myriad of connections with Rockefeller and other oligarchic interests. Thomas has since 1996 served on the boards of Citicorp, Lucent Technologies, and Pepsi Co. He is also a member of the CFR.

Thomas, while president of the Ford Foundation, was also a board member of Women's Action Alliance, and dated Gloria Steinem. Borman, 'Inside the CIA with Gloria Steinem.'

[559] Redstockings, http://www.redstockings.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47:feminist-revolution&catid=35:main&Itemid=62 (accessed 6 February 2010).

[560] Dissolved in 1997.

[561] 'Gloria Steinem News,' Feminist.com, http://www.feminist.com/gloriasteinem/ (accessed 6 February 2010).

[562] Democratic Socialists of America, 'Structure,' http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:WdnNSxOmdPcJ:www.dsausa.org/about/structure.html (accessed 6 February 2010).

[563] Maurice Isserman, 'A Brief History of the American Left,' DSA, http://www.dsausa.org/about/history.html (accessed 6 February 2010).

[564] Franklin A. Thomas, 'Preface' in Kathryn Burns, *Created Equal: A Report on Ford Foundation Women's Program* (Ford Foundation, 1986), p. 6, Ford Foundation Archives, http://www.fordfound.org/archives/item/0164/text/006 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[565] Burns, *Created Equal*, p. 8.

[566] Ibid., 'The Foundation's First Steps,' p. 20.

[567] See chapter 'Manufacturing the Student Revolution,' supra.

[568] Burns, *Created Equal*, p. 20.

[569] Ibid., p. 21.

[570] Burns, *Created Equal*, pp. 22-23.

[571] What Burns calls 'consciousness raising,' ibid., p. 28.

[572] Ibid., pp. 28-29.

[573] Ibid.

[574] Burns, *Created Equal*, p. 29.

[575] Ibid.

[576] Ibid., p. 30.

[577] Erich Fromm, *Escape from Freedom*.

[578] Ibid.

[579] Burns, *Created Equal*, p. 32.

[580] Ibid., p. 33.

[581] Ibid., 'A Special Appropriation,' p. 37.

[582] Burns, *Created Equal*, p. 53.

[583] Ibid., 'Future Directions,' p. 63.

[584] Burns remarks throughout her report on the initiatives backed or initiated by the Ford Foundation in Hindu and Muslim societies which are antithetical to the moral and religious traditions of these societies.

[585] Burns, *Created Equal*, 'Conclusions,' p. 72.

[586] K. R. Bolton, *Useful Idiots of the New World Order* (Paraparaumu, New Zealand: Renaissance Press, 2002).

[587] The purpose of the grant is described as: 'For the Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health to facilitate expanded access to late abortion in five states.' 'Grant

Detail,' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?112516 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[588] A flagrant example of the Foundation attempting to subvert traditional religious ethics.

[589] Grant description: 'Core support for the Women's Health and Rights Program to reframe the domestic debate on reproductive and sexual rights and to integrate these issues into the broader progressive agenda.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?112401 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[590] Grant description: 'To build a bipartisan cadre of policy makers committed to ensuring women's health and reproductive rights in the United States and abroad.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?103756 (accessed 8 February 2010). The jargon is typically Marxian.

[591] Grant description: 'To promote collaboration among sexuality, reproductive health and sexual orientation movement advocates in developing strategies to win support for sexual rights at the U.N. Human Rights Commission.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?100346 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[592] Grant description: 'To strengthen an international network studying the interfaces between religion and the state and how they influence sexuality and reproductive health policies and programs.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?109956 (accessed 8 February 2010). This seems to be blatant subversion of tradition Catholic morality.

[593] For the purposes of subverting Latin America.

[594] Grant description: 'To build the capacity of sexuality and reproductive health advocates to make linkages between sexual and reproductive health and rights and larger economic policies and trends.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?19594 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[595] Grant description: 'For research and polling among U.S. Latinos to achieve an in-depth understanding of their opinion on abortion and related reproductive health issues.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?111360 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[596] Grant description: 'For the Human Reproductive Programme to conduct human rights advocacy for sexual health services and strengthen the capacity of national governments to understand sexual health problems.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?99447 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[597] Ms. Foundation for Women, 'Our History,' http://ms.foundation.org/about_us/our-history (accessed 9 February 2010).

[598] Ms. Foundation Board, http://ms.foundation.org/about_us/our_board (accessed 9 February 2010).

[599] Council of Foundations, http://www.cof.org/ (accessed 9 February 2010).

[600] Human Rights Watch is part of the George Soros globalist network. The website of the Open Society Institute and Soros Foundations Network, shows that Human Rights Watch is funded by Soros: http://www.soros.org/search/results?SearchableText=Human+Rights+Watch&submit.x=17&submit.y=9&quicksearch=true (accessed 9 February 2010). Human Rights Watch serves to smear countries that are reticent about joining the 'new world order' or opening up to economic privatisation and globalisation; as a prelude to diplomatic or even military campaigns; e.g. Serbia; or to Soros-organised 'colour revolutions.'

[601] Ford Foundation grants: http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/searchresults?keywords=gloria+steinem (accessed 9 February 2010).

[602] Some of the grant descriptions are:

'To identify key frameworks and strategies that hold the greatest promise for revitalizing the U.S. women's movement.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/searchresults?keywords=ms+foundation+for+women (accessed 8 February 2010).

'To document the women's movement from the early 1970s to the present and for collaborative projects to advance women's progress.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?107370 (accessed 8 February 2010).

'To launch the New Women's Movement initiative to increase the size, impact, power and diversity of the women's movement and implement its grant-making and leadership development programs.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?101403 (accessed 8 February 2010).

'For the Public Voices, Public Policy initiative to build the capacity of women of

color leaders and their organizations through grant making, technical assistance and the sharing of lessons learned.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?101714 (accessed 8 February 2010).

'For the Building Movements Initiative's strategic grant making to create a broader and more powerful social justice feminist movement of and for women in the United States.' http://www.fordfound.org/grants/database/detail?102788 (accessed 8 February 2010).

[603] Smith College, Sophia Smith Collection, 'Voices of Feminism: Oral History Project: http://www.smith.edu/libraries/libs/ssc/vof/vof-intro.html (accessed 6 March 2010).

[604] Russo related to Alex Jones that when at dinner one evening his friend Nicholas Rockefeller asked Russo what he thought the aim of 'women's liberation' was, Russo, being naïve and having a positive attitude towards feminism, stated that he assumed it to be equal rights for women. Nicholas Rockefeller laughed and called Russo an 'idiot,' stating that the Rockefellers had funded 'women's lib' because half the population (women) were still outside the tax system, and that the destruction of traditional family responsibilities would mean that children would then be subjected to state control rather than to parental control, and could be indoctrinated rather than taught values within the family.

As to what interests bankers such as the Rockefellers had in extending the tax system, Russo throughout the interview explains that all revenue collected from the state through tax is first put into the New York Federal Reserve Bank System, and does not go to funding state infrastructure and services. The government borrows its expenditure from the Federal Reserve Bank, and pays the debt at interest via taxation. It should be recalled that the architect of the Federal Reserve Bank Act in 1913 was Paul Warburg. Why did private bankers have such an interest in creating the Federal Reserve if it was a state bank? Because the shareholders of the Bank are the private banking families. Hence, the illusion was always that it would be a state banking system operating in the interests of the people and the nation, ensuring currency stability, as with other central banks around the world, which are all linked (Russo points out) to the Bank of International Settlements in Geneva.

[605] *Rockefeller Foundation Annual Report* (New York: The Rockefeller Foundation, 2003), p. 13.

[606] Ibid., pp. 4-12.

[607] Rockefeller Foundation, Board of Trustees, *www.rockefellerfoundation.org/about-us/board-trustees (accessed 9 February 2010)*.

[608] Fudge also serves on the Board of the (Bill) Gates Foundation.

[609] Gale is also with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and is Obama's adviser on HIV/AIDS.

[610] Parsons is Chairman of Citibank, and had been Chairman of Time-Warner.

[611] David Jr., has also been Chairman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund; President of the Rockefeller Family Fund; and is a Trustee of the Museum of Modern Art.

[612] Healey was a managing director of Goldman Sachs, another of the international banking dynasties; and served as a Secretary of the Treasury under President Reagan. He is one of several Foundation Trustees with Goldman Sachs affiliations.

[613] Rockefeller, 2003, ibid., p. 36.

[614] The Rockefeller Foundation, Moments in Time 1970-1979, http://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/who-we-are/our-history/1970-1979. (accessed 9 February 2010).

[615] Gary Allen, *The Rockefeller File* (Seal Beach, CA: '76 Press, 1976), p. 135.

[616] Ibid., p. 136.

[617] Ibid.

[618] Allen, *The Rockefeller File*.

[619] Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, Muslim Women's Fund, http://rockpa.org/special_programs/muslim-womens-fund/ (accessed 9 February 2010).

[620] 'About RPA,' http://rockpa.org/about_rpa/ (accessed 9 February 2010).

[621] Bluestockings is a self-described 'radical bookshop and activist center.' http://bluestockings.com/mission/ (accessed 10 February 2010). Once again we see the

phenomenon of 'radical' Leftists in common cause with corporate executives such as Richard McKeon, director of RPA who had served in management with the Rockefeller Chase Manhattan Bank (now J. P. Morgan Chase); and Lauren Geskos, RPA Manager, who had been Manager of the Institute of Private investors; et al. About RPA, op. cit.

[622] National Women's Law Center, http://www.nwlc.org/display.cfm?section=About%20NWLC (9 February 2010).

[623] 'Billionaire club in bid to curb overpopulation,' *Time*, 24 May 2009. International Planned Parenthood Federation: http://www.ippf.org/en/News/Intl+news/Billionaire+club+in+bid+to+curb+overpopulation.htm (accessed 6 March 2010).

[624] As an aside, among these 'Good Club' members are major financial contributors to Obama's presidential campaign: Warren Buffett, Bill Gates, George Soros (in particular), and Oprah Winfrey.

Others who backed Obama's campaign include: Paul Volcker, North American Chairman, Trilateral Commission, ex-Federal Reserve Bank chairman, who also sits with Soros as a Trustee on the Board of the Drug Policy Alliance (supra); Vernon Jordan, Lazard Frères, American Express, Revlon, Daimler-Chrysler, CFR, Ford Foundation, Trilateral Commission, Bilderberger; Nicholas Rey, Merrill Lynch, Bear Stearns, CFR; Alan Schwartz, president Bear Stearns; Franklin Thomas, president Ford Foundation 79-96, adviser Warburg-Pincus NY investors, Alcoa Aluminium, Citigroup, Pepsi; John Thornton, ex-president, Goldman Sachs, Ford Motors, News Corp., CFR, National Council US-China Relations; et al.

The Obama presidency is itself a 'revolution from above'; a president elected, like Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the name of 'the people' to bring about wide-reaching social changes who has, like Roosevelt, made some platitudes about taking on the banking institutions yet who, again like Roosevelt, is completely in thrall to the oligarchy. (See K. R. Bolton, 'Obama — Cat's-paw of International Finance,' http://www.rense.com/general83/cats.htm, accessed 6 March 2010.)

[625] As for example Bilderberg founding front-man, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

[626] A term used by President George W. Bush in 2003. (See below: Chapter Eleven: 'The "Colour Revolutions" of George Soros.')

[627] Budapest Open Access Initiative, 'supported by the OSI Information Program,' http://www.soros.org/openaccess/commitment.shtml (accessed 10 February 2010).

[628] 'Continued Pushing of Drugs from Above' (supra).

[629] Chapter Eleven.

[630] Network Women's Program of the Open Society Institute, Mission Statement, http://www2.soros.org/women/html/mission.htm (accessed 10 February 2010).

[631] NWP, Our Network, http://www2.soros.org/women/html/network.htm (accessed 10 February 2010).

[632] Ibid.

[633] In 2007 CREA formed an international organisation, the Young Women's Feminist Leadership and Policy Advocacy Institute.

[634] A self-described 'feminist' international organisation that is concentrated in the Third World. http://web.creaworld.org/ (accessed 10 February 2010). Among those listed as donors are: Ford Foundation, Open Society Institute, Rockefeller Foundation, Deutsche Bank, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. http://web.creaworld.org/donors.asp (accessed 10 February 2010).

The above-mentioned MacArthur Foundation is another major conduit for funds to liberal-Left and globalist causes. Its current president Robert L. Gallucci, has impeccable Establishment credentials, having been a Fellow of the CFR, and spent much of his career in the State Department, including as director of its intelligence section (Bureau of Intelligence and Research), served with UN agencies, and in 1992 was confirmed as the US Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs. http://www.macfound.org/site/c.lkLXJ8MQKrH/b.855253/k.D76E/About_the_President.htm (accessed 10 February 2010). Cynics might ask why an operative for the US military and state department was chosen to head a philanthropic foundation for Leftist causes?

Like the Ford and Rockefeller Foundation Boards, the Board of Trustees for MacArthur is also interesting: Board Chairman is Robert E. Denham, former CEO of Salomon Inc., Trustee of New School University (the Fabian socialist institution we have previously examined), Board member of the *New York Times*, Wesco and Chevron

corporations, etc. Another CFR member on the MacArthur Board is Jamie Gorelick. http://www.macfound.org/site/c.lkLXJ8MQKrH/b.855259/k.B257/Board_of_Directors.htm (accessed 10 February 2010).

[635] http://www.gadc-al.org/index.php?lang=en (accessed 10 February 2010).

[636] Now called ALETTA Institute for Women's History. http://www.iiav.nl/eng/ (accessed 10 February 2010). This organisation sponsors the European Feminist Forum, a radical movement, stating:

'Who dares to use the "F" word? We do! The European Feminist Forum is about to shake Europe. Forget polite requests: we are going to stop poverty, save the environment, make every European country a shared geography for old and new Europeans. We will let women have control over their own bodies and their own lives.' http://www.iiav.nl/eng/ap/projecten/index_eff.html (accessed 10 February 2010). Clearly it sees itself as a revolutionary organisation.

[637] This radical feminist organisation, founded in 2005, states that its impetus came from the OSI and WNP. The organisation sees itself as advocating feminism within the context of broader regional, national and global agendas. The IGPN exists throughout Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. http://www.igpn.net/about-igpn.php (accessed 10 February 2010). The Chairperson of the Executive Board of IGPN is **Monika Ladmanová (Czech Republic), who was appointed the first** Legal Program within the Open Society Foundation Prague. She became director of the Open Society fund Prague in 2003.' Other Board members include: **Tanya Kmetova** (Bulgaria), 'a programs' manager and coordinator and advisory and evaluation boards' member of the Open Society Institute in Sofia; board member and member of a number of international and national women's organizations; civil society activist,' she has also served with the World Bank. **Dr. Nada Ler Sofronic** (Bosnia and Herzegovina), 'one of the first feminist scholars and woman's rights activists in former Yugoslavia. She was a conceptual creator of the First International Feminist Conference in Eastern Europe, held in Belgrade 1978.' Hence once again we see a by now not-so-surprising nexus between radical feminists and plutocracy.

[638] 'Women and Society' is another feminist group that was directly initiated by the Soros network: 'In accordance with the general strategy of the Open Society Fund Bosnia and Herzegovina (OSF B&H), and with an identified need for a new approach in regard to the reality of women human rights in B&H, in the year 2003, the OSF women's program was transformed into the independent Center for Research, Policies and Advocacy called **"Woman and Society." '**

[639] http://www.annefirthmurray.org/ (accessed 11 February 2010).

[640] *GFW Annual Report 2007-2008*, p. 10, http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/cms/images/stories/downloads/GFW_2007-08_AR.pdf (accessed 11 Feburary 2010).

[641] *GFW Annual Report 2007-2008*, 'Foundation donors,' p. 56. The Gerbode Foundation provides funding to, amongst others, feminist and abortionist lobbies, such as: CARAL Pro-Choice Education Fund (California), Catholics for a Free Choice, Center for Reproductive Rights, Choice USA ('support its work among young people'), Compassion and Choices, Feminist Majority Foundation ('Support of its program focusing on increasing pro-choice activism on college campuses'), Global Fund for Women, Law Students for Choice Medical Students for Choice, National Abortion Federation, National Women's Law Center, Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health. Gerbode Foundation Grants 2007, pp. 1-2, http://foundationcenter.org/grantmaker/gerbode/reprorh07.pdf (accessed 11 February 2010).

[642] *GFW Annual Report 2007-2008*, 'Expanding the Circle of Support,' p. 59.

[643] *GFW Annual Report 2007-2008*, p. 56.

[644] Ibid.

[645] Ibid., p. 64.

[646] Simpson Thacher, which was founded in 1884, is one of the world's leading law firms, specialising in the banking sector. http://www.stblaw.com/offices_newYork.htm (accessed 11 February 2010). Simpson Thacher has important historical associations with the subjects we are considering. Senior partner Thomas D. Thacher was one of the delegates of the so-called Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917, which under the leadership of William Boyce Thompson of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, etc. (the so-called 'Bolshevik of Wall Street'), was composed of more Wall Street representatives

than medical personnel. Thomas D. Thacher was among the Wall Street coterie pressing for support for the Soviets during the Russian Civil War at a time when the Bolsheviks still only had a precarious grip on Russia. Thacher wrote a memorandum for submission via J. P. Morgan partner Dwight W. Morrow, who was then a partner in the Thacher firm, to be given to the British, in which Thacher recommended that 'the fullest assistance should be given to the Soviet government in its efforts to organize a volunteer revolutionary army.' Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, p. 95, citing the memo in US State Dept. Decimal file, 316-13-698. The Thacher firm represented the Soviet State Bank in the US. Sutton, *How the Order Creates War and Revolution*, pp. 50-53.

Of additional interest is that the Thacher family is one of the influential dynasties (which include the Bush family) with an historic involvement with the crypto-Masonic Establishment secret society, Lodge 322 (a.k.a. The Order of Skull & Bones). Thomas Thacher, founder of the law firm in 1844 was initiated into The Order in 1871. His son Thomas D. Thacher was initiated in 1904. Sutton, ibid., p. 52.

Cyrus Vance headed the firm during the 1980s and served as Secretary of State in the Carter Administration. Both Vance and Carter were members of the Trilateral Commission, the Rockefeller think tank. Others of interest associated with Thacher include: Karenna Gore Schiff, daughter of Al Gore, married into the Schiff banking family; and Lynn Forrester de Rothschild, married to Sir Evelyn Robert de Rothschild (Henry Kissinger introduced them at the 1998 conference of the Bilderberg Group. (Jasper Gerard, interview, 'Jasper Gerard meets Lynn de Rothschild,' *The Times*, 27 July 2003).

[647] The Packard Foundation was founded in 1964 by David Packard, co-founder of Hewlett-Packard Co. David Packard's son, David Woodley Packard, is listed as a GFW 'founding donor.' Among other organisations receiving Packard Foundation grants have been National Abortion and Reproduction Rights Action, and National Abortion Federation.

[648] *GFW Annual Report 2007-2008*, 'Donors,' pp. 98-169. William Hewlett, the other co-founder of Hewlett-Packard Co. is also a GFW 'founding donor.' The GFW honours Hewlett and states:

'Since his founding donor grant in 1987, Mr. Hewlett continued as an active and generous supporter of our work. Over the years, many other members of the Hewlett family, numerous colleagues from the HP Company, and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation have joined us as donors.' Our Supporters, 'William R. Hewlett,' http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/cms/about-gfw/supporters/william-hewlett.html (accessed 11 February 2010).

[649] Sutton, *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*.

[650] J. P. Morgan Chase, 'The History of JP Morgan Chase & Co.,' 2008, p. 3. http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/document/shorthistory.pdf (accessed 12 February 2010).

[651] Ibid., p. 7.

[652] J. P. Morgan Chase, 'Political Contributions Statement,' http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/political-contributions.htm (accessed 12 February 2010).

[653] Tammy Bruce, a veteran feminist organiser who now regards contemporary feminism as a tool of totalitarian doctrines, states that Betty Friedan, whom she states was 'a former Communist Party member,' was the most influential feminist leader, followed by Steinem. Tammy Bruce, *The New Thought Police: Inside the Left's Assault on Free Speech & Free Minds* (New York: Three Rivers Press, 2003), p. 123.

[654] Bella Abzug, elected to Congress and serving 1971-1977, was a co-founder of the National Women's Political Caucus, with Steinem and Friedan. She co-founded Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO) in 1990. WEDO focuses on lobbying international conferences, especially those of the United Nations. http://www.wedo.org/ (accessed 12 February 2010).

WEDO 'Chair of the Board' is Srilatha Batliwala, a leading Indian feminist and Senior Advisor to the project on Feminist Organizations and Movements of the Association of Women's Rights in Development (AWID), an officer with the Ford Foundation who in that capacity played a major role in developing Pukar, a think tank on globalisation and urbanisation. In the list of those supporting network is the Ford Foundation. http://www.pukar.org.in/networks.htm (accessed 12 February 2010).

June Zeitlin, Executive Director of WEDO since 1999, was previously Director of the Governance and Civil Society program and Deputy Director of the Rights and Social Justice Program and Director of the Gender and Institutional Change Project at the Ford Foundation. For the years 2007 to 2009 the Ford Foundation gave WEDO $710,000. AIDA: Accessible Information on Development Activities, http://aida.developmentgateway.org/ (accessed 12 February 2010). WEDO received $150,000 in 2008 from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. http://www.rbf.org/grantsdatabase/grantsdatabase_more.htm?grants_id_list=0,731925 (accessed 12 February 2010).

[655] Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique* (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1963).

[656] Margalit Fox, 'Betty Friedan, Who Ignited Cause in 'Feminine Mystique,' Dies at 85,' *New York Times*, 5 February 2006.

[657] 'Friedan joins Cornell to direct new project with institute at ILR,' *Cornell Chronicle*, 23 April 1998. http://www.news.cornell.edu/Chronicle/98/4.23.98/Friedan.html (accessed 12 February 2010).

[658] Kathleen Geiger, 'Cornell-sponsored conference in Italy looks at global work-life issues,' *Cornell Chronicle*, 22 February 2001, http://www.news.cornell.edu/Chronicle/01/2.22.01/Bellagio_conf.html (accessed 12 February 2010).

[659] Geiger, 'Cornell-sponsored conference in Italy looks at global work-life issues.'

[660] Ibid.

[661] Ibid.

[662] Aldous Huxley, *Brave New World Revisited* (London: Chatto & Windus, 1974 [1958]), p. 23.

[663] Typical of the disaster scenarios used to justify a system of global control was UN Secretary General U Thant's 1969 statement:

'I do not wish to seem overdramatic, but I can only conclude from the information that is available to me as Secretary-General, that the Members of the United Nations have perhaps ten years left in which to subordinate their ancient quarrels and launch a global partnership to curb the arms race, to improve the human environment, to defuse the population explosion, and to supply the required momentum to development efforts. If such a global partnership is not forged within the next decade, then I very much fear that the problems I have mentioned will have reached such staggering proportions that they will be beyond our capacity to control.'

The importance that the World Controllers attached to the UN in the aftermath of World War II can be discerned from the land for the UN Headquarters having been donated by John D. Rockefeller Jr., secured by his son Nelson at the cost of $8,515,000 in 1946. The Rockefeller Archive Centre, International Relations, http://www.rockarch.org/bio/jdrjr.php (accessed 13 February 2010).

[664] Club of Rome, 'The Birth of the Club of Rome,' http://www.clubofrome.org/eng/about/4/ (accessed 16 February 2010).

[665] Peccei attended the Bilderberg conferences of 1963, 1964, 1966-1968. Lists of attendees are available from numerous sources, one comprehensive list being: http://www.fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/government/new_world_order/news.php?q=1212713047 (accessed 16 February 2010).

[666] See below.

[667] It is notable that eminent American historian and liberal-globalist Dr. Carroll Quigley named his magnum opus *Tragedy and Hope*, and despite being critical of the secrecy of the globalists believed them to be well-meaning philanthropists who offered humanity the hope of global unity, albeit under an international system of economic and political control. The alternative would be 'tragic.'

[668] Alexander King and Bertrand Schneider, *The First Global Revolution: A Report by the Council of the Club of Rome* (Hydarabad, India: Orient Longman, 1991), p. 64.

[669] Ibid.

[670] King and Schneider, *The First Global Revolution*, p. 65.

[671] Ibid., p. 83.

[672] Ibid., p. 95.
[673] Ibid., p. 99.
[674] Ibid., p. 100. The composition would therefore be similar to that of globalist think tanks such as the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission.
[675] Ibid., p. 8. This 'human enemy' is one that the globalists aim to reduce by 50 per cent, according to Nicholas Rockefeller.
[676] K. R. Bolton, 'Rivalry over Water Resources as a Potential Cause of Conflict in Asia,' *Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies*, Washington, vol. 35, no. 1, Spring 2010.
[677] These are the so-called 'colour revolutions' in Georgia, Ukraine, and elsewhere which far from being 'spontaneous mass street demonstrations' that brought down governments through a sudden upsurge of popular protest, as portrayed by the news media, were well planned and orchestrated by Soros' Open Society Institute and the National Endowment for Democracy. (See below: Chapter Eleven: 'The Global Democratic Revolution.')
[678] The so-called 'anti-apartheid struggle' is another classic example of 'revolution from above' for the purpose of creating a society more in harmony with the requirements of global economic exploitation, under the guise of 'human rights' and 'democracy.' Under the Afrikaner regime the State ensured that the economy functioned in the interests of the nation, and 'parastatals' or state owned enterprises controlled the utilities of South Africa. With the advent of the ANC/Communist coalition government, South Africa's economy has been opened up to privatisation, which the ANC calls the 'correct Marxist-Leninist path,' and the parastatals have been privatised. K. R. Bolton, *Building the New Babel: Multiculturalism and the New World Order* (Paraparaumu, New Zealand: Spectrum Press, 2006), 'The Destruction of South Africa,' pp. 6-8.
[679] Marked for destruction in particular by the Samuel Rubin Foundation and the Institute of Policy Studies. A lot of misinformation has been circulated by the news media and academia about the Pinochet Junta and the overthrow of the Allende regime. Far from being a lackey of foreign capitalism, after having discarded the free market model of the Chicago School of Economists, Pinochet renationalised the banks, and the movement of foreign capital was regulated. Greg Palast, 'One Corporate World: Blowing the whistle on globalism,' *Acres: The Voice of Eco-Agriculture*, vol. 33, no. 6, 2003. (K. R. Bolton, 'A Salute to Gen. Augusto Pinochet,' *Restoration*, no. 1, March 2007, pp. 5-11.)
[680] King and Schneider, *The First Global Revolution*, p. 80.
[681] Ibid., p. 88.
[682] *The Dehumanisation of the Masses: Population Control & Reduction*, http://www.scribd.com/doc/17316303/Thus-Speaks-Qadosh-Erectus (accessed 13 February 2010).
[683] Huxley, *Brave New World Revisited*, p. 17.
[684] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development, Agenda 21: The Earth Summit Strategy To Save Our Planet, 'National Population Policies,' United Nations Conference on Environment, adopted at the Earth Summit in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 by nations representing over 98 per cent of the Earth's population, http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/ (accessed 13 February 2010).
[685] Ibid.
[686] Ronald Bailey, 'International Man of Mystery: Who is Maurice Strong?,' *The National Review*, 1 September 1997, http://www.afn.org/~govern/strong.html (accessed 14 February 2010).
[687] Quoted by the National Center for Public Policy Research, 'Dossier: Maurice Strong,' September 1997, http://www.nationalcenter.org/DossierStrong.html (accessed 15 February 2010).
[688] Ibid.
[689] Ibid.
[690] Commission on Global Governance, Our Global Neighborhood, Chapter 1, 'A New World,' http://www.gdrc.org/u-gov/global-neighbourhood/chap1.htm (accessed 14 February 2010).
[691] Steven Rockefeller is the second eldest son of Nelson Rockefeller. He is an advisory trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and has served as Director of Rockefeller Philanthropy advisors, and Chair of the Rockefeller Family Philanthropy Committee (1987-1997). He has been a member of the Earth Charter Commission, and since 2006

has been co-chair of Earth Charter International. Steven C. Rockefeller, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, http://www.rbf.org/trustees/trustees_show.htm?doc_id=495673 (accessed 14 February 2010).

[692] Ruud Lubbers, 'A Man of "We the People,"' July 2009, MauriceStrong.net. http://www.mauricestrong.net/20090806113/tributes/tributes/strong-lubbers.html (accessed 14 February 2010).

[693] Maurice Strong, 'The Role of Science,' 19 April 2004, MauriceStrong.net. Ibid.

[694] The information on the Rothschild instigation of the carbon crisis scenario and the formation of a world conservation bank at the 1987 World Wilderness Congress comes from George W. Hunt, who claims to have been a participant and a host at the Congress, to have socialised with the Rothschilds, Strong et al., and states that his wife had been secretary to Mrs. David Rockefeller. Hunt has launched a campaign against what he sees as the aim of creating a 'new world order' by the globalist oligarchy using environmental issues. Credibility for his claims of at least being a participant at the 1987 Congress is indicated by having been founder-director of George W. Hunt LLC and CEO of Medical Environment Inc., as a facilitator of environmental entrepreneurs.

Linkedin, George W. Hunt, https://www.linkedin.com/reg/join-pprofile?key=49305171&authToken=BLDH&authType=name&lnk=vw_pprofile&locale=en_US (accessed 14 February 2010).

In 2005 HCPro purchased Medical Environment Inc. from Hunt, describing Hunt as: '. . . a trusted source of health and safety information for facilities all across the country . . . We're delighted to be able to continue serving the safety needs of healthcare professionals, who have come to count on the excellent training tools produced by Mr. Hunt and his team.' 'HCPro purchases Medical Environment, Inc.,' *Business Wire*, 17 February 2005. http://www.allbusiness.com/company-activities-management/company-structures-ownership/5014494-1.html (accessed 14 February 2010). The only indications regarding Hunt are that he is a successful, highly regarded professional in the environmental sciences who had nothing personally to gain and much to lose by his disclosures.

[695] Global Environment Facility, 'What is GEF?,' http://www.gefweb.org/interior_right.aspx?id=50 (accessed 14 February 2010).

[696] Chicago Climate Exchange, 'CCX Directors,' http://www.chicagoclimatex.com/content.jsf?id=67 (accessed 14 February 2010).

[697] Al Gore and David Blood, 'We Need Sustainable Capitalism,' *Wall Street Journal*, 5 November 2008. http://www.generationim.com/sustainability/advocacy/sustainable-capitalism.html (accessed 15 February 2010).

[698] General Investment Management, About Us, http://www.generationim.com/about/ (accessed 15 February 2010).

[699] General Investment Management, Team: Partners, http://www.generationim.com/about/team.html (accessed 15 February 2010).

[700] Lord Christopher Monckton, British politician, business consultant, policy adviser, author, columnist, inventor, and hereditary peer; served as an advisor to Margaret Thatcher's policy unit from 1982 to 1986. He is a sceptic regarding 'climate change' ideology. 'Christopher Monckton, 3rd Viscount Monckton of Brenchley,' Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Monckton,_3rd_Viscount_Monckton_of_Brenchley (accessed 21 February 2010).

[701] 'Monckton: Secretive Copenhagen Treaty Creates Larcenous Global Government Tax,' http://www.prisonplanet.com/monckton-secretive-copenhagen-treaty-creates-larcenous-global-government-tax.html (accessed 21 February 2010).

[702] Simon Linnett, Trading Emissions: Full Global Potential (London: The Social Market Foundation, January 2008). Online at: http://www.smf.co.uk/assets/files/publications/SMF_Trading_Emissions.pdf (accessed 22 February 2010).

[703] For the past decade Linnett has been in negotiation with UK and EU Administrations regarding carbon trading. Linnet, ibid., p. 21.

[704] Ibid., p. 8.

[705] Ibid., p. 4.

[706] Ibid., p. 15.

[707] Ibid., p. 19.

[708] Ibid.
[709] Ibid., p. 12.
[710] Ibid., p. 14.
[711] Ibid., p. 18.
[712] The term 'Islamo-fascism' was first used and popularised by a so-called 'neo-conservative', Stephen Schwartz, Director of the Center for Islamic Pluralism. Schwartz takes credit for being 'the first Westerner to use the neologism in this context', making reference to its use by George W Bush and 'other prominent figures', which was written of by Schwartz in 2001 in the immediate aftermath of 9/11. Stephen Schwartz, 'What is 'Islamofascism'?' TCS Today, 16 August 2006, http://www.tcsdaily.com/article.aspx?id=081606C (accessed 7 March 2010).

The **background of this 'conservative' is as a supporter of the Trotskyist Fomento Obrero Revolucionario during the 1930s. Writing in** *National Review* **he states:**

'To **my last breath I will defend the Trotsky who alone, and pursued from country to country, and finally laid low in his own blood, said no to Soviet coddling of Hitlerism, to the Moscow purges, to the betrayal of the Spanish Republic… to my last breath, and without apology. Let the neofascists, and Stalinists in their second childhood make of it what they will. To a great extent, I still consider myself to be one of thegreat disciples of L.D.' 'Trotskycons?',** *National Review Online***, 11 June 2003: http://faceoff.nationalreview.com/comment/comment-schwartz061103.asp (accessed 7 March 2010).**

Schwartz **states of the origins of the 'neo-con' movement:**

'And **the fact is that many of the original generation of neoconservatives had a background of association with Trotskyism in its Shachtmanite iteration — that is, they belonged to or sympathized with a trend in radical leftism that followed the principle of opposition to the Soviet betrayal of the revolution to its logical end. The Shachtmanites, in the 1960s, joined the AFL-CIO in its best Cold War period, and many became staunch Reaganites.' Ibid.**

[713] Peters was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, where he was responsible for future warfare. Prior to becoming a Foreign Area Officer for Eurasia, he served exclusively at the tactical level. He is a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff College. Over the past several years, his professional and personal research took have Peters to Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Ossetia, Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Pakistan, Turkey, Burma, Laos, Thailand, and Mexico, as well as the countries of the Andean Ridge. He has published widely on military and international concerns. Peters retired in 1998 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, continues to write widely as a novelist and essayist, and is a frequent media commentator.

As it happens, Peters' primary area of expertise appears to be Eurasia and the former Soviet bloc states, those states that are particularly targeted by the 'colour revolutions' of the Soros network and the National Endowment for Democracy. 'Ralph Peters,' Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Peters (accessed 7 March 2010).

[714] Ralph Peters, 'Constant Conflict,' *Parameters*, Summer 1997, pp. 4-14. http://www.usamhi.army.mil/USAWC/Parameters/97summer/peters.htm (accessed 7 March 2010).

[715] Ledeen is a leading member of the US foreign policy Establishment. He has been a consultant to the US National Security Council, State Department and Defense Department, and served as special adviser to US Secretary of State Alexander Haig in 1981, after having worked as an adviser for Italian Military Intelligence. He is a contributing editor to *National Review*, and a media commentator. Having been a scholar with the American Enterprise Institute, Ledeen currently works with the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, which aims for 'regime change' in states not in accord with globalist hegemony. 'Michael Ledeen,' Wikipedia, *en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Ledeen (accessed 7 March 2010)*.

[716] Michael Ledeen, 'Creative Destruction: How to wage a revolutionary war,' *National Review Online*, 20 September 2001, http://old.nationalreview.com/contributors/ledeen092001.shtml (accessed 7 March 2010).

[717] Fred Barbash, 'Bush: Iraq Part of 'Global Democratic Revolution': Liberation of Middle East Portrayed as Continuation of Reagan's Policies,' *Washington Post*, 6 November 2003.

[718] Gershman served as Senior Counsellor to the United States Representative to the United Nations beginning in 1981. As it happens, the Representative he was advising was fellow Social Democrats comrade, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who had begun her political career in the Trotskyist Young People's Socialist League, a branch of the Socialist Party; the Shachtmanite faction (see below).

[719] The Social Democrats USA had originated in 1972 after a split with the Trotskyist Socialist Party. The honorary chairman of the Social Democrats USA until his death in 1984 was Professor Sidney Hook, the founding father of the Congress for Cultural Freedom. The SD-USA is the American branch of the Socialist International.

[720] Glotzer was a leading Trotskyist. Expelled from the Communist Party USA in 1928 along with Max Shachtman, they founded the Communist League and the Socialist Workers Party, but split to form the Workers Party in 1940, which became the Independent Socialist League and merged with the Socialist Party in 1958. When the Socialist Party factionalised in 1972 Glotzer joined the Social Democrats — USA faction, which remained closest to Shachtmanism, which included vigorous support for US foreign policy. Even in 1981 Glotzer was still involved with luminaries of the Socialist Workers Party. 'British Trotskyism in 1931,' Encyclopaedia of Trotskyism Online: Revolutionary History, http://www.marxists.org/history/etol/revhist/backiss/vol1/no1/glotzer.html (accessed 7 March 2010).

[721] American Federation of Labour-Central Industrial Organization.

[722] Rachelle Horowitz, 'Tom Kahn and the Fight for Democracy: A Political Portrait and Personal Recollection,' *Dissent Magazine*, pp. 238-239. http://www.dissentmagazine.org/democratiya/article_pdfs/d11Horowitz.pdf (accessed 8 March 2010).

[723] Ibid., p. 245.

[724] Ibid., p. 209.

[725] Ibid., p. 211.

[726] Ibid., p. 233.

[727] Ibid., p. 233.

[728] Kahn had been an Executive Director of the LID until 1972. Horowitz, ibid., p. 224.

[729] Ibid., p. 234.

[730] Ibid., p. 235.

[731] Ibid., p. 246.

[732] National Endowment for Democracy, 'About NED,' http://www.ned.org/about (accessed 7 March 2010).

[733] David Lowe, 'Idea to Reality: NED at 25: Reauthorization,' NED, http://www.ned.org/about/history (accessed 7 March 2010).

[734] 'Committees of the Board 1998-1999,' CFR, http://www.cfr.org/content/about/annual_report/ar_1999/100-101committees.pdf (accessed 8 March 2010).

[735] Other interesting associations Sestanovich has had include: director of Soviet and East European studies (later Russian and Eurasian studies) Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1984-1987; senior director for policy development at the National Security Council, 1994-1997; vice president for Russian and Eurasian affairs at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; assistant professor of political science at the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research (1978-80).

[736] 'Board of Directors,' NED, http://www.ned.org/about/board. (accessed 7 March 2010).

[737] John Bohn, http://www.cmta.net/bio.php?people_id=bohn_john&popup=1 (accessed 8 March 2010).

[738] 'Ellen Hume: Media Analyst and Journalist,' http://www.ellenhume.com/profile_long.html (accessed 8 March 2010).

[739] Paul Wolfowitz, another so-called 'neo-con' warmonger, became Deputy Defense Secretary under Bush. Wolfowitz started his political career as a follower of the Trotskyist Max Shachtman.

The Shachtman faction's pro-US stance can be traced to a dispute within Trotskyism during World War II in which Shachtman and his allies argued that Trotskyists should not even give conditional support to the USSR in its war against Germany. Shachtmanism was therefore the most vehement element within Trotskyism in its hatred of the USSR, a development that enabled Shachtmanism to be co-opted into the globalist

Establishment during the Cold War, and to develop into misnamed 'neo-conservatism' thereafter. Shachtmanism might in this manner be seen as the forbearer of the NED ideology of pro-American globalist socialism.

Among Shachtman's backers was Natalie Sedova, Trotsky's widow, although even Trotsky had fallen out with Shachtman. Trotsky believed the USSR should receive 'conditional support' as 'a degenerated workers' state.' Shachtman did not support the USSR under any circumstances. (Albert Glotzer, 'Max Shachtman: A Political Biographical Essay,' *New York University Bulletin of the Tamiment Institute/Ben Josephson Library*, no. 50, p. 5.)

In the 1960s Shachtmanism aligned with the Democrats and was also involved with the New Left. By the mid 1960s such was the Shachtmanite hatred of the USSR that they supported the continued American presence in Vietnam, continuing to see the USSR as the major obstacle to socialism, the position that had been endorsed by Natalie Sedova. In 1972 the Shachtmanites endorsed Leftist Senator Henry Jackson for the Democratic presidential nomination against Leftist George McGovern. Jackson was both pro-war and vehemently anti-USSR. It was from this milieu that NED was formed and certain socialist elements became 'neo-cons.' For Shachtman's biography see: 'Max Shachtman,' Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Shachtman (accessed 8 March 2010).

[740] 'Zalmay Khalilzad,' Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zalmay_Khalilzad (accessed 8 March 2010).

[741] NED, 'Staff,' http://www.ned.org/about/staff (accessed 7 March 2010). Only a few of the staff profiles are provided by NED.

[742] NED, 'Initiatives,' http://www.ned.org/about/initiatives (accessed 7 March 2010).

[743] Hence when Laura Bush referred to the riots in Myanmar as the 'Saffron Revolution' during an interview with BBC World News (28 September 2007) one had simply to refer to the Soros fronts to trace the source of agitation. K. R. Bolton, 'Myanmar: What's Behind the Saffron Revolution?,' *Restoration*, no. 2, November 2007, pp. 16-20. The Soros Foundation has a special Burma Project founded in 1994 to 'help the country make the transition from a closed to an open society.' The Soros network has established a Tactical Technology Collective to train revolutionists, including those from Burma. Open Society Institute, The Burma Network, SE Asia Initiative. http://soros.org/initiatives/bpsai/about (accessed 8 March 2010).

The CFR also has its own Task Force Burma, whose director is Maureen Aung-Thwin, who doubles as director of the Soros Burma Project, and also serves on the advisory board of Human Rights Watch. Another member of the CFR Task Force Burma is Aryeh Neier, who is president of the Open Society Institute and the Soros Foundation Network, and has been executive director of Human Rights Watch. Soros himself also serves on CFR Task Force Burma. 'Burma: Time for Change,' CFR, June 2003, Task Force Report No. 46, http://www.cfr.org/publication/6054 (accessed 8 March 2010).

An indication as to why Soros, the CFR and other oligarchs might be interested in Burma is that the junta has pursued economic self-sufficiency. Banking is heavily regulated. The Governor of the Bank of Myanmar reported to the World Bank in 2009 that the world financial recession did not hit Myanmar significantly because the state 'does not yet have developed financial or capital markets.' Board of Governors World Bank Group, Hon. Hla Tun, Governor of the Bank for Myanmar, Joint discussion, 6-7 October 2009, http://www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr16e.pdf (accessed 8 March 2010).

[744] Such as the Soros-aligned Human Rights Watch.

[745] Several weeks of street riots in Iraq in 2009 precisely followed the Soros/NED model.

[746] Mark MacKinnon, 'Georgia revolt carried mark of Soros,' *Globe & Mail*, November 26, 2003, http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20031126.wxsoros1126/BNStory/Front/

[747] Soros' Internet Access & Training Program (IATP) was established as a front for 'creating future leaders' in Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. In Serbia, Otpor was funded. The prize was Trepca in Kosovo, a vast reserve of gold, silver, lead, zinc and cadmium.

The Soros sponsored Human Rights Watch provides an incessant flow of propaganda to the media against any states or leaders who are to be targeted with revolution.

In a *New Statesman* article Neil Clark stated that Soros had a 'crucial role' in the

collapse of the Soviet bloc. As far back as 1979 Soros gave millions to Solidarity in Poland, Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia, and in 1984 set up his OSI in Hungary where he 'pumped millions of dollars into opposition movements.' 'Ostensibly aimed at building a "civil society," these initiatives were designed to weaken the existing political structures and pave the way for Eastern Europe's eventual colonisation by global capital.' Neil Clark, 'Soros toppled governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,' *New Statesman*, 2 June 2003.

[748] MacKinnon, 'Georgia revolt carried mark of Soros.'

[749] Ibid.

[750] Ibid.

[751] MacKinnon, 'Georgia revolt carried mark of Soros.'

[752] Ibid.

[753] Richard Carlson, 'Georgia on His Mind — George Soros's Potemkin Revolution,' *The Weekly Standard*, 24 May 2004.

[754] Carl Gershman, 'Building a Worldwide Movement for Democracy: The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations,' *U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda*, **vol. 8, no. 1, August 2003. NED: http://www.ned.org/about/board/meet-our-president/archived-remarks-and-presentations/080103 (accessed 8 March 2010).**

[755] 'A Tunisian-Egyptian Link that Shook Arab History,' *New York Times*: http://www.nytimes.com/2011/02/14/world/middleeast/14egypt-tunisia-protests.html

[756] National Endowment for Democracy, 2009 Grants: http://www.ned.org/where-we-work/middle-east-and-northern-africa/tunisia

[757] Ibid.

[758] Ibid.

[759] Christopher Alexander, 'Tunisia's Protest Wave: Where it comes from and what it means,' 3 January 2011, Council on Foreign Relations, Foreign Policy, http://mideast.foreignpolicy.com/posts/ 2011/01/02/tunisia_s_protest_wave_where_it_comes_from_and_what_it_means_for_ben_ali

[760] 'Tunisia's only independent radio station fights back,' International Media Support, http://www.i-m-s.dk/article/tunisia%E2%80%99s -only-independent-radio-station-fights-back

[761] Solidarity Center, 'About Us,' http://www.solidaritycenter.org/content.asp?pl=409&contentid=409

[762] Solidarity Center, 'History Made as Egyptian Public Workers Form First Independent Union,' http://www.solidaritycenter.org/content.asp?contentid=923

[763] IRI, 'Middle East and North Africa,' http://www.iri.org/countries-and-programs/region/middle-east-and-north-africa

[764] Peters, 'Constant Conflict.'

[765] 'IRI Around the World: Egypt,' http://www.iri.org/countries-and-programs/middle-east-and-north-africa/egypt

[766] 'New Generation of Advocates: Empowering Civil Society in Egypt,' http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=66&program=84

[767] Press Release: 'Egyptian Activists Stress Democracy, Human Rights in Talks with U.S. Secretary of State,' 28 May 2009, http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=70 &release=989

[768] The Washington Report on Middle Eastern Affairs, http://www.washington-report.org/component/content/article/363/10285-sudan-set-to-split-despite-egyptian-moves-.html

[769] Ivan Marovic, ex-instructor, Center for Applied NonViolent Action and Strategies, Serbia, Tina Rosenberg, 'What Egypt Learned from the Students who Overthrew Miloševic,' *Foreign Policy* (*not* to be confused with the venerable *Foreign Policy Journal)*, 16 February 2011, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/02/16/revolution_u?print=yes&hidecomments=yes&page=full

[770] Twitter, LYM, http://twitter.com/ShababLibya

[771] Facebook, LYM, http://www.facebook.com/pages/Libyan-Youth-Movement/ 133738650025293

[772] K. R. Bolton, 'Iran: the Next Domino?,' *Foreign Policy Journal*, 22 February 2011, http://www.foreignpolicyjournal.com/2011/02/22/iran-the-next-domino/all/1/

[773] Ibid.

[774] 'Exporting Nonviolent Revolution, From Eastern Europe To The Middle East,' Radio Free

Europe/Radio Liberty, 21 February 2011, http://www.rferl.org/content/exporting_nonviolent_revolution_eastern_europe_mideast/2316231.html

[775] Ibid.

[776] Edelman is a leading 'global' public relations firm, whose clients include fellow Movements.org sponsor Pepsi.

[777] Corporate member of the Council on Foreign Relations, CFR 'Corporate Membership,' http://www.cfr.org/about/corporate/roster.html

[778] Ibid.

[779] Ibid.

[780] Howcast, 'Meet Our Team,' http://info.howcast.com/about/team

[781] Movements.org. 'Team Board,' http://www.movements.org/pages/team#Jared

[782] Ibid.

[783] Ibid.

[784] US Institute for Peace, 'established and funded by Congress.' USIP was created by President Ronald Reagan in 1984. http://www.usip.org/about-us/our-history

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is businessman, government appointee and CFR member J. Robinson West. http://www.usip.org/about-us/board-directors

[785] Center for Strategic and International Studies: 'CSIS provides strategic insights and policy solutions to decision makers in government, international institutions, the private sector, and civil society.' CSIS was founded as a Cold War think tank in 1962 to assure America's world primacy. CSIS, 'About Us,' http://csis.org/about-us

Zbigniew Brzezinski (CFR), the veteran Rockefeller protégé, 'co-chairs the CSIS Advisory Board.' http://csis.org/expert/zbigniew-brzezinski

Another familiar face is CSIS counsellor and trustee Henry Kissinger (CFR). http://csis.org/expert/henry-kissinger

[786] National Democratic Institute has sponsorship from the National Endowment for Democracy; U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and Middle East Partnership Initiative; United States Agency for International Development (USAID); 18 governments in addition to that of the US; World Bank Group, United Nations organs; and the types of foundations that one would expect, including Citigroup Foundation, Ford, Soros' OSI, etc. NDI, 'Who Supports Our Work,' http://www.ndi.org/who_supports_our_work

The Chairman of NDI is former US Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, who also serves on the Board of Directors of the omnipresent Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). 'CFR Membership Roster,' http://www.cfr.org/about/membership/roster.html?letter=A

[787] A Schwartz, 'More Tech Tools for Egypt's Protesters: Movements.org, an Online Hub for Grassroots Activists,' Fast Company, 3 February 2011, http://www.fastcompany.com/1723468/movementsorg-an-online-hub-for-grassroots-activists

[788] 'The April 6 Youth Movement,' Carnegie Endowment, http://egyptelections.carnegieendowment.org/2010/09/22/the-april-6-youth-movement

[789] 'Google Executive Freed in Egypt,' 8 February 2011, http://www.politicolnews.com/google-executive-freed-in-egypt/

[790] 'The Facebook Freedom Fighter,' *Newsweek*, 13 February 2011, http://www.newsweek.com/2011/02/13/the-facebook-freedom-fighter.html

[791] 'The Facebook Freedom Fighter.'

[792] Charles Cooper, 'Wael Ghonim: A 'One-Off' for Silicon Valley?,' CBS News, Tech Talk, 11 February 2011, http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-501465_162-20031608-501465.html?tag=mantle_skin;content

[793] 'Post-Qaddafi Libya: The Prospect and the Promise,' organized by Washington's Center for Strategic and International Studies in 1994, G. Noakes, 'Libyans Debate Post-Qadaffi Era,' *Washington Report on Middle East Affairs,* January 1994, http://www.wrmea.com/backissues/0194/9401050.htm

[794] Project for a New American Century, 'Toward a Comprehensive Strategy Project for the New American Century,' 20 September 2001.

[795] Maura Connelly, Political Minister Counselor, US Embassy, London, 'Iran: Democracy Small Grants Proposals Recommended for Funding,' 15 February 2011. http://www.wikileaks.ch/cable/2008/04/08LONDON1163.html

[796] Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 'Radio Fardo Fast Facts,' http://www.rferl.org/info/

Iran/186.html

[797] International Republican Institute, 'Remarks at the National Endowment for Democracy Conference One Year Later: Prospects for a Democratic Transition in Iran U.S. Senator John McCain,' IRI Chairman, 10 June 2010, http://www.iri.org/news-events-press-center/news/iri-chairman-speaks-ned-conference-honoring-irans-green-movement

[798] Ken Dilanian, 'US grants support to Iranian dissidents,' *USA Today*, 28 June 2009, http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2009-06-25-iran-money_N.htm

[799] National Endowment for Democracy, 'Iran,' http://www.ned.org/publications/annual-reports/2005-annual-report/middle-east-and-north-africa/description-of-2005-gra-3

[800] K. R. Bolton, 'The Globalist Web of Subversion,' *Foreign Policy Journal*, 7 February 2011, http://www.foreignpolicyjournal.com/2011/02/07/the-globalist-web-of-subversion/

[801] Foundation for Democracy in Iran, http://www.iran.org/about.htm

[802] David Rockefeller, *Memoirs* (New York: Random House, 2002), p. 405.

[803] Nelson Rockefeller, *Playboy*, October 1975, cited by: Gary Allen, *The Rockefeller File* (Seal Beach, CA: '76 Press, 1975), p. 137.

[804] Presumably the 'dark forces' of nationalism that are re-emerging from the ashes of the defunct Soviet bloc, and the yearning for revival to world power status by Russia herself; those forces which NED and the Soros network are determined to destroy.

[805] David Rockefeller, acceptance speech for the annual medal at the **28th Annual United Nations Ambassador Dinner, September 14, 1994,** *Business Council for the United Nations Briefing***, vol. 8, Issue 2, Winter 1995, p. 1.** T**hen UN** Secretary General Boutros-Ghali presented Rockefeller the annual medal and honoured the Rockefeller family for its role in world affairs.

The Business Council of the UN is affiliated to the United Nations Association, and aims to provide for its members opportunities for business in dealings with the UN in partnerships for 'economic development, health, education, and technology.' The cynical might feel that this is another example of the international oligarchy serving its own agenda under the guise of humanitarianism. http://www.unausa.org/bcun (accessed 23 February 2010). Among the business sponsors of the US UN Association are: Merrill Lynch, Bank of America, Ford Foundation, Rockefellers Brothers Fund, Deutsche Bank, Goldman Sachs, Microsoft, New York Times Company Foundation, and the (Soros) Open Society Institute. UN Association of the USA Sponsors, http://www.unausa.org/Page.aspx?pid=667 (accessed 23 February 2010).

[806] Alex Jones, Russo interview, http://www.jonesreport.com/articles/281006_rockefeller_911.html (accessed 5 February 2010).

[807] The Rockefellers have long been important promoters of population control. A salient example is the Rockefeller support received by Margaret Sanger, founder of 'birth control' (a term she coined) which was later renamed 'Planned Parenthood'. Sanger was an anarcho-communist, joining the International Workers of the World in 1912. Rachel Galvin, 'Margaret Sanger's Deeds of Terrible Virtue', *Humanities* (National Endowment for Humanities) September/October 1998, vol. 19, no. 5.

In **1923 Sanger opened the first legal birth control clinic in the USA, renamed the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau in 1940. Grants for the establishment and maintenance of the clinic were anonymously provided by John D Rockefeller Jr.'s Bureau of Social Hygiene. John Ensor Harr, and Peter J. Johnson,** *The Rockefeller Century: Three Generations of America's Greatest Family* **(New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1988), pp. 191, 461-62.**

[808] Elsewhere in the Alex Jones interview Russo explains that all the revenue collected by the state by taxation is sent to the central Federal Reserve Bank in New York, the stockholders of this supposed 'state bank' being the oligarchy such as Rockefellers, Rothschilds, et al. No tax revenue in the first instance goes to pay for US infrastructure or welfare. The government borrows from the New York Federal Reserve Bank as a debt and pays back interest on what should be its own revenue. As we have seen, the architect of the 1913 Reserve Bank Act was Paul Warburg. The Act was introduced into the Senate by Nelson Aldrich, John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s father-in-law. John D.'s son Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller's middle name was given in honour of his maternal grandfather. 'Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth', Biographical Directory of the US Congress, http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl? index=a000083 (accessed 20 July 2011).

[809] Readers are urged to view the Alex Jones-Russo interview that can be downloaded from the internet. Russo presents himself as sincere, articulate, rational and honest. He had nothing personally to gain from these revelations, and subsequently his family has released photographs of Nicholas Rockefeller and Russo socialising on friendly terms, as Russo maintained. (The photographs can be readily found by image googling 'Aaron Russo + Nicholas Rockefeller.') Russo was a highly successful, award-winning (Emmy and Tony Awards) Hollywood director, producer and documentary filmmaker. He had been the manager for Bette Midler, had managed Manhattan Transfer, and produced movies such as *The Rose*, *Wiseguy*, and *Trading Places* with Eddie Murphy. As a nightclub manager in Chicago in 1968, he was the first to book Led Zeppelin in the US. During his time as a nightclub manager in Chicago he related on the Jones interview that this was his first experience with high-level police and media corruption.

[810] Alt + 4F, 1 February 2007: 'Who is Nick Rockefeller? Where is the evidence that he's a member of the well known American industrialist/philanthropic family?' James Randi Educational Foundation, http://74.125.155.132/search?q=cache:FE-bMedpG6sJ:forums.randi.org/ (accessed 1 February 2010).

[811] An entry for Nicholas Rockefeller was created on Wikipedia on 13 August 2008 and deleted on 18 August 2008 on the grounds that the claims made about Nicholas Rockefeller and the reference to the Russo-Jones interview are unreliable. Deletionpedia, http://deletionpedia.dbatley.com/w/index.php?title=Nicholas_Rockefeller_%28deleted_18_Aug_2008_at_08:08%29#_note-0 (accessed 1 February 2010).

[812] Wayne Arnold, 'International Business: Asian Luxury Hotel Is Near a Rare Sale', *New York Times*, 3 August 1999, http://www.nytimes.com/1999/08/03/business/international-business-asian-luxury-hotelis-near-a-rare-sale.html (accessed 1 February 2010).

A profile of Nicholas Rockefeller states:

'He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the International Institute of Strategic Studies, the Advisory Board of RAND, the Corporate Advisory Board of the Pacific Council on International Relations, the Board of the Western Justice Center Foundation, and the Central China Development Council and has served as a participant in the World Economic Forum and the Aspen Institute. He also serves as a director of the Pacific Rim Cultural Foundation, and is a member of the boards of visitors of the law schools of the University of Oregon and of Pepperdine University. Nicholas' China practice includes transactions with China's largest banks, energy companies, communications entities and real estate enterprises as well as with China's principal cities and leading provinces. He was chosen as a board member of the Central China Construction and Development Commission and as a director of the Xiwai International School of Shanghai International University. He has appeared numerous times on CCTV and other China media.' http://www.nicholasrockefeller.net/ (accessed 1 February 2010).

Nicholas is also a Board member of the Rand Center for Asia Pacific Policy, CAPP Events 2003: http://www.rand.org/international_programs/capp/events/03/bm03.html (accessed 1 February 2010).

There is an additional claim that Nicholas Rockefeller was alleged to have 'co-authored' a book by banker Patrick DeSouza, but that Rockefeller's name does not appear as the co-author, thereby again suggesting that Nicholas Rockefeller is a myth. However, DeSouza edited the book that is a collection of essays by members of the CFR. Nicholas wrote Chapter 19, 'Middle Market Capitalism in China', pp. 347-356. It is described as 'A Council on Foreign Relations Book'. Patrick J. DeSouza (editor), *Economic Strategy and National Security: A Next Generation Approach* (Boulder, CO.: Westview Press, 2000).